



STANLEY AP 93 SPECIAL CARE CARB CHOKE & PARTS CLEANER

Issue date: 09.04.2024 Version: 0.0

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name
Product form

Stanley AP 93 Special Care Carb Choke & Parts Cleaner
Mixture

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

No information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

NUCLEUS INCORPORATED
13901 WILLARD RD, CHANTILLY, VA 20151
+1 703 988 7773

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTRAC Day or Night
1-800-424-9300

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200).
The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement

Aerosol, category 1
Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute toxicity, category 4
Acute toxicity, category 4
Acute toxicity, category 4
Aspiration hazard, category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye irritation, category 2
Skin irritation, category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Extremely flammable aerosol.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs.
Harmful if swallowed.
Harmful in contact with skin.
Harmful if inhaled.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

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Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

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.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
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Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.
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2.2. Other hazards

Information not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

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3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Acetone	(CAS-No.) 67-64-1	30-60	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
Toluene	(CAS-No.) 108-88-3	10-15	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412
Xylene	(CAS-No.) 1330-20-7	10-15	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Skin irritation, category 2 H315
Methanol	(CAS-No.) 67-56-1	1-10	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Acute toxicity, category 3 H301, Acute toxicity, category 3 H311, Acute toxicity, category 3 H331, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1 H370

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

4. First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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



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7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023	

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV-ACGIH	-		20				
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
OSHA	USA	435	100				
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	100	655	150		
NIOSH	USA	435	100	655	150		

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH	-		20				
OSHA	USA		200		300		
CAL/OSHA	USA	37	10	560	150	SKIN	

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NIOSH	USA	375	100	560	150		
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METHANOL**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV-ACGIH	-	262	200	328	250	SKIN	
OEL	EU	260	200				
OSHA	USA	260	200				
CAL/OSHA	USA	260	200	325	250	SKIN	
NIOSH	USA	260	200	325	250	SKIN	

ACETONE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
OEL	EU	1210	500				
TLV-ACGIH	-		250		500		
OSHA	USA	2400	1000				
CAL/OSHA	USA	1200	500	1780 (C)	3000 (C)		
NIOSH	USA	590	250				

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

8.2. Exposure controls

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

HAND PROTECTION

Protective Gloves

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a NIOSH certified combined filter should be worn (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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



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with environmental standards.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value
Appearance	aerosol
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	not available
pH	not available
Melting point / freezing point	not available
Initial boiling point	56.1 °C (132.9 °F)
Boiling range	not available
Flash point	not available
Evaporation rate	not available
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol
Lower explosive limit	not available
Upper explosive limit	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Vapour density	not available
Relative density	0.824 g/cm ³
Solubility	not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Auto-ignition temperature	not available
Decomposition temperature	not available
Viscosity	not available
Explosive properties	not available
Oxidising properties	not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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



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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

XYLENE

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

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available



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Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

TOLUENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

XYLENE

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

TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

METHANOL

The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

Interactive effects

XYLENE

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

TOLUENE

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

XYLENE

LD50 (Oral):

3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal):

4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

26 mg/l/4h Rat

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral):

5580 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal):

12124 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

METHANOL

LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

> 87,6 mg/l/4h Rat



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SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, and OSHA.

XYLENE

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

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999). The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration



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12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.12
BCF 25.9

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.73
BCF 90

METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0.77
BCF 0.2

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0.23
BCF 3

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12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2.73

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

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

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

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

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1
IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1
IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -



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14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: -- Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	
IATA:	Cargo: Passengers: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 150 kg Maximum quantity: 75 kg A145, A167, A802	Packaging instructions: 203 Packaging instructions: 203

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

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act Priority Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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Clean Water Act Toxic Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

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No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-64-1	ACETONE

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

EPCRA 313 TRI:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL

RCRA Code:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachusetts:

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108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

Minnesota:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

New Jersey:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

New York:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

Pennsylvania:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

California:

1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-56-1	METHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

108-88-3 TOLUENE	NSRL / MADL (µg/day)	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note
Hazard type						
Development toxicity	7000					-

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67-56-1 METHANOL**NSRL / MADL (µg/day)**

Hazard type	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note
Development toxicity	23000		47000		-

International Regulations**Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:**

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

16. Other information

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

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

STANLEY AP 93 SPECIAL CARE CARB CHOKE & PARTS CLEANER

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STANLEY SDS

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