

# Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of Chemicals and Manufacturer

English name of chemical: **Carb Cleaner**

Product code: HQ

Manufacturer: Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

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Recommended use: Thoroughly and quickly remove the oil, gum, carbon deposit and other impurities inside the carburetor, so that the carburetor and damper can be unblocked quickly and ensure the normal operation of the engine

### 2. Hazards Identification

#### GHS-classification

#### Physical hazards

#### Health hazards

#### Environmental hazards

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

#### Label elements

#### Pictograms

| <b>Aerosols</b>  | <b>Category 1</b> |
|--|-------------------|
| Skin corrosion/irritation                                  | Category 2        |
| Severe eye damage/irritation                               | Category 2A       |
| Germ cell mutagenesis                                      | Category 1B       |
| Carcinogenicity  | Category 1A       |
| Reproductive toxicity                                      | Category 2        |
| Specific target organ system toxicity primary contact      | Category 1        |
| Repeated exposure to specific target organ system toxicity | Category 2        |
| Inhalation hazard  | Category 1        |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard         | Category 2        |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard     | Category 2        |
| <b>Not classified.</b>                                     |                   |



**GHS-labeling**

**Danger**

**Signal word**

**GHS hazard statement:**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.  
 H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters the respiratory tract.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H340 May cause genetic defects.  
 H350 May cause cancer.  
 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 H370 Causes damage to organs.  
 H373 Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs.  
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement  
 Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**Response**

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Collect spillage.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Physical & chemical hazards**

Extremely flammable aerosol. The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

**Health hazards**

Harmful to human health through inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, food invasion into human body, stimulation and anesthesia.

**Environmental hazards**

Volatile components can pollute the air, residues can pollute the soil, and permeate the water.

### 3. Component/ Composition Information

| Substance/mixture       | Mixture    |                |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Chemical Entity         | CAS No.    | Proportion (%) |
| Toluene                 | 108-88-3   | 30~50          |
| Dichloromethane         | 75-09-2    | 15~30          |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas | 68476-85-7 | 20~30          |
| Methanol                | 67-56-1    | 5~15           |
| Acetone                 | 67-64-1    | 5~10           |
| Carbon dioxide          | 124-38-9   | 1~5            |

### 4. First aid measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.                                    |

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Extinguishing media</b>                             | Foam. Powder. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).  |
| <b>Extinguishing media to avoid</b>                    | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.  |
| <b>Specific hazards</b>                                | Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may rupture when exposed to heat or flame. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.   |
| <b>Special fire extinguishing methods</b>              | In case of fire: If safety can be ensured, try to plug the leak.<br>Evacuate the container from the fire scene if there is no danger.<br>Under the premise of no danger, spray water to cool the heated container and remove the container.<br>Cold water should be used to cool the container to prevent the steam pressure from increasing.<br>If a large fire occurs in the cargo area, unmanned fixed sprinkler pipes or monitoring nozzles should be used as far as possible to extinguish the fire.<br>If such equipment is not available, evacuate the scene and allow the fire to burn out. |
| <b>Special protective equipment for fire personnel</b> | Firefighters must use standard protective equipment, including fireproof jackets, helmets with face shields, gloves, rubber boots, and<br>Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in enclosed spaces.   |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>General fire hazard</b>  | Extremely flammable aerosol.   |
| <b>Special local method</b> | Use standard fire extinguishing procedures and consider other hazards involving materials. Spray water to cool unopened containers. In case of fire and/or explosion, smoke should not be inhaled. |

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure

**For non-emergency personnel** Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

**For emergency responders** Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

**Environmental precautions** Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

**Clean-up methods and materials and containment measures** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Prevent product from entering drains. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.  
Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

**Preventive measures to prevent secondary hazards:** Remove all sources of ignition.  
Fire extinguishers should be prepared in case of fire. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Technical measures:** no specific suggestions.

**Partial or full ventilation:** Operation and disposal should be carried out in places with local ventilation or full ventilation facilities.

**Handling:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

**Storage:** Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122 °F. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

**Substances to avoid:** Oxidant.

**Safety packaging materials:** Store in the original container.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Maximum permissible concentration in China:

China MAC (mg / m<sup>3</sup>): 100 [toluene]; 200 [dichloromethane]; 50 [methanol].

