Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No. 1JB9J Issue Date : December 2002 ISSUED by MING

Product Name : **MING FUEL INJECTOR CLEANER**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

COMPANY DETAILS

Company Name MING STEALSTOPPER (VIC) PTY LTD

Address 275 Canterbury Road Canterbury
Victoria 3126 Australia

Tel/Fax Tel: (03) 9888-6789 Fax: (03) 9888-6944

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name MING FUEL INJECTOR CLEANER

Proper Shipping Name AEROSOLS

UN Number 1950

DG Class 2.1

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

Product Use Automotive fuel injection cleaner

Physical Data

Appearance Light purple colour with characteristic naphtha odour. Supplied in aerosol pack.

Melting Point Not applicable

Boiling Point Not applicable

Vapour Pressure Not applicable

Specific Gravity Not applicable

Flash Point Not applicable

Solubility in Water Negligible

Other Properties

Explosion Limit - Upper Not applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower Not applicable

Ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Petroleum Spirit		0-30 %
	Aliphatic hydrocarbon		0-29.99 %
	Refined mineral oil		0-29.99 %
	nonylphenol		0-19.99 %
	Dimethylcarbinol		0-19.99 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Acute - Swallowed Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is toxic and irritating to the gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering lungs by aspiration may cause potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis.

Acute - Eye The vapour is irritating to the eyes. The liquid is highly irritating and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

Acute - Skin The liquid is irritating to the skin, it is slowly absorbed and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Exposure limits with skin notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

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Acute - Inhaled The vapour is highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm, i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of solvent vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - charcterised by headache and dizziness; and increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
WARNING: INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY CONCENTRATING/INHALING CONTENTS MAY BE FATAL.

Chronic Principle routes of exposure are by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of mist/vapours. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver blood changes. (PATTYS) Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
WARNING: AEROSOL CONTAINERS MAY PRESENT PRESSURE RELATED HAZARDS.

First Aid

Swallowed If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.
Avoid giving milk or oils
Avoid giving alcohol

Eye If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Immeditaely hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
Ensure irrigtaion under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
Wash affected areas thoroughly with water and soap if available
Remove any adhering solids with inmdustrial skin cleansing cream
DO NOT use solvents
Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhaled If fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
Remove to fresh air
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested
If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation.
Transport to hospital or doctor

Advice to Doctor

Advice to Doctor For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroelum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
1. Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
2. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases should be intubated. (Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology)

Other Health Hazard Information

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits None assigned for mixture. Refer to individual constituents
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Eng. Controls General exhuast is adequate under normal operating conditions. If inhalation risk of over exposure exists, wear AS approved respiratory - air purifying type. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed areas.

Personal Protection

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Eye Protection	No special equipment for minor exposure ie. When handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Glove Type	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PC.
Protective Equip.	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls Barrier cream Skin cleansing cream Eyewash unit Do not spray on hot surfaces The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For furhter information, consult site specific or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.
Footwear	Wear safety footwear

Flammability

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport

Transport	Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with: Class 1 - Explosives Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents (where the miscellaneous dangerous substances are capable of igniting and burning) Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides (where the miscellaneous dangerous substances are capable of igniting and burning). Class 7 - Radioactive substances.
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
EPG Number	2D1
IERG Number	49
Packaging Method	5.9.2
Handling and Storage	Suitable container: Aerosol dispenser Check that containers are clearly labelled Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Storage Incompatibility: Avoid storage with oxidising agents, strong acids and alkalis, organic peroxides, alkali metals, aluminium and magnesium powders Storage requirements: Store in original containers in approved flame proof area DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure Store away from incompatible materials Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area Avoid storage at tempertures higher than 40°C Store in an upright Protect containers against physical damage Check regularly for spills and leaks

Spills and Disposal

Disposal	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and empty aerosol cans at approved site.

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Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Clean up all spills immediately
Avoid breathing vapours and cotnact with skin and eyes
Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation
Wipe up
If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Cleaer area of personnel and move upwind
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard
May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Colelct residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Fire/Explos. Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air
Severe exposion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers
Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames
Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials
Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects
May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2)
Hyrogen chloride and phosgene.

OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Statement R45(2) May cause cancer.

Safety Statement S45 In case of accident or if unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show the label where possible).
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Hazard Category Toxic

CONTACT POINT

Contact

DISCLAIMER: The company has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside the Company's control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.

...End Of MSDS...