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Safety Data Sheet

Petra Carburetor Cleaner & Choke

1.- IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT FORM: AEROSOL MIXTURE

TRADE NAME: PETRA CARBURETOR CLEANER & CHOKE 16 OZ

PRODUCT CODE: 9012

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

PRODUCT DESIGNED TO CLEAN AUTOMOBILE CARB AND CHOKE SYSTEM AND METALLIC PARTS EASILY AND QUICKLY.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Petra Oil Company, Inc.
6100 West by Northwest Blvd.
Ste 190
Houston, Texas 77040
PH. NU. 888-738-7261

1.4 EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

2.- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION (GHS-US)

FLAMMABLE AEROSOL (CATEGORY 2)

ACUTE TOXICITY, INHALATION (CATEGORY 3)

ACUTE TOXICITY, INGESTION (CATEGORY 3)

ACUTE TOXICITY, SKIN (CATEGORY 3)

SKIN IRRITATION (CATEGORY 2)

EYE IRRITATION (CATEGORY 2)

STOT SE (CATEGORY 2)

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

PICTOGRAMS



SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**



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HAZARD STATEMENTS

H223: FLAMMABLE AEROSOL
H229: PRESSURIZED CONTAINER: MAY BURST IF HEATED
H301: TOXIC IF SWALLOWED
H331: TOXIC IF INHALED
H311: TOXIC IN CONTACT WITH SKIN
H315: CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
H319: CAUSES SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION
H371: MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS
H304: MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PREVENTION

P210: KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS, OPEN FLAMES AND OTHER IGNITION SOURCES. NO SMOKING.
P211: DO NOT SPRAY ON AN OPEN FLAME OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCE.
P251: DO NOT PIERCE OR BURN, EVEN AFTER USE.
P264: WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING
P270: DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN USING THIS PRODUCT
P280: WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES/PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EYE PROTECTION/FACE PROTECTION
P261: AVOID BREATHING DUST/FUME/ GAS/MIST/VAPOURS/SPRAY
P271: USE ONLY OUTDOORS OR IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA
P102: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
P103: READ LABEL BEFORE USE

RESPONSE

P301+310: IF SWALLOWED: IMMEDIATELY CALL A DOCTOR
P321 SPECIFIC TREATMENT. MILD TO MODERATE TOXICITY: OBTAIN A METHANOL LEVEL, SERUM CHEMISTRY, AND A SERUM PH. A THOROUGH VISUAL EXAM SHOULD BE PERFORMED, INCLUDING VISUAL ACUITY. AN ELEVATED OSMOLAR GAP SUGGESTS THE PRESENCE OF METHANOL OR ANOTHER ALCOHOL BUT CANNOT BE USED TO RULE OUT A SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE. IF A METHANOL CONCENTRATION IS READILY AVAILABLE (RESULTS KNOWN WITHIN 2 HOURS) AND THE PATIENT IS ASYMPTOMATIC, THEN ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (ADH) INHIBITION CAN BE DELAYED UNTIL THE METHANOL CONCENTRATION IS AVAILABLE. PATIENTS WITH A METHANOL CONCENTRATION OF MORE THAN 25 MG/DL OR METABOLIC ACIDOSIS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH ADH INHIBITION. IF METHANOL CONCENTRATIONS CANNOT READILY BE MEASURED, PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF A POTENTIALLY TOXIC INGESTION, SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS, AND THOSE WITH SUSPECTED METHANOL INTOXICATION WITH AN ANION GAP METABOLIC ACIDOSIS OR AN OSMOLAL GAP GREATER THAN 10 MOSM SHOULD BE TREATED WITH ADH INHIBITION. FOLATE SHOULD ALSO BE INTRAVENOUSLY ADMINISTERED TO PATIENTS REQUIRING ADH INHIBITION. IN PATIENTS WHO RECEIVE ADH INHIBITION WHO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT METHANOL CONCENTRATION, CONSIDER HEMODIALYSIS SINCE THE APPARENT HALF-LIFE OF METHANOL UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IS QUITE PROLONGED.
SEVERE TOXICITY: PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH SEVERE ACIDOSIS, SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS OF VISUAL CHANGES, OR DEPRESSED LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS SHOULD BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY ON AN ADH INHIBITOR AND INTRAVENOUS FOLATE. HEMODIALYSIS SHOULD BE INITIATED AND SHOULD BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE METHANOL CONCENTRATION IS UNDETECTABLE AND THE SERUM PH IS NORMAL. TREAT SEIZURES WITH BENZODIAZEPINES.



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ANTIDOTE. TREAT PATIENTS WITH EITHER ETHANOL OR FOMEPIZOLE (4-METHYLPYRAZOLE) TO PREVENT THE PRODUCTION OF FORMATE. INDICATIONS INCLUDE DOCUMENTED PLASMA METHANOL CONCENTRATION GREATER THAN 20 MG/DL (GREATER THAN 200 MG/L) OR DOCUMENTED RECENT HISTORY OF INGESTING TOXIC AMOUNTS OF METHANOL AND OSMOLAL GAP GREATER THAN 10 MOSM/L OR HISTORY OR STRONG CLINICAL SUSPICION OF METHANOL POISONING WITH AT LEAST 2 OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERION: ARTERIAL PH LESS THAN 7.3; SERUM BICARBONATE LESS THAN 20 MEQ/L; OSMOLOL GAP GREATER THAN 10 MOSM/L.

P330: RINSE MOUTH

P302+352: IF ON SKIN: WASH WITH PLENTY OF WATER

P312: CALL A DOCTOR IF YOU FEEL UNWELL..

P361+364: TAKE OFF IMMEDIATELY ALL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND WASH IT BEFORE REUSE

P304+340: IF INHALED: REMOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR AND KEEP COMFORTABLE FOR BREATHING

P332+313: IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: GET MEDICAL ADVICE/ATTENTION

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: RINSE CAUTIOUSLY WITH WATER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. REMOVE CONTACT LENSES IF PRESENT AND EASY TO DO – CONTINUE RINSING.

P337+313: IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS GET MEDICAL ADVICE/ATTENTION

P308+311: IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: CALL A DOCTOR

P331: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING

P391: COLLECT SPILLAGE

STORAGE

P410+P412 PROTECT FROM SUNLIGHT. DO NOT EXPOSE TO TEMPERATURES EXCEEDING 50 °C/122 °F

P403+P233 STORE IN A WELL VENTILATED PLACE. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED

P405 STORE LOCKED UP

DISPOSAL

P501 DISPOSE CONTENTS BY INCINERATION

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY PRODUCE IRRITATION AND DERMATITIS. OVEREXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL OR ITS COMPONENTS MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO LIVER, KIDNEY AND NERVOUSE SYSTEM.

OVER EXPOSURE TO SOLVENTS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED TO PERMANENT DAMAGE TO BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM ACCORDING TO REPORTS.

DELIBERATED INGESTION OR INHALATION OF THIS PRODUCT CAN BE DANGEROUS OR FATAL.

PERSONS WITH PRE-EXISTING SKIN DISORDERS OR IMPAIRED PULMONARY, KIDNEY OR LIVER FUNCTION MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE EFFECTS OF THIS PRODUCT. USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ENHANCES TOXIC EFFECTS.

2.4 UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY

NO DATA AVAILABLE



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3.- COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCES

NOT APPLICABLE

3.2 MIXTURES

NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	CLASSIFICATION
DIMETHYL BENZENE	1330-20-7	20 – 80 %	SKIN IRR 2 H315 AC.TOX.INH. 4 H332 AC.TOX.SKIN 4 H312
METHANOL	67-56-1	20 – 80 %	AC.TOX.ING H301 AC.TOX.SKIN 3 H311 AC.TOX.INH. 3 H331 STOT SE 1 H370
ACETONA	67-64-1	20 – 80 %	EYE IRR. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H336
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	5 – 20 %	EYE IRR 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H336
MIBK	108-10-1	5 – 20 %	EYE IRR 2 H319 AC.TOX.INH. 4 H332 STOT SE 3 H335
PROPANE-BUTANE	68476-86-8	5 – 45 %	

4.- FRIST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: IMMEDIATELY WASH EYES WITH PLENTY WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR PERSISTS.

SKIN CONTACT: IMMEDIATELY WASH SKIN WITH PLENTY OF NEUTRAL SOAP AND WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. WASH CLOTHING SEPARATELY BEFORE REUSE OR DISCARD. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR PERSISTS.

INHALATION: REMOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, PREFERABLY MOUTH-TO-MOUTH. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, GIVE OXYGEN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF SPONTANEOUS VOMITING OCCURS, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION AND MONITOR FOR BREATHING DIFFICULTY. GIVE AT LEAST 3- 4 GLASSES OF WATER. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR COVULSION PERSON. IMMEDIATELY CALL A DOCTOR. HAVE THIS SDS.