### Engineering measures:

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower should be available when handling this product.

### Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls are not feasible or if exposure exceeds the applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus in confined spaces and for emergencies. Air monitoring is needed to determine actual employee exposure levels.

### Hand protection:

Wear protective gloves such as: Nitrile. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton/butyl.

### Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

### Skin and body protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

### Hygiene measures:

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using.

Always maintain good hygiene, such as washing hands before eating, drinking, and/or smoking after handling the substance.

Wash work clothes and protective equipment regularly to remove contaminants.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Appearance  |  |
| <b>Physical state</b>                             | Liquid   |
| <b>Form</b>                                       | Aerosol.   |
| <b>Colour</b>                                     | Clear  |
| <b>Odour :</b>                                    | Solvent  |
| <b>PH value:</b>                                  | 6.0  |
| <b>Melting point/freezing point(°C)</b>           | Not available  |
| <b>Boiling point (°C)</b>                         | Not available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point (°C)</b>                 | Not available.   |
| <b>Boiling range (°C)</b>                         | Not available.   |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                           | -10°C  |
| <b>Lower Explosive limit [% (V/V)]</b>            | 12.0 [dichloromethane]; 5.5 [methanol]; 1.27 [toluene]   |
| <b>Upper Explosive limit [% (V/V)]</b>            | 19.0 [dichloromethane]; 44.0 [methanol]; 7.0 [toluene]   |
| <b>Vapor Pressure (kpa)</b>                       | Not available.   |
| <b>Relative Vapor density (air = 1)</b>           | Not available.   |
| <b>Solubility</b>                                 | Slightly soluble in water, soluble in esters, aromatic, chloroform and other organic solvents. |
| <b>N - octanol/water distribution coefficient</b> | Not available.   |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>                  | Not available.   |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

**Stability** Material is stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

**Conditions to avoid** Heat, flames and sparks. Contact with incompatible materials.

**Incompatible materials** Acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Alkalies.

**Hazardous decomposition products** There are no known hazardous decomposition products.

## 11. Toxicological information

**Acute toxicity:** LD50: 2500 mg/kg (oral for rats); LC50: 86000 mg / kg, 1 / 2 hours (rats inhaled)

The following is the information of the main hazardous components of this product, for reference only.

**Toxicological data of main harmful components of methylene chloride:**

Acute toxicity: LD50: 1600~2000mg/kg (rats take orally).

LC50: 88000mg/kg, 1/2 hour (rat inhalation).

**Subacute and chronic toxicity:** Inhaled 4.69g/m<sup>3</sup> in rats, 8 h/d, 75 days, no pathological changes were observed. There were mild liver atrophy, steatosis, and cell infiltration with increased exposure time.

**Irritation:** Rabbit eyes: 162mg, moderate irritation. Rabbit skin: 810mg/24 hours, severe stimulation.

**Mutagenicity:** Microbial mutagenicity: Salmonella typhimurium 5700ppm.

**DNA inhibition:** 5000 ppm/hour of human fibroblasts (continuous).

**Toxicity data of the main harmful component methanol:**

Acute toxicity: LD50: 5628mg/kg (rat oral test), 15800mg/kg (rabbit skin test).

**Subacute and chronic toxicity:** rats inhaled 50mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 12 hours/day, 3 months, trachea, bronchial mucosa damage, cerebral cortex cell dystrophy can be seen within 8-10 weeks.

**Mutagenicity:** Microbial mutagenicity: Saccharomyces cerevisiae 12pph. DNA Reproductive Toxicity: The lowest oral dose to rats (TDL0): 7500mg/kg (7 to 19 days of pregnancy), which has an effect on newborn rats.

**The lowest toxic concentration of rats inhaled (TCL0):** 2000ppm (7 hours), (1 to 22 days of pregnancy), causing normal development of the musculoskeletal, cardiovascular system and urinary system.

**The toxicity data of the main harmful component toluene:**

Acute toxicity: LD50: 7000mg/kg (rat inhalation); 1640mg/kg (rat intraperitoneal injection)

**Subacute and chronic toxicity:** short-term inhalation of toluene vapor with a concentration of 2256mg/m<sup>3</sup> can cause excessive fatigue, intense excitement, nausea, headache, etc.; long-term inhalation of low-concentration toluene vapor can cause chronic poisoning, causing loss of appetite, fatigue, Leukopenia, anemia.

