

The Valvoline Company

Date Prepared: 01/14/02

MSDS No: 503.0328421-002.005I

PYROIL CARB & CHOKE CLEANER 12/13 OZ

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: PYROIL CARB & CHOKE CLEANER 12/13 OZ

General or Generic ID: CARBURETOR CLEANER

Company

The Valvoline Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Lexington, KY 40512

Telephone Numbers

Emergency: 1-800-274-5263

Information: 1-859-357-7206

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
XYLENE	1330-20-7	40.0- 50.0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	25.0- 35.0
ACETONE	67-64-1	15.0- 25.0
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	1.0- 11.0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1.0- 11.0

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3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation.

Skin

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry and crack the skin. Passage through the skin may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

Swallowing

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing aerosol and/or mist is possible when material is sprayed. Aerosol and mist may present a greater risk of injury because more material may be present in the air than from vapor alone. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See

Section 8).

#### Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), cough, tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, leg cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), blurred vision, shortness of breath, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death

#### Target Organ Effects

This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs in humans: cardiac sensitization, testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, effects on hearing, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects, visual impairment.

#### Developmental Information

Based on the available information, risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material cannot be assessed.

#### Cancer Information

This material is not expected to cause cancer in humans since it did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

#### Other Health Effects

No data

#### Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact.

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from

exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

#### Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

#### Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

#### Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

#### Note to Physicians

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Preexisting disorders of the following organs ( or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidneys, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, male reproductive system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Individuals with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point  
No data

Explosive Limit  
(for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 36.0 %

Autoignition Temperature  
No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion  
May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards  
Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media  
regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions  
Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating  
Health - 3, Flammability - 4, Reactivity - 0

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill  
Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

Large Spill  
Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact.

Storage

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (See Exposure Guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (consult your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

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XYLENE (1330-20-7)

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA  
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL  
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA  
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)

OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - TWA ((Skin))  
OSHA VPEL 250.000 ppm - STEL ((Skin))  
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA ((Skin))  
ACGIH TLV 250.000 ppm - STEL ((Skin))

ACETONE (67-64-1)

OSHA VPEL 750.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 1000.000 ppm - STEL  
ACGIH TLV 750.000 ppm - TWA  
ACGIH TLV 1000.000 ppm - STEL

CARBON DIOXIDE (124-38-9)  
OSHA VPEL 10000.000 ppm - TWA  
OSHA VPEL 30000.000 ppm - STEL  
ACGIH TLV 5000.000 ppm - TWA  
ACGIH TLV 30000.000 ppm - STEL

ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)  
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA  
OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm - STEL  
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA  
ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm - STEL

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for component) 133.0 F (56.1 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for component) 185.000 mmHg

Specific Vapor Density

No data

Specific Gravity

.827 - .837 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

6.890 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F

.832 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles (Including Water)

No data

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Maximum)

75.000 %

Evaporation Rate

No data

Appearance

No data

State

LIQUID

Physical Form

No data

Color

CLEAR, COLORLESS

Odor  
SOLVENT

pH  
No data

Flame Propagation  
> 18.000 IN

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#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization  
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition  
May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability  
Stable.

Incompatibility  
Avoid contact with: reactive metals such as aluminum and magnesium, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents.

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#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information  
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101  
DOT Description:  
CONSUMER COMMODITY, ORM-D

Container/Mode:  
CASES/SURFACE - ORM-D EXCEPTION

NOS Component:  
None

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101  
Product Quantity (lbs) Component

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228	XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)
12005	ETHYLBENZENE
17123	METHANOL
23309	ACETONE

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### US Federal Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status  
TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4

Component	Component
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	100
METHYL ALCOHOL	5000
ACETONE	5000
ETHYLBENZENE	1000

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A  
None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2  
Immediate(X)    Delayed(X)    Fire(X)    Reactive( )    Sudden  
Release of Pressure( )

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4

### International Regulations

Inventory Status  
Not determined

### State and Local Regulations

California Proposition 65  
None

### New Jersey RTK Label Information

XYLENES	1330-20-7
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1
ACETONE	67-64-1
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
METHANOL	67-56-1
2-PROPANONE	67-64-1
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

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