KEEP AFFECTED PERSON WARM AND AT REST. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION

NEVER GIVE ANYTHING IN THE MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.



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4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

SKIN: MAY CAUSE MILD IRRITATION, REDNESS, PAIN, DRYING AND CRACKING OF THE SKIN. ABSORPTION THROUGH SKIN MAY CAUSE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS.

EYE CONTACT: VAPORS MAY IRRITATE THE EYES. SPLASHES MAY PRODUCE SEVERE IRRITATION WITH STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS AND PAIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE COULD CAUSE IRRITATION AND CONJUNCTIVITIS.

INHALATION: TYPICAL SYMPTOMS WHEN PERMISSIBLE LIMITS ARE EXCEEDED ARE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG IRRITATION, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, MUSCLE INCORDINATION, LOSS OF APPETITE AND NAUSEA. CAN HAVE NARCOTIC EFFECTS. EXPOSURE TO HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, NARCOSIS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN DEATH DEPENDING ON THE CONCENTRATION AND DURATION OF EXPOSURE.

INGESTION: MAY PRODUCE ABDOMINAL PAIN, NAUSEA, VOMITING, MOUTH AND THROAT IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED SEE SECTION 2.2 IN THIS SDS

5.- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ALCOHOL FOAM, CO₂, DRY CHEMICAL FOAM, WATER FOG.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: AVOID BREATHING DUSTS AND FUMES FROM BURNING MATERIAL. VAPOR MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE WITH AIR. VAPOR CAN TRAVEL TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. "EMPTY" CONTAINERS RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE (LIQUID AND/OR VAPOR) AND CAN BE DANGEROUS. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. EMPTY DRUMS SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DRAINED, PROPERLY BUNGED AND PROMPTLY RETURNED TO A DRUM CONTAINER, OR PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.

HAZARD COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: EMITS TOXIC FUMES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS. MAY PRODUCE CO_x, NO_x AND SO_x.

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NOT DETERMINED.

EXPLOSION INFORMATION: KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED. ISOLATE FROM HEAT, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAME. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT.

5.2 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

PERSONAL PROTECTION: FIREFIGHTERS MUST WEAR NIOSH APPROVED POSITIVE PRESSURE BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA) WITH FULL FACE MASK AND FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: EVACUATE AREA AND FIGHT FIRE FROM A SAFE DISTANCE.



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IF LEAK OR SPILL HAS NOT IGNITED, VENTILATE AREA AND USE WATER SPRAY TO DISPERSE GAS OR VAPOR AND TO PROTECT PERSONNEL ATTEMPTING TO STOP A LEAK. USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL ADJACENT STRUCTURES AND TO PROTECT PERSONNEL. SHUT OFF SOURCES OF FLOW IF POSSIBLE. STAY AWAY FROM STORAGE TANKS ENDS. WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF RISING SOUND FROM VENTING SAFETY DEVICE OR ANY DISCOLORATION OF STORAGE TANK DUE TO FIRE. WATER RUNOFF CAN CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE. DIKE AND COLLECT WATER USED TO FIGHT FIRE. WATER SPRAY MAY BE USED FOR COOLING CONTAINERS TO PREVENT POSSIBLE PRESSURE BUILD-UP AND AUTO-IGNITION OR EXPLOSION WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES: COOL CONTAINERS EXPOSED TO FIRE TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS. RETAIN EXTINGUISHING WATER TO AVOID WATER POLLUTION.

6.- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

6.1.1 FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

EVACUATE UNNECESSARY PERSONNEL

6.1.2 FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

THE FOLLOWING STEPS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: PERSON NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING SHOULD BE RESTRICTED FROM CONTAMINATED AREAS UNTIL HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

1. DO NOT TOUCH THE SPILLED MATERIAL; STOP THE LEAK IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SO WITHOUT RISK.
2. NOTIFY SAFETY PERSONNEL.
3. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF HEAT AND IGNITION.
4. VENTILATE POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES USING MAXIMALLY EXPLOSION-PROOF EQUIPMENT.
5. USE NONSPARKING TOOLS FOR CLEANUP.
6. WATER SPRAY MAY BE USED TO REDUCE VAPORS, BUT THE SPRAY MAY NOT PREVENT IGNITION IN CLOSED SPACES.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

PREVENT ENTRY TO SEWERS AND PUBLIC WATERS. NOTIFY AUTHORITIES IF LIQUID ENTERS SEWERS OR PUBLIC WATERS.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

FOR SMALL LIQUID SPILLS, TAKE UP WITH SAND OR OTHER NONCOMBUSTIBLE ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE INTO CLOSED CONTAINERS FOR LATER DISPOSAL.

FOR LARGE LIQUID SPILL, BUILD DIKES FAR AHEAD OF THE SPILL TO CONTAIN THE MATERIAL FOR LATER RECLAMATION OR DISPOSAL

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

SEE HEADING 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.



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7.- HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

AVOID BREATHING VAPORS. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN OR CLOTHES. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED. USE ONLY WITH ADECUATE VENTILATION. WASH HANDS AFTER USE. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS OR FLAMES.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND WILL COLLECT IN LOW AREAS. KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. STORE IN TIGHTLY CLOSED AND PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINERS IN COOL, DRY ISOLATED, WELL-VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM HEAT, SOURCES OF IGNITION AND INCOMPATIBLES.

THIS MATERIAL OR ITS VAPORS WHEN IN CONTACT WITH FLAMES, SPARKS, HEAT OR ELECTRICS ARCS CAN DECOMPOSE TO FORM CO_x , SO_x , HYDROGEN CHLORIDE GAS AND TRACES OF PHOSGENE. AVOID CONTAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES. HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE PROCEDURES MUST BE CAREFULLY MONITORED TO AVOID SPILL OR LEAKS.

EMPTY CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE. DO NOT REUSE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS. DO NOT USE CUTTING OR WELDING TORCHES ON DRUMS THAT CONTAINED THIS PRODUCT UNLESS PROPERLY PURGE AND CLEANED. GROUND AND BOND CONTAINERS WHEN TRANSFERING MATERIAL. USE SPARK-PROOF TOOLS AND EXPLOSION PROOF EQUIPMENT TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF STATIC SPARK-INITIATED FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN AREAS OF USE OR STORE.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USES

FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

8.- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	AEGL 1	AEGL 2	AEGL 3	TWA	STEL	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH
	60 MIN	60 MIN	60 MIN	8 H	15 MIN	TWA	TWA	
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	10 H (PPM)	8 H (PPM)	PPM
DIMETHYL BENZENE	130	920	2500	100	150	N/D	100	900
ACETONE	200	3200	5700	500	750	250	1000	2500
METHANOL	530	2100	7200	200	250 (SKIN)	200	200	6000
MIBK	75	75	3000	50	75	50	100	500
ISOPROPANOL	N/D	N/D	N/D	200	400	400	400	2000
PROPANE-BUTANE	5500	N/D	N/D	1000	N/D	1000	1000	2000



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8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

VENTILATION: USE LOCAL EXHAUST OR DILUTION VENTILATION AS APPROPRIATE TO CONTROL EXPOSURES TO BELOW PERMISSIBLE LIMITS DURING THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

SKIN PROTECTION: WHERE THE CONTACT IS LIKELY, WEAR CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES, A CHEMICAL SUIT AND RUBBER BOOTS. AVOID SKIN CONTACT WITH THIS MATERIAL.

EYE PROTECTION: DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES. WEAR SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS OR GOGGLES. HAVE EYE WASHING FACILITIES READILY AVAILABLE WHERE EYE CONTACT CAN OCCUR.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A NIOSH APPROVED AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR WITH AN APPROPRIATE AN ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGE OR CANISTER MAY BE APPROPRIATE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO EXCEED EXPOSURE LIMITS. PROTECTION PROVIDED BY AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR IS LIMITED. USE A POSITIVE PRESSURE AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IF THERE IS ANY POTENTIAL FOR AN UNCONTROLLED RELEASE, EXPOSURE LEVELS ARE NOT KNOWN, OR ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATORS MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

9.- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	CLEAR LIQUID
ODOR	STRONG AROMATIC
OLFACTIVE THRESHOLD	N/D
PT-CO COLOR	10 máx
PH	N/A
MELTING POINT	N/D
EVAPORATION RATE	N/D
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.828 g/ml
BOILING POINT	N/D
VISCOSITY @25°C	< 10 cps
FLASH POINT (CCC)	< 10 °C
PUNTO DE CONGELAMIENTO	N/D
PRESIÓN DE VAPOR (mmHg)	N/D
DENSIDAD DE VAPOR	N/D
COEFICIENTE DE REPARTO	N/D
TEMPERATURA DE DESCOMPOSICIÓN	N/D
SOLUBILIDAD EN AGUA	INMISCIBLE
VOC's	80% min.

