

# Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 411 00 10300-2688  
Product name: CARBURETOR DESCALER

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: Solvent cleaner for mechanical parts

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.  
Full address: Via San Francesco, 22  
District and Country: 56033 Capannoli (PI)  
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: [moreno.meini@meccanocar.it](mailto:moreno.meini@meccanocar.it)

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol, category 1	H222 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / clothing.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.

**Contains:** XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

**2.3. Other hazards**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients****3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>		
CAS 1330-20-7	55 ≤ x < 59	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
<b>HYDROCARBONS C4</b>		
CAS 87741-01-3	25,5 ≤ x < 27	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: H K U

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

EC 289-339-5

INDEX 649-113-00-2

Reg. no. 01-2119475607-28-XXXX

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

CAS 123-86-4

 $10,5 \leq x < 12$ 

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

INDEX 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX

**PROPANE**

CAS 74-98-6

 $7 \leq x < 8$ 

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U

EC 200-827-9

INDEX 601-003-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119486944-21-XXXX

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 7,50 %

**SECTION 4. First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Information not available

**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures****5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

**UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

None in particular.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

Do not disperse in the environment.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

## 8.1. Control parameters

## Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	NOR	108	25			SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		12,46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		2,31	mg/kg

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				212 mg/kg bw/d

## HYDROCARBONS C4

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH			1000			

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Effects on consumers	Effects on workers
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## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation				0,0664 mg/m3				2,21 mg/m3
Skin								23,4 mg/kg bw/d

**N-BUTYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965 200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940 200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966 200
TLV	NOR		75	
TLV-ACGIH			50	150
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC				
Normal value in fresh water			0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water			0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment			0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment			0,098	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms			35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment			0,09	mg/kg

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			2 mg/kg bw/d		2 mg/kg bw/d					
Inhalation		300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3		600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin			6 mg/kg bw/d		6 mg/kg bw/d			11 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d

**PROPANE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		1000	
TLV	NOR	900	500	
TLV-ACGIH			1000	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

**8.2. Exposure controls**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.  
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

**HAND PROTECTION**

None required.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**HYDROCARBONS C4**

Wear insulating gloves if contact with liquid is possible. The gloves selected must meet the European standard EN 511 for protection from the cold.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Wear protective gloves. The recommendations are listed below. Other protective material can be used, depending on the situation, if adequate data on degradation and permeation are available. If other chemicals are used together with this chemical, the selection of materials should be based on the protection of all chemicals present.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	liquid under pressure
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	< -100 °C
Initial boiling point	> -42 °C
Boiling range	-42 °C
Flash point	< -80 °C

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	1,8 % (V/V)
Upper inflammability limit	9,5 % (V/V)
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	3,2 bar
Vapour density	>2
Relative density	0,7 Kg/l
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

**9.2. Other information**

Information not available

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity****10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**HYDROCARBONS C4**

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**



## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating.

**HYDROCARBONS C4**

Heat, sparks, open flames, other sources of ignition and oxidizing conditions

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flames and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

**HYDROCARBONS C4**

Strong oxidizing agents, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide, fluorine compounds, halogens (bromine, chlorine, fluorine), metal catalysts

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

Strong acids and strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products****HYDROCARBONS C4**

Thermal decomposition can produce carbon oxides and other toxic gases and release heat and pressure

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information****11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

18,17 mg/l

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

1816,96 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1

Reliability: 1

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 3523 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LD50 = 6700 ppm

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: Not indicated-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50 = 1443 mg / L air

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 423

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 12.2 mL / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 16 mL / kg bw

## PROPANE

Method: To study the concentrations at which the effects of the CNS occur following exposure by inhalation to propane by measuring LC50 (15 min) and EC50 (CNS) (10 min) in rats.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50> 800 000 ppm

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.10-in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: Chinese hamster

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 478

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (Swiss Webster; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: OECD 471-in vitro test-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: S. typhimurium

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: Not indicated - in vivo test - Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

## PROPANE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Histidine Salmonella

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: Equivalent or similar to EPA OPP 83-5-Read across  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility  
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Not indicated  
Reliability: 2  
Species: Rat (CrI-CD® (SC) BR; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 500 ppm

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: OECD 422  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)  
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 16000 ppm

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 750 ppm

## PROPANE

Method: OECD 413  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation  
Results: NOAEC (fertility) 10 000 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring  
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414  
Reliability: 2

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Negative (development)

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: OECD 414  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)  
Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 10426 ppm

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Positive, NOAEC (development) = 1500 ppm

## PROPANE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (VAF / Plus®, Sprague-Dawley Derived (CD®) Crl: CD® IGS BR)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)  
Results: NOAEC (development) 10 426 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

## PROPANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ  
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

## HYDROCARBONS C4

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative, NOAEC = 10000 ppm

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 125 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC = 500 ppm

## PROPANE

Method: OECD 422

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC 16 000 ppm

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**SECTION 12. Ecological information****12.1. Toxicity**

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish 2,6 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea 1 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 1,3 mg/l/72h

EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,44 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,44 mg/l

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Rapidly degradable in water, 98% in 28 days

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Easily degradable in water, 83% in 28 days.

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

## PROPANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

## PROPANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3

BCF 15,3

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water &lt; 3

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.



## CARBURETOR DESCALER

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING**

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**HYDROCARBONS C4**

- Comply with applicable local, state or international regulations regarding the disposal of solid or hazardous waste and / or disposal of containers.
- Contaminated product, soil, water, container residues and spill cleaning materials can be hazardous waste.
- The contaminated product, soil or water must be considered dangerous due to the potential evolution of flammable vapor.
- Follow appropriate grounding procedures to avoid static electricity.
- The product must not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

**SECTION 14. Transport information****14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950  
IATA:

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS  
IMDG: AEROSOLS  
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, -  
IATA:

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: --

Limited  
Quantities: 1  
LTunnel  
restriction  
code: (D)

IMDG: Special Provision: -

EMS: F-D, S-U

Limited  
Quantities: 1  
L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum  
quantity: 150  
KgPackaging  
instructions:  
203

Pass.:

Maximum  
quantity: 75  
KgPackaging  
instructions:  
203

Special Instructions:

A145, A167,  
A802

## 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

## 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P3a

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Product

Point 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

## CARBURETOR DESCALER

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

**SECTION 16. Other information**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Flam. Gas 1A</b>	Flammable gas, category 1A
<b>Aerosol 1</b>	Aerosol, category 1
<b>Aerosol 3</b>	Aerosol, category 3
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Press. Gas</b>	Pressurised gas
<b>Press. Gas (Liq.)</b>	Liquefied gas
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**LEGEND:**

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)

**CARBURETOR DESCALER**

- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
  2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
  3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
  5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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  14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
  15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
  16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
  - Handling Chemical Safety
  - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
  - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
  - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
  - IFA GESTIS website
  - ECHA website
  - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.