NAPA® MAC'S CARB & CHOKE &
TBC CARB & CHOKE CLEANER
NM8700

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Ashland P.O. Box 2219 Columbus, OH 43216	Regulatory Information Number Telephone Emergency telephone	1-800-325-3751 614-790-3333 1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)

Product name	NAPA® MAC'S CARB & CHOKE & TBC CARB & CHOKE CLEANER
Product code	NM8700
Product Use Description	No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: aerosol

DANGER! POISON! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

Ingestion

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 are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), blood-forming system, Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system, pancreas, Heart, auditory system, male reproductive system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, redness of the skin, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), discomfort in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, effects on memory, muscle cramps, high blood pressure, pain in the abdomen and lower back, effects on heart rate, effects on breathing rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Blurred vision, Shortness of breath, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, 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

Target Organs

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:, blood abnormalities, 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:, central nervous system effects, visual impairment

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard

Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain., This material (or a component) may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=40-<50%
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=20-<30%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	>=15-<20%
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	>=5-<10%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	>=1.5-<5%

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.

Ingestion

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.

Notes to physician

Hazards: This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. 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. 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.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry chemical

Hazardous combustion products

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Flammability Class for Flammable Liquids

Flammable Liquid Class IB

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. 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). Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

Environmental precautions

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.

Methods for cleaning up

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

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. Maximum recommended storage temperature 50 degrees C (122 degrees F). Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

ACETONE		**67-64-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3

METHANOL		**67-56-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

XYLENE		**1330-20-7**
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	655 mg/m3

CARBON DIOXIDE		**124-38-9**
ACGIH	time weighted average	5,000 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	30,000 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	5,000 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	9,000 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	30,000 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	54,000 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	5,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	9,000 mg/m3

ETHYL BENZENE		**100-41-4**
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.
Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be persmissible under certain circumstancs where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	aerosol
Form	aerosol
Colour	No data
Odour	No data
Boiling point/boiling range	56.00 °C / 133 °F@ 1,013.23 hPa
pH	No data
Flash point	-4 °F / -20 °C
Evaporation rate	No data
Explosion limits	1 %(V) 36 %(V)
Vapour pressure	307.96 hPa @ 77 °F / 25 °C
Vapour density	No data
Density	0.8132 g/cm3 @ 60.01 °F / 15.56 °C
Solubility	No data
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data
log Pow	no data available
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
Stable.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible products
Acids, alkalis, Amines, Ammonia, halogens, peroxides, Reducing agents, Strong oxidizing agents, aluminum, calcium hypochlorite, hypochlorites, Lead, Peroxides, sodium, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products
carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, Hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition
No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

ACETONE	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
METHANOL	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
XYLENE	LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg
CARBON DIOXIDE	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE	LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

ACETONE	LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm, 4 h
METHANOL	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h : ,
XYLENE	no data available
CARBON DIOXIDE	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE	LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

ACETONE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg
METHANOL	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg
XYLENE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg
CARBON DIOXIDE	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish
No data
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates
No data

Environmental fate and pathways
No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG:
UN1950, AEROSOLS 2.1,
IATA_P:
UN1950, Aerosols, flammable 2.1,
IATA_C:

UN1950, Aerosols, flammable 2.1,
CFR_ROAD:
UN1950, Aerosols 2.1,
CFR_RAIL:
UN1950, Aerosols 2.1,
CFR_INWTR:
UN1950, Aerosols 2.1,
IMDG_ROAD:
UN1950, AEROSOLS 2.1,
IMDG_RAIL:
UN1950, AEROSOLS 2.1,

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.
ETHYL BENZENE
BENZENE

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
TOLUENE
BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

METHANOL	67-56-1	24.37%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	15.79%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	4.51%

New Jersey RTK Label Information

ACETONE	67-64-1
METHANOL	67-56-1
XYLENE	1330-20-7
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

ACETONE	67-64-1
METHANOL	67-56-1
XYLENE	1330-20-7
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	633 lbs

Reportable quantity - Components

ACETONE	67-64-1	5000 lbs
METHANOL	67-56-1	5000 lbs
XYLENE	1330-20-7	100 lbs
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	none
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1000 lbs

	Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other
HMIS	2*	4	0	
NFPA	2	4	0	

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. This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).