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

10.- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY: NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY: THIS PRODUCT IS STABLE UNDER NORMAL STORAGE CONDITIONS.

10.3 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID: HEAT, SPARKS, OPEN FLAMES, HOT GLOWING SURFACES OR ELECTRICS



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ARCS.

10.5 INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: COMBUSTION MAY FORM: CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE, HYDROGEN CHLORIDE GAS, SO₂, POSSIBLE TRACES OF PHOSGENE.

11.- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DIMETHYL BENZENE

ORAL LD 50 RAT: 5400 mg/Kg

INHALATION LC50 RAT: 6350 ppm

CONSIDERED VERY TOXIC BY INGESTION, WITH AN ORAL LETHAL DOSE IN ADULTS OF ABOUT 50 MG/KG O 15 A 30 ML.

ISOPROPANOL

ORAL LD50 RAT MG/KG

ORAL LD50 RABBIT 8.0 G/KG

ORAL LD50 MOUSE 3600 MG/KG

ORAL LD50 DOG 4797 MG/KG

SKIN LD50 RABBIT 12,800 MG/KG

TOXIC ORAL DOSE IN HUMANS IS 0.5 A 1 ML/KG (70% IPA) APPROXIMATELY BUT DEPENDS ON EACH INDIVIDUAL.

METHANOL

ORAL LD50 RAT 5628 MG/KG

INHALATION LC50 RAT 64000 PPM/4H

IV LD50 RAT 2131 MG/KG

ORAL LD50 7300 MG/KG

IP LD50 MOUSE 10765 MG/KH

ORAL LD50 RABBIT 14.4 G/KG

SKIN LD50 RABBIT 15800 MG/KG

ACETONE

ORAL LD 50 RAT: 5800 mg/Kg

INHALATION LC50 RAT: 50 mg/L 8-HORAS

SKIN LD50 RABBIT: 20 mg/Kg

INGESTION OF 200 ML PRODUCED COMA, HYPERGLICEMIA, AND KETONURIA TO ONE ADULT.

MIBK

SKIN LD50 RABBIT >16000 mg/Kg BW

INHALATION LC50 RAT 8.2 – 16.4 mg/L/4H

ORAL LD50 MOUSE 1900 mg/Kg BW

ORAL LD50 RAT 4600 mg/Kg BW

PROPANE-BUTANE

INHALATION LC50 RAT: 658 mg/L (4 HOURS)

IT HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED THAT EXPOSURE TO LOW CONCENTRATIONS CAN CAUSE AVERSE EFFECTS ON HUMANS. IT HAS ANESTHESIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS AND ANIMALS. SUBIT DEATH CAN OCURR WHEN LARGE CONCENTRATIONS ARE INHALED. SAFETY MARGIN BETWEEN ANESTHESIC AND



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LETHAL CONCENTRATION IS TOO LOW. CHRONIC EXPOURE HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE SOME CNS SYMPTOMS.

12.- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 TOXICITY

DIMETHYL BENZENE

EC50; GENUS: CHLOROCOCCALES (GREEN ALGAE); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC; CONCENTRATION: 100 MG/L FOR 24 HR; EFFECT: PHYSIOLOGY, ASSIMILATION EFFICIENCY /FORMULATED PRODUCT/

LC50; SPECIES: DAPHNIA MAGNA (WATER FLEA, AGE < OR =24 HR); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 20-22 DEG C, PH 7.6-7.7; CONCENTRATION: 150 MG/L FOR 24 HR /FORMULATED PRODUCT/

LC50; SPECIES: PALAEMONETES PUGIO (DAGGERBLADE GRASS SHRIMP); CONDITIONS: SALTWATER, STATIC, 21 DEG C, PH 8.1, SALINITY 15 /PARTS PER THOUSAND/, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >5.0 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 14000 UG/L FOR 24 HR

LC50; SPECIES: PALAEMONETES PUGIO (DAGGERBLADE GRASS SHRIMP); CONDITIONS: SALTWATER, STATIC, 21 DEG C, PH 8.1, SALINITY 15 /PARTS PER THOUSAND/, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >5.0 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 8500 UG/L FOR 48 HR

LC50; SPECIES: PALAEMONETES PUGIO (DAGGERBLADE GRASS SHRIMP); CONDITIONS: SALTWATER, STATIC, 21 DEG C, PH 8.1, SALINITY 15 /PARTS PER THOUSAND/, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >5.0 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 7400 UG/L FOR 96 HR

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, AGE 1-1.5 YR, WEIGHT 20-80 G, LENGTH 13-20 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 17-19 DEG C, PH 7.0, HARDNESS 80 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 37 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >7 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 30550 UG/L FOR 24 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 26420-37260 UG/L)

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, WEIGHT 1-2 G, LENGTH 3.8-6.4 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH 7.5, HARDNESS 20 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 18 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 7.8 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 36810 UG/L FOR 24 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 32640-42690 UG/L) /FORMULATED PRODUCT/

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, AGE 1-1.5 YR, WEIGHT 20-80 G, LENGTH 13-20 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 17-19 DEG C, PH 7.0, HARDNESS 80 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 37 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >7 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 25100 UG/L FOR 48 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 19160-31010 UG/L)

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, WEIGHT 1-2 G, LENGTH 3.8-6.4 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH 7.5, HARDNESS 20 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 18 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 7.8 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 36810 UG/L FOR 48 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 32640-42690 UG/L) /FORMULATED PRODUCT/

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, AGE 1-1.5 YR, WEIGHT 20-80 G, LENGTH 13-20 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 17-19 DEG C, PH 7.0, HARDNESS 80 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 37 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN >7 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 16940 UG/L FOR 96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 6850-21310 UG/L)

LC50; SPECIES: CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH, WEIGHT 1-2 G, LENGTH 3.8-6.4 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH 7.5, HARDNESS 20 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 18 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 7.8 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 36810 UG/L FOR 96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 32640-42690 UG/L) /FORMULATED PRODUCT/



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LC50; SPECIES: CYPRINUS CARPIO (COMMON CARP, LENGTH 4-5 CM); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, RENEWAL, 27 DEG C, PH 7.5, HARDNESS 115 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 110-135 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.5 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 1,080,000 UG/L FOR 24 HR

ISOPROPANOL

LD50 CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH) > 5000 MG/L/24 HR MODIFIED ASTM D 1345 BIOASSAY

LD100 SEMOLITUS ATROMACULATUS (CREEK CHUB) 1100 MG/L/24 HR IN DETROIT RIVER WATER

/CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED/

LC50 POECILIA RETICULATA (GUPPIES) 7060 PPM/7 DAY /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED/

LC50 CRANGON CRANGON (BROWN SHRIMP) 1400 MG/L/48 HR (RANGE 900-1950 MG/L) /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED/

LC50 CRANGON CRANGON (BROWN SHRIMP) 1150 MG/L/96 HR (RANGE 750-1650 MG/L) /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED/

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 11,830 MG/L/1 HR (STATIC BIOASSAY IN LAKE SUPERIOR WATER AT 18-22 DEG C)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 11,160 MG/L/24 HR (STATIC BIOASSAY IN LAKE SUPERIOR WATER AT 18-22 DEG C)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 11,130 MG/L/48 HR, 72 HR, 96 HR, RESPECTIVELY (STATIC BIOASSAY IN LAKE SUPERIOR WATER AT 18-22 DEG C)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 9.64 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 9.23-10.0 G/L); AGE 31 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 48.3 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.4 DEG C, PH 7.79, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.6 MG/L, ALKALINITY 45.9 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 6.3 L, ADDITIONS: 3.75 VOL/DAY (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 10.4 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 10.2-10.6 G/L); AGE 29 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 52.5 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.6 DEG C, PH 7.09, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.7 MG/L, ALKALINITY 39.5 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 5.5 L, ADDITIONS: 13.1 VOL/DAY (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 6.55 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 5.77-7.45 G/L); AGE 31 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 44.0 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.6 DEG C, PH 7.87, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.7 MG/L, ALKALINITY 42.0 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 1.0 L, ADDITIONS: 36 (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 9.54 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 9.10-10.0 G/L); AGE 31 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 48.3 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.4 DEG C, PH 7.79, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.6 MG/L, ALKALINITY 45.9 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 6.3 L, ADDITIONS: 3.75 VOL/DAY (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 6.12 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 5.58-6.72 G/L); AGE 31 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 44.0 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.6 DEG C, PH 7.87, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.7 MG/L, ALKALINITY 42.0 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 1.0 L, ADDITIONS: 36 VOL/DAY (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 9.49 G/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 8.91-10.1 G/L); AGE 29 DAYS OLD, WATER HARDNESS 52.5 MG/L (CaCO₃), TEMP 24.4 DEG C, PH 7.09, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.7 MG/L, ALKALINITY 39.5 MG/L (CaCO₃), TANK VOL: 5.5 L, ADDITIONS: 13.1 VOL/DAY (FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY)

METHANOL

LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOWS) 29.4 G/L/96 HR, (28-29 DAYS OLD), CONFIDENCE LIMIT= 28.5-30.4; TEST CONDITIONS: WATER TEMP= 25 DEG C, DISSOLVED OXYGEN= 7.3 MG/L, WATER HARDNESS= 43.5 MG/L CALCIUM CARBONATE, ALKALINITY= 46.6 CALCIUM CARBONATE, TANK VOLUME= 6.3 L, ADDITIONS= 5.71 V/D, PH= 7.66 (0.03).



