



Safety Data Sheet

GAS INJECTOR CARE

N099-000020-A



1. Identification

Product identifier	GAS INJECTOR CARE N099-000020-A
Product code	B00021
Other means of identification	Fuel additive.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Fuel injector care.
Manufacturer	Maxquip Inc 6235A 86th Avenue SE Calgary, AB T2C 2S4 Tel. 1-866-Maxquip (629-7847) 403-258-3685 Fax 888-312-3625 www.maxquip.ca
Emergency phone number	Canutec: 613-996-6666

2. Hazard identification

Summary	FLAMABLE LIQUID! Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.
----------------	--

WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS



Flammable liquids (Category 3)
 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
 Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 1)
 Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Other hazards which do not result in classification :
 Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 3).

DANGER

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
 H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H315: Causes skin irritation
 H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
 P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P233: Keep container tightly closed.
 P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
 P260: Do not breathe mist, vapors and spray.
 P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P280: Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks

involved.

P301+P310+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+350: IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with soap and water.

P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

P362+ P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370+378: In case of fire: Use chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

P403+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents and container to a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	70 - 78 %
Polyetheramine	224622-34-8	13 - 17 %
Methyl amyl alcohol	108-11-2	8 - 12 %
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0.1 - 1 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause redness and slight irritation of the eyes. May cause skin irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue.
Notes to the physician	Aspiration hazards into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemicals, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use direct water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable liquid and vapors. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Floating liquid on water can travel to a source of ignition and spread fire.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.
---	--

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry in sewer and other enclosed area.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher near you. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. Use non-sparkling and antistatic tools. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning by rinsing with soapy water the contaminated surface.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid all sources of ignition. Use non-sparkling and antistatic tools. Avoid static electricity build up. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep containers tightly closed when not used. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toilet articles. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). Store tightly close and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10).
Storage temperature	<45°C (113°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Methyl amyl alcohol: 400 ppm.				
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	TWA (8h)	100 ppm	525 mg/m ³	ACGIH
			500 ppm		OSHA
	Methyl amyl alcohol	STEL	40 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			40 ppm	167 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc)
		TWA (8h)	25 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			25 ppm	104 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc)
	Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	TWA (8h)		200 mg/m ³	ACGIH
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general and/or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.				

Individual protection measures	
Eye	Wear safety glasses. If risk of contact with eyes wear chemical splash goggles. If respiratory hazards exist, a full face respirator may be required instead.
Hands	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves should be worn at all times when handling this chemical product. Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use.
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection equipment (PPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and CSA Standard Z 94.4 and approved by NIOSH / MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times of exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapors cartridges. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face mask respirator with organic vapors cartridges.
Feet	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.
 Safety glasses Nitrile gloves	

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Combustible
Colour	Clear	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Petroleum odor	Flash point	48°C (118.4°F) ASTM D93a closed cup
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Av.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility aux sparks and/or friction	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	N/Av. (Air = 1)
Boiling point	N/Av.	Relative density	0.82 kg/L @ 20°C (68°F) (Water = 1)
Solubility	N/Av.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	N/Av.	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	2.1 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Percent Volatile	86.4%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No reaction expected.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid static electricity build up. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids, strong oxidants.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >12 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Methyl amyl alcohol Ingestion 2590 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >16 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 2870 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat Inhalation >5000 mg/m³/4h Rat Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact May cause redness and slight irritation of the eyes. White spirits are little or not irritating to rabbit eyes (Draize Test) (INRS). Methyl amyl alcohol causes eye irritation in rabbits (OECD TG 405). All animals developed corneal opacification, iridial inflammation, and conjunctival irritation. All reactions fully reversible within 7 to 14 days after instillation. Skin contact May cause skin irritation. White spirits are slightly to severely irritating to rabbit skin (Draize Test) (INRS). Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause skin drying, defatting and dermatitis. Methyl amyl alcohol causes skin erythema with slight oedema fully reversible within 14 days (OECD TG 404). Dryness and sloughing also developed in all animals. Inhalation Excessive inhalation is harmful. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Numerous studies on human, especially from the monitoring of painters, suggest that long-term occupational exposure to white spirit (all types) cause chronic toxic encephalopathy (adverse central nervous system effects). Ingestion Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). May result in chemical pneumonitis and/or pulmonary edema. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discoloration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration. Respiratory or skin sensitization Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are skin or respiratory sensitizers. IRAC/NTP Classification No ingredients listed. Carcinogenicity Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA. Mutagenicity Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effect.

	Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause effects on reproduction. No target organ is listed. Central nervous system.
Interactive effects	No information available for this product.	
Other information	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea, fresh water Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata Fish (Chronic toxicity) - Rainbow trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna (Chronic toxicity) Algae (Chronic toxicity) - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	LC50 EC50 ECr50 NOEC NOEC NOEC	359 mg/L; 96h (Methyl amyl alcohol) OEDC 203 337 mg/L; 48h (Methyl amyl alcohol) OECD 202 264 mg/L; 72h (Methyl amyl alcohol) OECD 201 105 mg/L (Methyl amyl alcohol) OEDC 203 288 mg/L (Methyl amyl alcohol) OEDC 202 75.5 mg/L (Methyl amyl alcohol) OEDC 202
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.		
Degradability	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients are not readily biodegradable. Methyl amyl alcohol is readily biodegradable based on BOD5/COD >0.91.		
Bioaccumulative potential	Contains components that have a high potential to bioaccumulate. Methyl amyl alcohol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of 7.2, and its Log Kow value is 1.43, indicating its potential to bioaccumulate is low.		
Mobility in soil	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. The estimated Koc value of 35 suggests that Methyl amyl alcohol is expected to have very high mobility in soil (TOXNET Databases).		
Other adverse effects	Volatile organic chemical (VOC) compounds have the potential to form ozone and other air pollutants in near surface atmosphere (smog).		

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT throw residual to sewer, streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
--	---

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Methyl amyl alcohol)
Environmental hazards	
Special precautions for user	No information available for this product.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	
Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 3
Packing group	III
Emergency response guidebook 2012	128
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	Regulated UN 1993. FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Methyl amyl alcohol) Class 3, PG III. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	Regulated UN 1993. FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Methyl amyl alcohol) Class 3, PG III.
These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.	

15. Regulatory information

Other regulations	
	WHMIS 1988   B3 D2B Class B3 : Combustible Liquid Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects HMIS ● Health ● Flammability ● Reactivity ○ Protective Equipment 

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Maxquip Inc 2015-12-01
Version	01

**Other
information**

REFERENCES:

- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CSST), <http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca>
- IUCLID Chemical Dataset, European chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), Joint Research Centre, <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>
- White Spirits, Fiche Toxicologique FT94, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, <http://www.inrs.fr>
- OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, <http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx>
- European Chemical Agency ECHA, <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals>

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)
TWA: Time Weighted Averages
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Préventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.