

# Wynn's Throttle Body Cleaner

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 6-Sep-2012  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 8532-86  
Version No:5.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Wynn's Throttle Body Cleaner

### SYNONYMS

"60820 325 ml/ 60808 500 ml/ 60810 325 ml"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains xylene,acetone,distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated,methyl acetate and ethylbenzene)

### PRODUCT USE

Cleaner for throttle body of fuel injection vehicles

### SUPPLIER

Company: Wynn Oil Company	Company: ITW AAMTech
Address:	Address:
PO Box 55	100 Hassall Street
Regents Park	Wetherill Park
NSW, 2143	NSW, 2164
Australia	Australia
Telephone: +61 2 8717 6000	Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900
Fax: +61 2 8717 6060	Emergency Tel: <b>1800 039 008 (24 hours)</b>
Email: <a href="mailto:wwynnsaus@wynns.net">wwynnsaus@wynns.net</a>	Emergency Tel: <b>+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)</b>
	Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	• Highly flammable.
R20/21	• Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/38	• Irritating to eyes and skin.
R65	• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S60 • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30
acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30
1- phenoxy- 2- propanol	770-35-4	10 - 30
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-47-8	10 - 30
methyl acetate	79-20-9	10 - 30
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<10
other non- hazardous ingredients		<1

## 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

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

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
  - Alcohol stable foam.
  - Dry chemical powder.
  - 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

•3YE

## 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.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers))	80	350	150	655				
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375				
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5						
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl acetate (Methyl acetate)	200	606	250	757				
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene (Ethyl benzene)	100	434	125	543				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• 1- phenoxy- 2- propanol:

CAS:770- 35- 4

### MATERIAL DATA

1-PHENOXY-2-PROPANOL:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

METHYL ACETATE:

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.

ACETONE:

ETHYLBENZENE:

METHYL ACETATE:

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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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### WYNN'S THROTTLE BODY CLEANER:

Not available

### XYLENE:

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).

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.

### ACETONE:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

### DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6

TLV TWA: 100 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3

OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m3 [NIOSH, 1985]

REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell]

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m3

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

### METHYL ACETATE:

for methyl acetate:

Odour Threshold Value: 182 ppm (detection), 297 ppm (recognition)

Methyl acetate is metabolised to methanol in a manner proportional to the exposure level and the TLV-TWA is analogous to that proposed for methanol. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against narcosis, eye and skin irritation and pulmonary irritation.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=43 (METHYL ACETATE).

### ETHYLBENZENE:

for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

Ethyl benzene produces irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and appears to produce acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

•Type AX 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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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- 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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
- 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 pale yellow, thin liquid with aromatic odour; 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)	56	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	4 (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)	0.896 @ 15C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	99.9	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- 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.

##### EYE

- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

##### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

##### INHALED

- 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. 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.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### CARCINOGEN

xylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
ethylbenzene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

#### SKIN

xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
acetone	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
methyl acetate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(2)

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
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## 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
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	No Data Available
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
1- phenoxy- 2- propanol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
methyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
ethylbenzene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

## 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:

•3YE (ADG7)

### Land Transport UNDG:

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

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains xylene, acetone, distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated, methyl acetate and ethylbenzene)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Air Transport IATA:

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

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains xylene,acetone,distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated,methyl acetate and ethylbenzene)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 L		

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains xylene,acetone,distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated,methyl acetate and ethylbenzene)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable  
Xn Harmful

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

#### xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "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", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "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", "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 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 List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

#### acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn,

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

**1-phenoxy-2-propanol (CAS: 770-35-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

**distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-47-8) 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", "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 acetate (CAS: 79-20-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "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 Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

**ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "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", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**No data for Wynn's Throttle Body Cleaner (CW: 8532-86)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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](http://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.

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# Wynn's Throttle Body Cleaner

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9317SP

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*