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LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, 28-32 DAY OLD, 0.126 G) 29,700 MG/L/24 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 23.3+/-1.7 DEG C, HARDNESS 46.4 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.0-8.0 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, 30 DAY OLD 0.12 G) 28,100 MG/L/96 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 24-26 DEG C, HARDNESS 45.5 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.5 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ARTEMIA SALINA (BRINE SHRIMP, 24 HR OLD) 1578.84 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 25 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ARTEMIA SALINA (BRINE SHRIMP, 48 HR OLD) 1101.46 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 25 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ARTEMIA SALINA (BRINE SHRIMP, 72 HR OLD) 900.73 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 25 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS (RAINBOW TROUT, 0.8 G) 19,000 MG/L/96 HR; STATIC, 12 DEG C, HARDNESS 44 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.4 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS (RAINBOW TROUT, JUVENILE 0.813 G) 20,300 MG/L/24 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 12.7+/-1 DEG C, HARDNESS 46.4 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.0-8.0 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS (RAINBOW TROUT, JUVENILE 0.813 G) 20,100 MG/L/96 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 12.7+/-1 DEG C, HARDNESS 46.4 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.0-8.0 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS (BLUEGILL) 15,400 MG/L/96 HR; FLOW-THROUGH
LC50 LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS (BLUEGILL) 19,230 MG/L/24 HR; FLOW-THROUGH
LC50 LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS (BLUEGILL SUNFISH, JUVENILE 3.07 G) 19,100 MG/L/24 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 19.8+/-2.3 DEG C, HARDNESS 46.4 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.0-8.0 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS (BLUEGILL SUNFISH, JUVENILE 3.07 G) 15,400 MG/L/96 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 19.8+/-2.3 DEG C, HARDNESS 46.4 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.0-8.0 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 NITOCRA SPINIPES (HARPACTICOID COPEPOD, ADULT) 12,000 MG/L/96 HR; STATIC, 21+/-1 DEG C, PH 7.9 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 POECILIA RETICULATA (GUPPY) 11.5 MG/L/14 DAYS; SEMISTATIC
LC50 POECILIA RETICULATA (GUPPY, 2-3 MONTHS) 10,860 MG/L/7 DAYS; SEMISTATIC (TEST SOLUTIONS RENEWED EVERY 24 HOURS), 21-23 DEG C, HARDNESS 25 MG/L CaCO₃ /FROM TABLE/
LC50 ALBURNUS ALBURNUS (BLEAK, 8 CM) 28,000 MG/L/96 HR; STATIC, 10 DEG C, PH 7.9 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 LEUCISCUS IDUS MELANOTUS (GOLDEN ORFE) >10,000 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC
EC50 DAPHNIA MAGNA (WATER FLEA; IMMOBILIZATION) >10,000 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 20 DEG C, TOTAL HARDNESS 2.5 MMOL/L CaCO₃, PH 7.8-8.2 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 GAMMARUS FASCIATUS >100 MG/L/96 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 HELISOMA TRIVOLVIS (AQUATIC MOLLUSK) >100 MG/L/96 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 DUGESIA TIGRINA (AQUATIC WORM) >100 MG/L/96 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA 11 MG/L/48 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 LUMBRICULUS VARIEGATUS (AQUATIC WORM) >100 MG/L/96 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
EC50 PHOTOBACTERIUM POSPHOREUM (MARINE BACTERIUM; INHIBITION OF LUMINESCENCE) 14,700 MG/L/15 MIN /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 PHOTOBACTERIUM POSPHOREUM (MARINE BACTERIUM) 7690 MG/L/4 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 PARAMECIUM CAUDATUM (CILIAE PROTOZOAN) 44,860 MG/L/10 MIN /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/
LC50 DAPHNIA PULEX (WATER FLEA, <24 HR OLD) 19,500 MG/L/18 HR; STATIC, 22 DEG C, HARDNESS 23+/-2 MG/L CaCO₃ /FROM TABLE/
EC50 DAPHNIA OBTUSA (WATER FLEA, <24 HR OLD; IMMOBILIZATION) 23,500 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 20+/-2 DEG C, HARDNESS 250 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.8+/-0.2 /FROM TABLE/



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EC50 DAPHNIA OBTUSA (WATER FLEA, <24 HR OLD; IMMOBILIZATION) 22,200 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC, 20+/-2 DEG C, HARDNESS 250 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.8+/-0.2 /FROM TABLE/
LC50 CRANGON CRANGON (BROWN SHRIMP, ADULT) 1975 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC, 15 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 CRANGON CRANGON (BROWN SHRIMP, ADULT) 1340 MG/L/96 HR; SEMISTATIC (TEST SOLUTIONS RENEWED EVERY 24 HR), 15 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 CRANGON CRANGON (BROWN SHRIMP, ADULT) 10,000 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC, 24.5 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 MYTILUS EDULIS (MUSSEL, 5-7 CM) 15,900 MG/L/96 HR; FLOW-THROUGH, 15+/-0.5 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 PALAEMONETES KADIAKENSIS (GLASS SHRIMP, JUVENILE) 21,900 MG/L/18 HR; STATIC, 23+/-2 DEG C /FROM TABLE/
LC50 CARDIUM EDULE (COCKLE, ADULT) 7900 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC, 15 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
LC50 HYALLELA AZTECA (SCUD, JUVENILE) 19,350 MG/L/18 HR; STATIC, 23+/-2 DEG C /FROM TABLE/
LC50 AGONUS CATAPHRACTUS (ARMED BULLHEAD, ADULT) 7900-26,070 MG/L/96 HR; SEMISTATIC (TEST SOLUTIONS RENEWED EVERY 24 HOURS), 15 DEG C, SEAWATER /FROM TABLE/
EC50 TETRAHYMENA PYRIFORMIS (PROTOZOA; POPULATION GROWTH INHIBITION TEST) 18756.34 MG/L/48 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/ /95% PURE/
LC50 ANODONTA IMBECILIS (MUSSEL) 37.02 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC
LC50 ORYZIAS LATIPES (MEDAKA) >10,000 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC /FORMULATED PRODUCT/

ACETONE

LC50 COTURNIX JAPONICA (JAPANESE QUAIL, AGE 14 DAYS) ORAL >40,000 PPM, IN DIET, (NO MORTALITY TO 40,000 PPM)
LC50 PHASIANUS COLCHICUS (RING-NECKED PHEASANT, AGE 10 DAYS) ORAL >40,000 PPM, IN DIET, (NO MORTALITY TO 40,000 PPM)
LC50 /ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS/ (RAINBOW TROUT, WEIGHT 1.0 G) 5,540 MG/L/96 HR AT 12 DEG C (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT 4,740-6,330 MG/L), /STATIC BIOASSAY/
LC50; SPECIES: ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS (RAINBOW TROUT, FINGERLING, LENGTH 9.4 CM, WEIGHT 10.8 G); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 10 DEG C, PH 8.0; CONCENTRATION: 6100 MG/L FOR 24 HR
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 33 DAYS, LENGTH 22.6 MM, WEIGHT 0.159 G) 8,120 MG/L/96 H (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT: 7,530-8,760 MG/L); FLOW THROUGH, 25.0 DEG C, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.7 MG/L, HARDNESS 48.5 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 45.8 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.58 /99% PURE/
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 28 DAYS, LENGTH 19.2 MM, WEIGHT 0.076 G) 7,280 MG/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT: 6,730-7,880 MG/L); FLOW THROUGH, 25.4 DEG C, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.5 MG/L, HARDNESS 53.5 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 40.3 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 6.93 /99.7% PURE/
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 32 DAYS, LENGTH 18.0 MM, WEIGHT 0.087 G) 6,210 MG/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT: 5,490-7,030 MG/L); FLOW THROUGH, 24.5 DEG C, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.4 MG/L, HARDNESS 44.0 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 43.0 MG/L CaCO₃, PH 7.62 /99% PURE/
LC50; SPECIES: PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 28 DAYS, LENGTH 19 MM, WEIGHT 0.076 G); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 25.6 DEG C, PH 6.9 (6.8-7.1), HARDNESS 53.6 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 41.3 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 69.7 MG/L (56.9-92.5 MG/L); CONCENTRATION: 9500 MG/L FOR 24 HR
LC50; SPECIES: PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 28 DAYS, LENGTH 19 MM, WEIGHT 0.076 G); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 25.6 DEG C, PH 6.9 (6.8-7.1), HARDNESS 53.6 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 41.3 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 69.7 MG/L (56.9-92.5 MG/L); CONCENTRATION: 9000 MG/L FOR 48 HR