**Irritation:** It has an anesthetic effect and has a stronger skin irritation effect than benzene. When toluene vapor is inhaled, it has a stronger effect on the central nervous system than benzene.

**Sensitization:** When inhaling toluene vapor with a concentration of 376-752mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 8 hours, symptoms of fatigue, nausea, delusions, malfunctions, general weakness, and drowsiness will occur.

Skin irritation or corrosion: cause slight skin irritation.

**Eye irritation or corrosion:** Direct contact can cause temporary eye irritation.

**Respiratory or skin irritation:** Not classified

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** Not classified

**Reproductive toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure:** may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific target organ system toxicity-repeated exposure:** Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs (nervous system, eyes, skin).

**Inhalation hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters the respiratory tract.

## 12. Ecological information

**Environmental destruction and distribution:** possible pollution of air and water. Low toxicity to fish and mammals.

**Persistence and degradation:** volatile components can be photolyzed, and steam residues can be slowly oxidized and degraded by organisms and microorganisms.

**Toxicity:** it has the potential of low toxicity and biochemical enrichment to prevent the growth of organisms and microorganisms.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Residual waste:** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

**Contaminated packaging:** Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

**Local disposal regulations:** Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Contents under pressure

Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.



## 14. Transport information

|                                | Road transport<br>(ADR/RID) | Ocean shipping<br>(IMDG) | Air transport<br>(ICAO/IATA) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| UN Numble                      | 1950                        | 1950                     | 1950                         |
| Transport Name:                | Aerosol, flammable          | Aerosol, flammable       | Aerosol, flammable           |
| Hazard classification:         | 2.1                         | 2.1                      | 2.1                          |
| Marine pollutants:             | NO                          | NO                       | NO                           |
| Special precautions for users: | See Section 2.2             | See Section 2.2          | See Section 2.2              |



### Matters needing attention in transportation:

- 1.The tank (tank) truck used for transportation should have a grounding chain, and a hole partition can be set in the tank to reduce vibration and static electricity.
- 2.The exhaust pipe of the vehicle carrying the item must be equipped with a fire arrester, and it is prohibited to use mechanical equipment and tools that are prone to sparks for loading and unloading.
- 3.It is strictly forbidden to mix and transport with oxidants, edible chemicals, etc.
- 4.It should be protected from the sun, rain and high temperature during transportation. It is best to transport sooner or later in summer.
- 5.Stay away from fire, heat sources, and high temperature areas when staying on the way.
- 6.When transporting by road, follow the prescribed route and do not stop in residential areas and densely populated areas.
- 7.It is forbidden to drop off during railway transportation.
- 8.Transport vehicles should be equipped with corresponding types and quantities of fire-fighting equipment and leakage emergency treatment equipment.

## 15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information:

Regulations on the safety management of hazardous chemicals (order 344 of the state council)

Measures for the administration of hazardous chemicals registration (order No. 35 of the state economic and trade commission)

Regulations on the registration and administration of hazardous chemicals in Guangdong province (Guangdong economic and trade security [2003] No. 80)

Regulations on the safe use of chemicals in the workplace ([1996] No. 423 issued by the department of labor)

Relevant provisions are made for the production, operation, storage, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

The substance is classified as Class 2.1 flammable liquid in the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals (State Administration of Work Safety).

## 16. Other information

### Literary reference

1. Global uniform classification and labelling of chemicals (second revision), 2007
2. Model regulations for the transport of dangerous goods ,2015
3. International maritime dangerous goods (edition 34-08)
4. Technical manual for hazardous chemical safety, Chemical industry press, 1997
5. Regulations on the safety management of hazardous chemicals, 2011
6. Dangerous goods list (GB12268-2012)
7. Classification and code of dangerous goods (GB6944-2012)
8. Compilation of technical specification for hazardous chemical safety (GB16483-2000)
9. Classification and marking of common hazardous chemicals (GB13690-92)

**Professional training:** personnel engaged in the handling or transportation of dangerous goods must receive training on the content of requirements related to the handling or transportation of dangerous goods, general knowledge or familiarity training, specific functional training and safety training, etc.

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