Wynn's Diesel System Purge

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Wynn's Diesel System Purge

SYNONYMS
"15405 500 ml", "15401 473 ml"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl isobutyl carbinol)

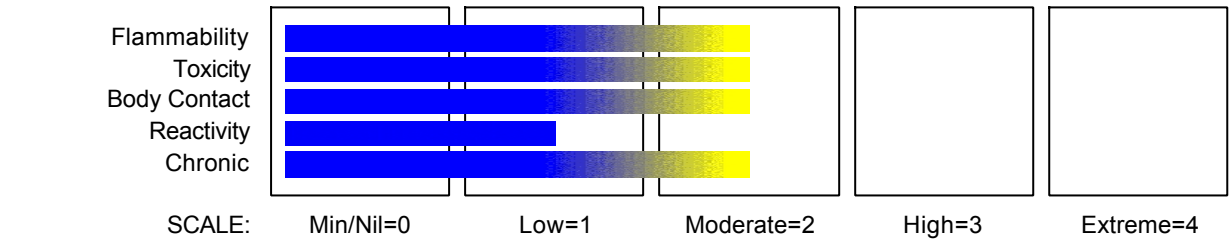
PRODUCT USE
A hydrocarbon based diesel fuel system cleaner

SUPPLIER
Company: Wynn Oil Company
Address:
PO Box 55
Regents Park
NSW, 2143
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 8717 6000
Fax: +61 2 8717 6060
Email: wwynnsaus@wynns.net

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK
■ Flammable.
■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
■ Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SAFETY
• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Avoid contact with eyes.
• Wear suitable protective clothing.
• Wear suitable gloves.
• Wear eye/face protection.

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■ May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
■ May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
■ Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
* (limited evidence).

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
• Keep container tightly closed.
• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
middle distillate	68476-34-6	>60
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	10-30
methyl isobutyl carbinol	108-11-2	<10
other non- hazardous ingredients		<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
• If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
• Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
• Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ If skin contact occurs:
• Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
• If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
• Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
• Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
• Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
• A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect

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the presence of pneumothorax.
Treat symptomatically.
Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Alcohol stable foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.
Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
• 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 from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
•3Y

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Clear 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Wynn' s Diesel System Purge (Petrol (gasoline))		900						(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	diethylene glycol (2, 2' - Oxybis[ethanol])	23	100						
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl carbinol (Methyl isobutyl carbinol)	25	104	40	167				

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- middle distillate: CAS:68476- 34- 6 CAS:68334- 30- 5

MATERIAL DATA

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:
MIDDLE DISTILLATE:
WYNN'S DIESEL SYSTEM PURGE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

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WYNN'S DIESEL SYSTEM PURGE:
Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.
The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

MIDDLE DISTILLATE:
CAUTION: This substance has been proposed by the ACGIH as A3 Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses).
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. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.
TLV TWA: 100 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbons, vapour and aerosol Skin A3

METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL:
for methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC):
The TLV-TWA is thought to be protect against the significant risk of eye and irritation and systemic injury, and to provide a wide margin of safety against anaesthesia. Irritation of human eyes and mucous membranes begins after exposure to about 50 ppm for 15 minutes.
throat irritation.
Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.
The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:
OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm
Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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PERSONAL PROTECTION




RESPIRATOR
•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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HANDS/FEET
• Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Clear, thin, light yellow liquid; does not mix with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	137- 243	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	52 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.850@15
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	5.4	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of heat source and ignition source.
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

EYE
■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED
■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ for petroleum:
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.
This product contains toluene.
This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

SKIN

diethylene glycol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
diethylene glycol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3B
diethylene glycol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(1)
methyl isobutyl carbinol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

continued...

methyl isobutyl carbinol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
middle distillate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
diethylene glycol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
methyl isobutyl carbinol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3Y (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl isobutyl carbinol)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Cargo Only

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Packing Instructions:	366	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	355	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y344	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl isobutyl carbinol)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	223 274 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl isobutyl carbinol)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:
Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

REGULATIONS

Wynn's Diesel System Purge (CAS:) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

Regulations for ingredients

middle distillate (CAS: 68476-34-6, 68334-30-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Shipping Names (Dutch)"

diethylene glycol (CAS: 111-46-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

methyl isobutyl carbinol (CAS: 108-11-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
methyl isobutyl carbinol	108- 11- 2	Xn; R22

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
middle distillate	68476-34-6, 68334-30-5

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Issue Date: 6-Sep-2012
Print Date: 12-Dec-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.