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MIBK

EC50 SELENASTRUM CAPRICORNUTUM (/GREEN/ ALGAE) 400 MG/L/96 HR; GROWTH RATE.
LD50 ANGELAIUS PHOENICEUS (REDWINGED BLACKBIRD) ORAL 100 MG/KG
LC50 CARASSIUS AURATUS (GOLDFISH) 450 MG/L/24 HR; STATIC
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW) 505 MG/L 96 HR FLOW-THROUGH BIOASSAY, WT 0.12 G, WATER HARDNESS 45.5 MG/L CaCO₃, TEMP: 25 + OR - 1 DEG C, PH 7.5, DISSOLVED OXYGEN GREATER THAN 60% OF SATURATION
LC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 31 DAYS, MEAN LENGTH 20.0 MM, MEAN WEIGHT 0.125 G) 540 MG/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT: 492-593 MG/L); FLOW THROUGH, 26.2 DEG C PH 7.6, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.4 MG/L, HARDNESS 42.4 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 41.5 MG/L CaCO₃ /99+% PURITY/
LC50; SPECIES: PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, JUVENILE, AGE 28-34 DAYS, WEIGHT 0.12 G); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, FLOW THROUGH, 25 DEG C, PH 7.6, HARDNESS 44.6 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 44.0 MG/L CaCO₃, DISSOLVED OXYGEN > OR = 80 MG/L; CONCENTRATION: 537 MG/L FOR 96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL: 519-557 MG/L)
EC50 PIMEPHALES PROMELAS (FATHEAD MINNOW, AGE 31 DAYS, MEAN LENGTH 20.0 MM, MEAN WEIGHT 0.125 G) 540 MG/L/96 HR (95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT: 492-593 MG/L); FLOW THROUGH, 26.2 DEG C PH 7.6, DISSOLVED OXYGEN 6.4 MG/L, HARDNESS 42.4 MG/L CaCO₃, ALKALINITY 41.5 MG/L CaCO₃; EFFECT: AFFECTED FISH LOST EQUILIBRIUM PRIOR TO DEATH /99+% PURITY/
EC50 DAPHNIA MAGNA (/WATER FLEA/) 78 MG/L/21 DAY; REPRODUCTION RATE.
LC50 LEUCISCUS IDUS /(CARP)/ 900 MG/L/48 HR; STATIC
LC50 /ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS/ (RAINBOW TROUT) 600 MG/L 96-HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED/
EC50; SPECIES: SCENEDESMUS SUBSPICATUS (GREEN ALGAE, LOG GROWTH PHASE); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 24 DEG C, PH 8.0-9.3; CONCENTRATION: 980 MG/L FOR 48 HR; EFFECT: DECREASED POPULATION BIOMASS
EC50; SPECIES: CHLOROCOCCALES (GREEN ALGAE); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC; CONCENTRATION: 1000 MG/L FOR 24 HR; EFFECT: PHYSIOLOGY, ASSIMILATION EFFICIENCY
EC50; SPECIES: DAPHNIA MAGNA (WATER FLEA, AGE < OR = 24 HR); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH > OR =7.0, DISSOLVED OXYGEN > OR = 58%; CONCENTRATION: 3682 MG/L FOR 24 HR; EFFECT: INTOXICATION, IMMOBILIZATION
EC50; SPECIES: SPIROSTOMUM AMBIGUUM (PROTOZOA); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH > OR =7.4, HARDNESS 2.8 MG/L CaCO₃; CONCENTRATION: 15.1 MMOL/L FOR 24 HR; EFFECT: DEVELOPMENT, DEFORMATION
EC50; SPECIES: SPIROSTOMUM AMBIGUUM (PROTOZOA); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH > OR =7.4, HARDNESS 2.8 MG/L CaCO₃; CONCENTRATION: 17.3 MMOL/L FOR 48 HR; EFFECT: DEVELOPMENT, DEFORMATION
LC50; SPECIES: SPIROSTOMUM AMBIGUUM (PROTOZOA); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH > OR =7.4, HARDNESS 2.8 MG/L CaCO₃; CONCENTRATION: 36.9 MMOL/L FOR 24 HR
LC50; SPECIES: SPIROSTOMUM AMBIGUUM (PROTOZOA); CONDITIONS: FRESHWATER, STATIC, 25 DEG C, PH > OR =7.4, HARDNESS 2.8 MG/L CaCO₃; CONCENTRATION: 36.7 MMOL/L FOR 48 HR
EC50 PHOTOBACTERIUM PHOSPHOREUM (BACTERIA) 80 MG/L/5 MIN; MICROTOX TOXICITY ANALYZER; EFFECT: INHIBITION OF BIOLUMINESCENCE
LC50 ARTEMIA SALINA (BRINE SHRIMP) 1230 MG/L/24 HR /CONDITIONS OF BIOASSAY NOT SPECIFIED IN SOURCE EXAMINED/ /FROM TABLE/

PROPANE-BUTANE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



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12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

DIMETHYL BENZENE

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, KOC VALUES RANGING FROM 39-365 FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS(2,3), INDICATE THAT XYLENES ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH TO MODERATE MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF XYLENES FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED TO BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS(SRC) GIVEN HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT VALUES RANGING FROM 5.18×10^{-3} TO 7.18×10^{-3} ATM-CU M/MOLE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS. XYLENES ARE EXPECTED TO VOLATILIZE FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES(SRC) BASED UPON VAPOR PRESSURE VALUES RANGING FROM 6.61-8.80 MM HG FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS(5). COMPLETE DEGRADATION OF XYLENES IN AEROBIC SOIL AND SEDIMENT MICROCOSMS HAS BEEN OBSERVED WITH LIFETIMES RANGING FROM 5-115 DAYS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS(6-11). BIODEGRADATION OF XYLENES MAY PROCEED MORE SLOWLY UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS(11).

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, KOC VALUES RANGING FROM 39 TO 365 FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS, INDICATE THAT XYLENES ARE NOT EXPECTED TO ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED UPON HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT VALUES RANGING FROM 5.18×10^{-3} TO 7.18×10^{-3} ATM-CU M/MOLE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS. USING THIS RANGE OF HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT VALUES AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 3 HOURS AND 4 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, BCF VALUES RANGING FROM 6-23.4 FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC). USING A STANDARD BOD DILUTION TECHNIQUE AND AN ACTIVATED SEWAGE INOCULUM, A THEORETICAL BOD OF 72 PERCENT WAS OBSERVED OVER A 20 DAY INCUBATION PERIOD FOR A MIXTURE OF XYLENE ISOMERS, SUGGESTING THAT BIODEGRADATION IS AN IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL FATE PROCESS IN WATER(SRC). DEUTERATED XYLENE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO DEGRADE TO BENZYL SUCCINIC ACID ANALOGUES IN BENZENE/TOLUENE/ETHYLBENZENE/XYLENES (BTEX)-CONTAMINATED AQUIFERS.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, XYLENES, WHICH HAVE VAPOR PRESSURE VALUES RANGING FROM 6.61-8.80 MM HG AT 25 DEG C FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXIST SOLELY IN THE VAPOR PHASE IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE. VAPOR-PHASE XYLENES ARE DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIVES FOR THIS REACTION IN AIR ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 16-28 HOURS(SRC), CALCULATED FROM RATE CONSTANTS RANGING FROM 1.37×10^{-11} TO 2.36×10^{-11} CU CM/MOLECULE-SEC AT 25 DEG C FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS. XYLENES DO NOT CONTAIN CHROMOPHORES THAT ABSORB AT WAVELENGTHS >290 NM AND THEREFORE ARE NOT EXPECTED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DIRECT PHOTOLYSIS BY SUNLIGHT(SRC).

ISOPROPANOL

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 25(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 0.05 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ISOPROPANOL IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF ISOPROPANOL FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED TO BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS(SRC) GIVEN A HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 8.10×10^{-6} ATM-CU M/MOLE. THE POTENTIAL FOR VOLATILIZATION OF ISOPROPANOL FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES MAY EXIST(SRC) BASED UPON A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 45.4 MM HG. ISOPROPANOL IS READILY DEGRADED IN AEROBIC SYSTEMS; THE RANGE OF HALF-LIVES FOR AEROBIC DEGRADATION USING A SEWAGE SLUDGE INOCULUM ARE <1 DAY TO 48



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DAYS(SRC). ISOPROPANOL HAS ALSO BEEN SHOWN TO BE READILY DEGRADED UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS.

