

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPOT-TECH SOLVENT SPOTTER

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 4610
Product Name: SPOT-TECH SOLVENT SPOTTER
Revision: 12/04/2017
Supersedes Revision: 03/11/2015

Manufacturer Information:

Company Name: PDQ Manufacturing, Inc. **Phone Number:** (706)636-1848
 201 Victory Circle

Ellijay, GA 30540

Web site address: www.pdqonline.com

Emergency Contact: Chemtrec, Reference: CCN203605 (800)424-9300
Information: info@pdqonline.com (706)636-1848

Supplier Name and Address:

Company Name: **Phone Number:**

2. Hazards Identification

Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 4
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Aspiration Toxicity, Category 1



GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases: H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 H340 - May cause genetic defects via chronic ingestion.
 H350 - May cause cancer via chronic ingestion.

GHS Precaution Phrases: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
 P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.

GHS Response Phrases: P301+310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice. Have product container or label with you when calling poison control center or physician.
 P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.
 P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P330 - Rinse mouth.
 P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

GHS Storage and Disposal P405 - Store locked up.

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Phrases:	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to trash after rinsing container.
Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):	<p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities.</p> <p>Chronic: Prolonged or repeated exposure affects the nervous system. This material has caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse (for example, sniffing glue or light hydrocarbons such as contained in this material) has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause nausea, dizziness, and headache. May cause kidney damage.</p>
Inhalation:	Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract.
Skin Contact:	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Not expected to cause an allergic skin reaction. Ingestion can cause burning pain in mouth, throat and abdomen - May be fatal if ingested. May cause skin irritation. Causes redness and pain.
Eye Contact:	Vapors may cause eye irritation. Causes eye irritation. Causes redness and pain.
Ingestion:	May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
64742-89-8	Hexane, Light aliphatic naphtha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	40.0 -50.0 %
34590-94-8	Propanol, (2-Methoxymethylethoxy)- {(not 313)}	20.0 -40.0 %
68131-39-5	Ethoxylated linear alcohol	15.0 -30.0 %

4. First Aid Measures**Emergency and First Aid****Procedures:**

In Case of Inhalation:	If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathed in, move person into fresh air. Consult a physician. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately.
In Case of Skin Contact:	In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
In Case of Eye Contact:	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
In Case of Ingestion:	Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Note to Physician: Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of

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dangerous area.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt:	> 60.00 C Method Used: Estimate
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Autoignition Pt:	> 232.00 C
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Do NOT use straight streams of water. For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Liquid will float and may reignite on the surface of water. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. Further information. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. May form explosive peroxides.
Flammable Properties and Hazards:	No data available.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8. Spills/Leaks: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Approach spill from upwind. Control runoff and isolate discharged material for proper disposal. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Centre at 800-424-8802. Personal precautions. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section.
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7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.
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Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:

Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in a tightly closed container. Flammables-area.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
64742-89-8	Hexane, Light aliphatic naphtha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	No data.	No data.	No data.
34590-94-8	Propanol, (2-Methoxymethylethoxy)- {(not 313)}	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	No data.
68131-39-5	Ethoxylated linear alcohol	No data.	No data.	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Eye Protection:

Wear chemical splash goggles.

Protective Gloves:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Other Protective Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. Impervious clothing.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.):

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties**Physical States:**

[] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid

Appearance and Odor:

Clear colorless liquid
Heavy solvent odor.

Melting Point:

NA

Boiling Point:

118.50 C - 190.00 C

Autoignition Pt:

> 232.00 C

Flash Pt:

> 60.00 C Method Used: Estimate

Explosive Limits:

LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Specific Gravity (Water = 1):

~ 0.85

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Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> Air
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Solubility in Water:	30-40%
Viscosity:	Thin
pH:	~ 7
Percent Volatile:	No data.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Unstable [] Stable [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Instability:	ignition sources, Excess heat, Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible materials, combustible materials.
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:	Strong acids. Incompatible with alkalis, sol carbonates, gold and silver salts, lead acetate, lime water, potassium iodide, potassium and sodium tartrate, sodium borate, tannin, vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions. Nitric acid, Isopropanol is susceptible to autoxidation and therefore should be classified as peroxidizable.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	Carbon monoxide in cases of incomplete combustion, formed under fire conditions. Carbon oxides, Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [] Will not occur [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:	No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information:	Epidemiology: No information found. Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity: Xylene may be ototoxic (damages hearing or enhances sensitivity to noise) in chronic occupational exposures, probably from a neurotoxic mechanism.
Irritation or Corrosion:	Serious eye damage/eye irritation:
Carcinogenicity/Other Information:	CAS# 64742-89-8: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 111-65-9: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 142-82-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 1330-20-7: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 108-38-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 100-41-4: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. California: carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04 NTP: Not listed. 2BIARC: Group 1 carcinogen. NTP: Known carcinogen. Carcinogenicity. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. CAS# 95-63-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 68131-39-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 92-71-7: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 1806-34-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

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CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
64742-89-8	Hexane, Light aliphatic naphtha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
34590-94-8	Propanol, (2-Methoxymethylethoxy)- {(not 313)}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
68131-39-5	Ethoxylated linear alcohol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information:

Environmental: Terrestrial Fate: Benzene has low to high mobility in the soil. Volatilization is expected from both moist and dry soils. It is expected to biodegrade in soil conditions. Aquatic: Volatilization is expected to be rapid. Volatilization half-lives from a model river and lake can be estimated at 2.5-2.7 hours. Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not expected to be important. It will biodegrade naturally in water. Atmospheric: Will exist primarily as the vapor phase. It will degrade by reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half-life of 4-8 days.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is expected to photodegrade in natural waters. If released to the atmosphere, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene will exist solely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively.

Persistence and Degradability:

Biodegradability:

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 1330-20-7: waste number U239 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste): waste number U003 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste).

CAS# 108-88-3: waste number U220. Product.

This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging.

Dispose of as unused product. RCRA U-Series: None listed.

