FLUSSO PULIZIA MOTORE

Engine Oil Flush

Safety Data Sheet

PRODUCT CODE: **FL1115 (1L), FL1116 (5L), FL1117 (20L)**

IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: FLUSSO PULIZIA MOTORE ENGINE OIL FLUSH
Product Code: FL1115 & FL1116, FL1117
Recommended use of chemical and restrictions on use: Engine Oil Flush

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
GHS Classification: This product is classified as hazardous under the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) and Australian Work Health and Safety regulations.

- Flammable Liquids Category 4
- Serious Eye Damage / Irritation Category 1
- Skin Irritation Category 2
- Skin Sensitisation Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity - 2 /Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - 2

Pictogram: Corrosive, Exclamation Mark, Health Hazard, Environmental Hazard.
Signal Word (s) WARNING
Hazard Statement: Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. May be fatal if swallowed and inhaled. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed. Combustible liquid. Toxic to aquatic life.

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General Statement: Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources — No smoking.
Safety Directions: Wear eye, face and protective gloves. Wash hands and skin thoroughly after use. Avoid release to the environment.

NAME	CAS NUMBER	PROPORTION
kerosene	8008-20-6	30 – 60 % w/w
C12-C15 alcohol ethoxylate	68131-39-5	10 – 30 % w/w
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 10 % w/w
p-Mentha-1,8-diene (D-limonene)	5989-27-5	1 - 10 % w/w

FIRST AID:

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before use. This material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Provide water to drink. Seek medical attention immediately.
ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically. Show this SDS to the medical practitioner.
FIRST AID MEASURE: For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764 766) or a doctor.
STORAGE & DISPOSAL: Dispose of contents in accordance with local regulations.

INGREDIENTS

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: Combustible liquid. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour air mixture. If involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide. Do not use water in a jet.
Hazards from Combustion Products: Containers exposed to extreme heat keep it cool with water

spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition.

Specific Methods: Keep containers cool using water spray. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing if there is a risk of exposure to vapours or combustion products.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: In an emergency, turn off the engine and all electrical equipment, and keep all smoking and open flames at least 50 m away. Move people out of the immediate area and stay upwind. Send someone to contact fire and police services, giving them the location, material involved, quantity, UN number, emergency contact, and any vehicle damage or injuries. Warn approaching traffic.

For small spills, no special measures are usually required. For larger spills, prevent the material from entering drains or waterways and consider evacuating 200 m around the site. Stop the leak if it's safe, remove ignition sources, and use water spray to disperse vapour if available. Wear suitable protective equipment to avoid skin and eye contact. Absorb spilled product with sand, earth, or another inert material and place it in labelled containers for disposal. The area may remain slippery—wash it down thoroughly with water. If the spill reaches sewers or waterways, notify emergency services or the environmental authority.

Spills & Disposal: Contain the spill and stop it from entering drains or waterways. If any contamination of sewers or water systems occurs, immediately notify local emergency services. Dispose of waste via an approved disposal agent.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrate. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers always always closed. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Protect from freezing. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values: National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA:

Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for product.

• In the absence of data from National Occupational Health & Safety Commission Worksafe Australia use

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for product.

• 2-Butoxyethanol: 50 ppm, (242 mg/m3)

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below exposure standards and avoid generating mists of the product. Use the product only in well-ventilated areas and keep containers closed when not in use. Airflow should be directed away from operators to prevent inhalation exposure. If local exhaust ventilation or normal work practices cannot maintain contaminant levels below the exposure standard, additional engineering controls must be considered to reduce airborne concentrations before relying on personal protective equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Use good occupational work practices and select protective equipment based on the degree and nature of exposure. Safety glasses with a full face shield must be worn when handling the concentrate, decanting, or cleaning spills, and eye protection must comply with AS/NZS 1337. Wear solvent-resistant gloves—nitrile for extended contact, or PVC/neoprene for incidental splashes—selected according to handling methods or risk assessments, and compliant with AS/NZS 2161.1. Suitable protective clothing such as chemical-resistant aprons, rubber or plastic sleeves and boots, and cotton overalls buttoned at the neck and wrists is recommended, with chemical-resistant aprons required for large-quantity handling. If airborne levels exceed exposure standards, use appropriate respiratory protection fitted with filters for organic vapours (boiling point > 65 °C), ensuring the respirator complies with AS 1716 or an equivalent approved state/territory standard.

STABILITY & REACTIVITY

This product is stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and any other ignition sources, as excessive heat can accelerate oxidative degradation. The substance is incompatible with strong oxidising agents and should be kept away from them. It may also react with aluminium or aluminium alloys to form alcoholates with the release of hydrogen, and prolonged exposure to air may lead to peroxide formation. Additional incompatibilities include copper and its alloys, neoprene, natural rubber, bases, amines, ammonia, and acid chlorides.

Under fire or thermal decomposition conditions, the breakdown products will depend heavily on the specific circumstances. Combustion or thermal/oxidative degradation may generate a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other organic compounds.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse effects are expected when the product is used as directed. If mishandled or overexposed, inhalation of mists or vapours may irritate the upper respiratory tract, and high concentrations may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, or narcosis. Aerosols containing 2-Butoxyethanol may also cause central nervous system effects. Skin contact may cause severe irritation, with severity depending on concentration and duration; 2-Butoxyethanol may contribute to CNS symptoms. Eye contact with the concentrate can cause severe irritation, stinging, tearing, blurred vision, and may result in serious eye damage. Ingestion may irritate the gastrointestinal tract, cause nausea and vomiting, and may lead to chemical pneumonitis if aspirated. 2-Butoxyethanol may also cause headache, dizziness, confusion, fainting, and potential liver or kidney effects if swallowed. Chronic exposure may lead to red blood cell changes or kidney and liver damage at higher exposure levels.

Toxicology data indicate the product is not classified as toxic, with an oral LD_{50} (ATE) > 5,000 mg/kg. No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SafeWork Australia, NTP, or IARC. The product is not a respiratory sensitiser, but is a Category 1 skin sensitiser due to D-Limonene. It is not considered mutagenic, not reproductive-toxic, and not toxic to specific

organs under repeated exposure. For single exposure, it may cause drowsiness or dizziness. Aspiration after swallowing or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product has moderate acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), with an LC50 of approximately 8.2–8.4 mg/L, while other components show low toxicity with LC50 values above 100 mg/L and are therefore not classified as hazardous. The surfactants present are readily biodegradable (AS4351), are not expected to bioaccumulate, and are highly mobile in the environment, tending to move into water systems. Despite its biodegradability, the product is still toxic to aquatic life, so it must not be released into waterways.

DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.