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 25(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 0.05 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ISOPROPANOL IS NOT EXPECTED TO ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED UPON A HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 8.10×10^{-6} ATM-CU M/MOLE. USING THIS HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 57 HOURS AND 29 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED BCF OF 3(SRC), FROM A LOG KOW AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION(6), SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC). ISOPROPANOL IS READILY DEGRADED IN AEROBIC SYSTEMS; THE RANGE OF HALF-LIVES FOR AEROBIC DEGRADATION USING A SEWAGE SLUDGE INOCULUM ARE <1 DAY TO 48 DAYS(SRC). ISOPROPANOL HAS ALSO BEEN SHOWN TO BE READILY DEGRADED UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, ISOPROPANOL, WHICH HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 45.4 MM HG AT 25 DEG C, IS EXPECTED TO EXIST SOLELY AS A VAPOR IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE(SRC). VAPOR-PHASE ISOPROPANOL IS DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIFE FOR THIS REACTION IN AIR IS ESTIMATED TO BE 3.2 DAYS(SRC), CALCULATED FROM ITS RATE CONSTANT OF 5.07×10^{-12} CU CM/MOLECULE-SEC AT 25 DEG C.

METHANOL

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 25(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 0.05 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ISOPROPANOL IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF ISOPROPANOL FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED TO BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS(SRC) GIVEN A HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 8.10×10^{-6} ATM-CU M/MOLE. THE POTENTIAL FOR VOLATILIZATION OF ISOPROPANOL FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES MAY EXIST(SRC) BASED UPON A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 45.4 MM HG. ISOPROPANOL IS READILY DEGRADED IN AEROBIC SYSTEMS; THE RANGE OF HALF-LIVES FOR AEROBIC DEGRADATION USING A SEWAGE SLUDGE INOCULUM ARE <1 DAY TO 48 DAYS(SRC). ISOPROPANOL HAS ALSO BEEN SHOWN TO BE READILY DEGRADED UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS.

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 25(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 0.05 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ISOPROPANOL IS NOT EXPECTED TO ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED UPON A HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 8.10×10^{-6} ATM-CU M/MOLE. USING THIS HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 57 HOURS AND 29 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED BCF OF 3(SRC), FROM A LOG KOW AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC). ISOPROPANOL IS READILY DEGRADED IN AEROBIC SYSTEMS; THE RANGE OF HALF-LIVES FOR AEROBIC DEGRADATION USING A SEWAGE SLUDGE INOCULUM ARE <1 DAY TO 48 DAYS(SRC). ISOPROPANOL HAS ALSO BEEN SHOWN TO BE READILY DEGRADED UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, ISOPROPANOL, WHICH HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 45.4 MM HG AT 25 DEG C, IS EXPECTED TO EXIST SOLELY AS A VAPOR IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE(SRC). VAPOR-PHASE ISOPROPANOL IS DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIFE FOR THIS REACTION IN



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AIR IS ESTIMATED TO BE 3.2 DAYS(SRC), CALCULATED FROM ITS RATE CONSTANT OF 5.07×10^{-12} CU CM/MOLECULE-SEC AT 25 DEG C.

ACETONE

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 1(SRC), DETERMINED FROM AN EXPERIMENTAL LOG KOW OF -0.24, AND A RECOMMENDED REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ACETONE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF ACETONE FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES(SRC) IS EXPECTED GIVEN THE MEASURED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 3.97×10^{-5} ATM-CU M/MOLE. VOLATILIZATION FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED(SRC) BASED UPON THE VAPOR PRESSURE OF 231 MM HG AT 25 DEG C(5). ACETONE IS EXPECTED TO BIODEGRADE UNDER BOTH AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS AS INDICATED BY NUMEROUS SCREENING TESTS.

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 1(SRC), DETERMINED FROM AN EXPERIMENTAL LOG KOW OF -0.24, AND A RECOMMENDED REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT ACETONE WILL NOT ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT IN WATER(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED ON THE MEASURED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 3.97×10^{-5} ATM-CU M/MOLE. USING THIS HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, ESTIMATED VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 38 AND 333, HOURS RESPECTIVELY(SRC). EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMINED VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES IN A SHALLOW STREAM WERE MEASURED IN THE RANGE OF 8-18 HOURS. BIODEGRADATION OF THIS COMPOUND IS EXPECTED, BUT VOLATILIZATION HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE THE PRIMARY REMOVAL MECHANISM OF ACETONE IN WATER. ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED BCF VALUE OF 3(SRC), FROM AN EXPERIMENTAL LOG KOW AND A REGRESSION DERIVED EQUATION, SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC).

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, ACETONE, WHICH HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 231 MM HG AT 25 DEG C, WILL EXIST SOLELY AS A VAPOR IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE. VAPOR-PHASE ACETONE IS DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIFE FOR THIS REACTION IN AIR IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 79(SRC) DAYS CALCULATED FROM ITS RATE CONSTANT OF 2.19×10^{-13} CU CM/MOLECULE-SEC AT 25 DEG C. THE AVERAGE RATE CONSTANT FOR THE PHOTODISSOCIATION OF ACETONE BY NATURAL SUNLIGHT IN THE LOWER TROPOSPHERE WAS MEASURED AS 1×10^{-7} SEC-1. THIS CORRESPONDS TO A HALF-LIFE OF ABOUT 80 DAYS.

MIBK

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 120(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 1.31 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED TO BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS(SRC) GIVEN AN ESTIMATED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 1.4×10^{-4} ATM-CU M/MOLE(SRC) DERIVED FROM ITS VAPOR PRESSURE, 19.9 MM HG, AND WATER SOLUBILITY, 19,000 MG/L. METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS EXPECTED TO VOLATILIZE FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES(SRC) BASED UPON ITS VAPOR PRESSURE. METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE WAS SHOWN TO BIODEGRADE AT A RATE OF 0.24 1/HR USING ACTIVATED SLUDGE. METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE DEGRADES UNDER BOTH AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS.

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 120(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 1.31 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT



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METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS NOT EXPECTED TO ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED UPON AN ESTIMATED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 1.4×10^{-4} ATM-CU M/MOLE(SRC), DERIVED FROM ITS VAPOR PRESSURE, 19.9 MM HG, AND WATER SOLUBILITY, 19,000 MG/L. USING THIS HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 9 HOURS AND 6 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED BCF OF 2(SRC), FROM ITS LOG KOW AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC). BIODEGRADATION OF METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE OCCURS IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND SEAWATER.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE, WHICH HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 19.9 MM HG AT 25 DEG C, IS EXPECTED TO EXIST SOLELY AS A VAPOR IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE. VAPOR-PHASE METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIFE FOR THIS REACTION IN AIR IS ESTIMATED TO BE 27 HOURS(SRC), CALCULATED FROM ITS RATE CONSTANT OF 1.41×10^{-11} CU CM/MOLEULE-SEC AT 25 DEG. THE PHOTOCHEMICAL DEGRADATION PRODUCTS OF METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE WITH HYDROXYL RADICALS ARE ACETONE AND 2-METHYLPROPANAL. METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IN CYCLOHEXANE EXHIBITS STRONG ABSORPTION OF UV LIGHT >290 NM, SUGGESTING THAT METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE HAS THE POTENTIAL TO UNDERGO DIRECT PHOTOLYSIS IN THE ENVIRONMENT.

PROPANE-BUTANE

TERRESTRIAL FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 460(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 2.36 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT PROPANE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE MODERATE MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). VOLATILIZATION OF PROPANE FROM MOIST SOIL SURFACES IS EXPECTED TO BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS(SRC) GIVEN AN ESTIMATED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 7.07×10^{-1} ATM-CU M/MOLE(SRC), DERIVED FROM ITS VAPOR PRESSURE, 7150 MM HG, AND WATER SOLUBILITY, 62.4 MG/L. PROPANE IS EXPECTED TO VOLATILIZE FROM DRY SOIL SURFACES(SRC) BASED UPON ITS VAPOR PRESSURE. USING CELL SUSPENSIONS OF MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED FROM SOIL AND WATER, PROPANE WAS OXIDIZED TO ACETONE WITHIN 24 HOURS, SUGGESTING THAT BIODEGRADATION MAY BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS IN SOIL AND SEDIMENT.

AQUATIC FATE: BASED ON A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED KOC VALUE OF 460(SRC), DETERMINED FROM A LOG KOW OF 2.36 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, INDICATES THAT PROPANE IS EXPECTED TO ADSORB TO SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND SEDIMENT(SRC). VOLATILIZATION FROM WATER SURFACES IS EXPECTED BASED UPON AN ESTIMATED HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT OF 7.07×10^{-1} ATM-CU M/MOLE(SRC) DERIVED FROM ITS VAPOR PRESSURE, 7150 MM HG, AND WATER SOLUBILITY, 62.4 MG/L(5). USING THIS HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT AND AN ESTIMATION METHOD, VOLATILIZATION HALF-LIVES FOR A MODEL RIVER AND MODEL LAKE ARE 41 MINUTES AND 2.6 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, AN ESTIMATED BCF OF 13.1(SRC), FROM ITS LOG KOW AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION, SUGGESTS THE POTENTIAL FOR BIOCONCENTRATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS IS LOW(SRC). AFTER 192 HR, THE TRACE CONCEN OF PROPANE CONTAINED IN GASOLINE REMAINED UNCHANGED FOR BOTH A STERILE CONTROL AND A MIXED CULTURE SAMPLE COLLECTED FROM GROUND WATER CONTAMINATED WITH GASOLINE(8). THIS INDICATES THAT BIODEGRADATION MAY NOT BE AN IMPORTANT FATE PROCESS IN WATER.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF GAS/PARTICLE PARTITIONING OF SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, PROPANE, WHICH HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 7150 MM HG AT 25 DEG C, IS EXPECTED TO EXIST SOLELY AS A GAS IN THE AMBIENT ATMOSPHERE. GAS-PHASE PROPANE IS DEGRADED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY REACTION WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY-PRODUCED HYDROXYL RADICALS(SRC); THE HALF-LIFE FOR THIS REACTION IN AIR IS ESTIMATED TO BE 14



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DAYS(SRC), CALCULATED FROM ITS RATE CONSTANT OF 1.15×10^{-12} CU CM/MOLECULE-SEC AT 25 DEG C. PROPANE DOES NOT CONTAIN CHROMOPHORES THAT ABSORB AT WAVELENGTHS >290 NM AND THEREFORE IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DIRECT PHOTOLYSIS BY SUNLIGHT.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

SEE 12.2

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

DIMETHYL BENZENE

KOC VALUES RANGING FROM 39-365 FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ISOMERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED. ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THESE KOC VALUES SUGGEST THAT XYLENES ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH TO MODERATE MOBILITY IN SOIL.

ISOPROPANOL

THE KOC OF ISOPROPANOL IS ESTIMATED AS 25(SRC), USING A MEASURED LOG KOW OF 0.05 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION. ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THIS ESTIMATED KOC VALUE SUGGESTS THAT ISOPROPANOL IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC).

METHANOL

USING A STRUCTURE ESTIMATION METHOD BASED ON MOLECULAR CONNECTIVITY INDICES, THE KOC FOR METHANOL CAN BE ESTIMATED TO BE 1(SRC). ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THIS ESTIMATED KOC VALUE SUGGESTS THAT METHANOL IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC).

ACETONE

THE KOC OF ACETONE IS ESTIMATED AS APPROXIMATELY 1(SRC), USING AN EXPERIMENTAL LOG KOW OF -0.24 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION. ACCORDING TO A RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THIS ESTIMATED KOC VALUE SUGGESTS THAT ACETONE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL(SRC). ACETONE SHOWED NO ADSORPTION TO MONTORILLONITE, KAOLINITE CLAY, OR STREAM SEDIMENT.

MIBK

THE KOC OF METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS ESTIMATED AS 120(SRC), USING A LOG KOW OF 1.31 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION. ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THIS ESTIMATED KOC VALUE SUGGESTS THAT METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL

PROPANE-BUTANE

THE KOC OF PROPANE IS ESTIMATED AS 460(SRC), USING A LOG KOW OF 2.36 AND A REGRESSION-DERIVED EQUATION. ACCORDING TO A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME, THIS ESTIMATED KOC VALUE SUGGESTS THAT PROPANE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE MODERATE MOBILITY IN SOIL.



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13.- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

SPECIAL CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHEN THE CHEMICAL MATERIAL IS USED AND DISPOSED OFF, JUST AS ITS CONTAINERS TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION. THE RESIDUES CAN BE ELIMINATED BY SPRAY INCINERATION:

FLUID BED, 450-980 °C WITH RESIDENCE TIME OF SECONDS FOR GASES AND LIQUIDS.

ROTATIVE OVEN, 820-1600 °C WITH RESIDENCE TIME OF SECONDS FOR GASES AND LIQUIDS.

LIQUID INJECTION, 650-1600 °C WITH RESIDENCE TIME OF 0.1-2 SECONDS.

14.- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y transportes (SCT) – NOM-002-SCT2/1994 (México)

Información general para la transportación de embarques.

Shipping name: Aerosol (Contains xylol y methanol) (Can be transported as Limited Quantity)

UN Number: 1950

Class/Division: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A

Label: see section 2.

Limited Quantity: 1000 ml por bote

CANT. LTDA.



Fig. 1 Signal for containers with limited quantities.

According to NOM-011-SCT2/2012: 5.11 It is not necessary that containers/packages with hazardous substances or materials in limited quantities, have the Official Transport Name or UN number but must have the signal in Fig. 1. This signal must be clearly visible, legible and must be capable of withstanding weather exposure without suffering any degradation.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) 49 – CFR 172



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General Transportation Information for Bulk Shipments

Shipping name: Aerosol, flammable, n.o.s. (Limited Quantity can be used for aerosols not exceeding 1 L capacity)

UN/NA Number: UN 1950

Class/Division: 2.1

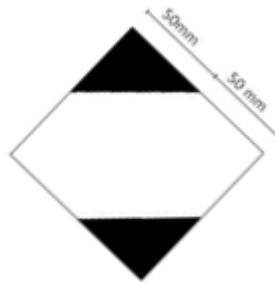
Packing Group: N/A

Label: see Section 2

Limited Quantity: 1000 ml per can

Special information (PHMSA): This product may be classified as LTD. QTY. when transported in quantities equal to or less than 1000 ml per container, but must have the signal LIMITED QUANTITY (LIMITED QUANTITY).

LTD. QTY.



Signal for containers with limited quantities

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) CODE General Transportation Information for Shipments

Shipping name: Aerosol (This product may be classified as Limited Quantity).

UN/NA Number: UN 1950

Class/Division: 2.1

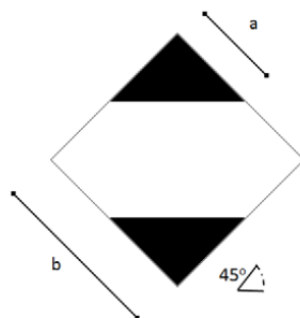
Packing Group: N/A

Label: According to section 2.

Limited Quantity: 1000 ml per can

It can be classified as LIMITED QUANTITY for maritime transportation according to IMDG CODE, 3.2 COLUMN 7. According to the 35 ammendment of the same code, the following signal must be used for limited quantities transportation.

LTD. QTY.



$b = 100 \text{ mm}$

$a = 50 \text{ mm}$

For packages not able to accommodate 100 mm mark, then

$b \geq 50 \text{ mm}$

$a = 1/2b$

Mark must be placed at a 45° angle

Line must be black with minimum 2 mm thickness

Top and bottom shaded areas must be black

Center section may be white or same color as corrugate

Text of other marks inside the diamond are not permitted

15.- REGULATORY INFORMATION



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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS	DIMETHYL BENZENE (1,3-)	ISOPROPANOL	METHANOL	ACETONE	MIBK	PROPANE-BUTANE
AUSTRALIA	TWA 80 ppm (350 mg/m ³), STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/m ³), JUL2008	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), STEL 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), JUL2008	TWA 200 ppm (262 mg/m ³), STEL 250 ppm (328 mg/m ³), JUL2008	TWA 500 ppm (1185 mg/m ³), STEL 1000 ppm (2375 mg/m ³), JUL2008	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), STEL 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), JUL2008	Asfixiante, JUL2008
BELGIUM	TWA 50 ppm (221 mg/m ³), MAR2002	TWA 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), MAR2002	TWA 200 ppm (266 mg/m ³), MAR2002	TWA 500 ppm (1210 mg/m ³), MAR2002	TWA 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), MAR2002	TWA 1000 ppm (mg/m ³), MAR2002
	STEL 100 ppm (442 mg/m ³), SKIN, MAR2002	STEL 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³), MAR2002	STEL 250 ppm (333 mg/m ³), SKIN, MAR2002	STEL 1000 ppm (2420 mg/m ³), MAR2002	STEL 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³), MAR2002	NOT AVAILABLE
DENMARK	TWA 25 ppm (109 mg/m ³), OCT 2002	TWA 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), OCT 2002	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), OCT 2002	TWA 250 ppm (600 mg/m ³), OCT 2002	TWA 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), OCT 2002	TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m ³), OCT 2002
EU	TWA 221 mg/m ³ (50 ppm);	TWA 83 mg/m ³ (20 ppm);	TWA 260 mg/m ³ (200 mL/m ³), FEB 2006	TWA 1210 mg/m ³ (500 ppm), FEB 2006	TWA 83 mg/m ³ (20 ppm);	NOT AVAILABLE
	STEL 442 mg/m ³ (SKIN), FEB 2006	STEL 208 mg/m ³ (50 ppm), FEB 2006		NOT AVAILABLE	STEL 208 mg/m ³ (50 ppm), FEB 2006	NOT AVAILABLE
FINLAND	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), STEL 250 ppm, SKIN, JAN1999	TWA 500 ppm (1200 mg/m ³), STEL 625 ppm (1500 mg/m ³), JAN1993	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 800 ppm (1100 mg/m ³), JAN1999
FRANCE	VME 50 ppm (221 mg/m ³), VLE 100 ppm (442 mg/m ³), SKIN, FEB2006	VME 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), VLE 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³), FEB2006	VME 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), VLE 1000 ppm (1300 mg/m ³), FEB2006	VME 500 ppm (1210 mg/m ³), FEB2006	VME 20 ppm (83 mg/m ³), VLE 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³), FEB2006	NOT AVAILABLE
GERMANY	MAK 440 mg/m ³ (100 mL/m ³), 2005	MAK 83 mg/m ³ (20 mL/m ³), 2005	MAK 270 mg/m ³ (200 mL/m ³), 2005	MAK 1200 mg/m ³ (500 mL/m ³), 2005	MAK 83 mg/m ³ (20 mL/m ³), 2005	NOT AVAILABLE
HUNGARY	TWA 221 mg/m ³ , STEL 442 mg/m ³ , SKIN, SEP2000	TWA 83 mg/m ³ , STEL 208 mg/m ³ , SEP2000	TWA 260 mg/m ³ , STEL 1040 mg/m ³ , SKIN, SEP2000	TWA 1210 mg/m ³ , STEL 2420 mg/m ³ , SEP2000	TWA 83 mg/m ³ , STEL 208 mg/m ³ , SEP2000	NOT AVAILABLE



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JAPAN	50 ppm (217 mg/m ³), APR2007	Occupational Exposure Limit 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³), APR2007	Occupational Exposure Limit 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), SKIN, ABR2007	200 ppm (470 mg/m ³), ABR2007	Occupational Exposure Limit 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³), APR2007	NOT AVAILABLE
KOREA	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), STEL 75 ppm (300 mg/m ³), 2006	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), STEL 250 ppm (310 mg/m ³), SKIN, 2006	TWA 750 ppm (1780 mg/m ³), STEL 1000 ppm (2375 mg/m ³), 2006	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), STEL 75 ppm (300 mg/m ³), 2006	NOT AVAILABLE
MEXICO	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³);	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), 2004	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³);	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m ³);	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³), 2004	asfixiante simple, 2004
	STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/m ³), 2004	TWA 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), 2004	STEL 310 mg/m ³ (250 ppm), 2004	STEL 1260 ppm(3000 mg/m ³), 2004	TWA 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), 2004	NOT AVAILABLE
NETHERLANDS	NOT AVAILABLE	MAC-TGG 104 mg/m ³ , 2003	MAC-TGG 260 mg/m ³ , SKIN, 2003	MAC-TGG 1780 mg/m ³ , 2003	MAC-TGG 104 mg/m ³ , 2003	NOT AVAILABLE
NEW ZEALAND	TWA 50 ppm (217 mg/m ³), JAN2002	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³);	TWA 200 ppm (262 mg/m ³);	TWA 500 ppm (1.185 mg/m ³);	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m ³);	asfixiante simple, JAN2002
	NOT AVAILABLE	STEL 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), JAN2002	STEL 250 ppm (328 mg/m ³), SKIN, JAN2002	STEL 1 ppm (2.375 mg/m ³),JAN2002	STEL 75 ppm (307 mg/m ³), JAN2002	NOT AVAILABLE
FILIPINES	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), JAN1993	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m ³), JAN1993	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m ³), JAN1993
	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
POLAND	NOT AVAILABLE	MAC(TWA) 200 mg/m ³ , MAC(STEL) 300 mg/m ³ , JAN1999	MAC(TWA) 100 mg/m ³ , MAC(STEL) 300 mg/m ³ , JAN1999	MAC(TWA) 600 mg/m ³ , MAC(STEL) 1800 mg/m ³ , JAN1999	MAC(TWA) 200 mg/m ³ , MAC(STEL) 300 mg/m ³ , JAN1999	NOT AVAILABLE



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RUSSIA	NOT AVAILABLE	STEL 5 mg/m ³ , SKIN, JUN2003	TWA 5 mg/m ³ , STEL 15 mg/m ³ , SKIN, JUN2003	TWA 200 mg/m ³ , STEL 800 mg/m ³ , JUN2003	STEL 5 mg/m ³ , Skin, JUN2003	NOT AVAILABLE
SWEDEN	TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³);	TWA 25 ppm (100 mg/m ³);	TWA 200 ppm (250 mg/m ³);	TWA 250 ppm (600 mg/m ³);	TWA 25 ppm (100 mg/m ³);	NOT AVAILABLE
	STEL 100 ppm (450 mg/m ³), SKIN, JUN2005	STEL 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³), JUN2005	STEL 250 ppm (350 mg/m ³), SKIN, JUN2005	STEL 500 ppm (1200 mg/m ³), JUN2005	STEL 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³), JUN2005	NOT AVAILABLE
SWITZERLAND	MAK- semana 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³)	MAK- semana 20 ppm (82 mg/m ³),	MAK- semana 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³),	MAK- semana 500 ppm (1200 mg/m ³);	MAK- week 20 ppm (82 mg/m ³),	NOT AVAILABLE
	KZG- semana 200 ppm (870 mg/m ³),SKIN, DEC2006	KZG- semana 40 ppm (164 mg/m ³), SKIN, DEC2006	KZG- semana 800 ppm (1040 mg/m ³), SKIN, DIC2006	KZG- semana 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m ³), DIC2006	KZG- week 40 ppm (164 mg/m ³), Skin, DEC2006	NOT AVAILABLE
THAILAND	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), JAN1993	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m ³), JAN1993	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
TURLEY	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m ³), JAN1993	TWA 500 ppm (1210 mg/m ³);	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
UNITED KINGDOM	TWA 50 ppm (220 mg/m ³);	TWA 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³);	TWA 200 ppm (266 mg/m ³);	STEL 1500 ppm, 2005	TWA 50 ppm (208 mg/m ³);	NOT AVAILABLE
	STEL 100 ppm (SKIN), 2005	STEL 100 ppm (SKIN), 2005	STEL 250 ppm (SKIN), 2005	NOT AVAILABLE	STEL 100 ppm (skin), 2005	NOT AVAILABLE

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH HAZARD: 2

FIRE: 4

REACTIVITY HAZARD: 0



SDS

Safety Data Sheet

Petra Carburetor Cleaner & Choke

ABBREVIATURES AND ACRONYMS

AEGL'S ACCUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LIMITS

AEGL-1 IS THE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATION, EXPRESSED AS PARTS PER MILLION OR MILLIGRAMS PER CUBIC METER (PPM OR MG/M3) OF A SUBSTANCE ABOVE WHICH IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE GENERAL POPULATION, INCLUDING SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS, COULD EXPERIENCE NOTABLE DISCOMFORT, IRRITATION, OR CERTAIN ASYMPTOMATIC NONSENSORY EFFECTS. HOWEVER, THE EFFECTS ARE NOT DISABLING AND ARE TRANSIENT AND REVERSIBLE UPON CESSATION OF EXPOSURE.

AEGL-2 IS THE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATION (EXPRESSED AS PPM OR MG/M3) OF A SUBSTANCE ABOVE WHICH IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE GENERAL POPULATION, INCLUDING SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS, COULD EXPERIENCE IRREVERSIBLE OR OTHER SERIOUS, LONG-LASTING ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OR AN IMPAIRED ABILITY TO ESCAPE.

AEGL-3 IS THE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATION (EXPRESSED AS PPM OR MG/M3) OF A SUBSTANCE ABOVE WHICH IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE GENERAL POPULATION, INCLUDING SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS, COULD EXPERIENCE LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH EFFECTS OR DEATH.

TWA TIME WEIGHED AVERAGE;

STEL SHORT TERM EXPOUSRE LIMIT;

NIOSH NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONA SAFETY AND HEALTH

REL RECOMMENDED LÍMITE DE EXPOSICIÓN;

OSHA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

PEL PERMISSIBLE LÍMITE DE EXPOSICIÓN; LÍMITE DE EXPOSICIÓN PERMISIBLE

IDLH IMMEDIATE DOSE LETHAL TO HUMANS;

GHS GLOBAL HARMONIZING SYSTEM

N/D NOT DETERMINED

N/A NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCES

NIOSH POCKET GUIDE

EUROPEAN CHEMICAL EDADNCY

WIRELESS INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

POISINDEX® Y MEDITEXT® (ESTAS BASES SE DEBEN CONSULTAR PARA ASISTENCIA EN CASO DE DIAGNÓSTICO O TRATAMIENTO PARA CASOS ESPECÍFICOS)

CAMEO CHEMICALS DATABASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION WEBPEDAD

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