Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Quick 'n Easy Specialty Adhesive Remover
Product Use: Removes uncured epoxies, urethanes & reactive adhesives & cured adhesives such as silicones
Chemical Name: Mixture
CAS No: Mixture
SDS Date of Issue: 12/15/2021 **Supersedes:** 11/5/2019

Auto Tech Mfg. LLC
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Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:
Health: Carcinogenicity, Category 2
Physical: Flammable Liquids, Category 3
GHS LABEL



Flame Health hazard

Signal Word : **WARNING**

Hazard Statements : **H226 - Flammable Liquid and Vapor**
: **H350 - May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)**

Precautionary Statements
: **P102** - Keep Out Of Reach of Children.
: **P210** - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks.
: **P240** - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
: **P260** - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
: **P270** - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
: **P314** - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
: **P403+P233** - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Emergency Overview: WARNING! Flammable Liquid and Vapor. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Affects central nervous system, liver and kidneys. Causes irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
EYES: Liquid is moderately irritating to eyes. High Vapor concentrations may also be irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors may cause stinging, tearing, redness.
SKIN: Liquid is mildly irritating to the skin. May cause a burning sensation, redness and/or swelling. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

Section 2-Hazards Identification (continued)

INGESTION: Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspir.pneumonitis. Serious lung damage and possible fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

INHALATION: May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest. Inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory irritation that may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing and/or difficulty breathing. If material enters lungs, it may cause coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired function from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. The following organs and/or organ systems may be aggravated and/or damaged by overexposure to this product: heart, kidney, liver, auditory system, blood, nervous system, lungs.

SENSITIZATION: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalin like agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

COMMENTS HEALTH: Male rats exposed for 90 days by inhalation to vapors of similar solvents showed evidence of kidney damage. The relevance of this effect to humans is unknown. If one of the studies, a low grade anemia was also observed.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Wt.*
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	1330-20-7	25 - 35 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	55 - 65 %
2-Butoxyethanol	11-76-2	5 - 15 %

Comments: Xylene may contain ethyl benzene (100-41-4) at 1-4% by wt., Toluene (108-88-3) at less than 1% by wt. and benzene (71-43-2) at less than 0.01 % by wt. Solvent Naphtha contains the following constituents: Xylenes (1330-20-07) less than 1% by wt. and trimethylbenzene,1,2,4, - less than 1% by weight. * The exact percentage withheld as a trade secret in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persists, contact a physician.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, by the clock, and follow by washing with soap and water, if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Do not reuse clothing until washed.

Ingestion: If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting. If conscious, have victim rinse mouth out with water, then drink sips of water to remove taste from mouth. **DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS TO A DROWSY, CONVULSING OR UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.** If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures (continued)

Inhalation: DO NOT attempt to rescue victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. Move victim to fresh air. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy vomiting or unresponsive, 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek medical attention immediately.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE EFFECTS: Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired function from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to the material: heart, kidney, liver, auditory system. In severe cases, death may result.

Notes To Physicians: Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance. Ingestion may cause coma, metabolic acidosis and hemoglobinuria. If more than 2.0 mL/kg has been ingested, vomiting should be induced with supervision. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before vomiting, gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered. If pain, blinking, tears or redness continue, patient should contact opthamalmologist.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Hazard: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide (CO 2), Dry chemical, Foam, Water Fog.
Hazardous Combustion Products : Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.
Explosion Hazards: When heated above the flash point, this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.
Fire Fighting Procedures: ***WARNING! Flammable Liquid.*** Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. **DO NOT** enter confined fire space without full bunker gear; including a positive pressure *NIOSH* approved *SCBA*. Cool dire exposed containers with water.
Fire Fighting Equipment: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances - store in a "Flammables" area.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to spills. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Contain run-off from residue - flush and dispose of properly. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers, streams, basements or confined areas.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Water Spill: Keep material out of storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.
General Procedures: ***WARNING: Flammable.*** Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from vapors. Only specially trained or qualified personnel should handle the emergency.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

General Procedures: Glycol ethers can be peroxide formers. Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Do no enter confined space unless adequately ventilated. Keep container closed. Check that all equipment is properly grounded. Container hazardous when empty. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use this information in this data sheet as input to risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling storage and disposal of this material. Follow label warnings even after container is emptied. RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION. DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.

Handling: Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=10m/sec). Avoid splash filling. **DO NOT** use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling operations. Handling Temperature: Ambient.

Storage: Keep in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition. Protect against physical damage. Store separately from reactive or combustible materials, and out of direct sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN & PETS. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Observe all Federal, State and Local Regulations and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes which pertain to the specific local conditions of stage and use, including OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 30, 70, 77 and 497.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Chemical Name		PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	Supplier OEL	
Xylenes, (o-,m-,p- isomers)	TWA	100 ppm - 435 mg/m3	100 ppm - 434 mg/m3		
	STEL		150 ppm - 651 mg/m3		
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA	50 [1] ppm - 240 [1]mg/m3	20 [2] - 97 [2] mg/m3	NL	NL
	STEL			NL	NL

OSHA TABLE COMMENTS: 1. NL = Not Listed 2. S = Skin

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filter to reduce environmental contamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye/Face Protection: Chemical splash goggles and face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type of safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist)

Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves. (Consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Section 8), use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134, use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air purifying respirator for organic vapors.

Protective Clothing: Where splashing is possible, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

Work Hygienic Practices: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Other Uses Precautions: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing and wash thoroughly after handling.

Comments: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and safety shower.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Chemical Name	Flash Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)	Freezing Point (°C)	Auto Ignition (°C)	Solubility InWater	Specific Gravity
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	27 TAG CC	136.111		432.222 ASTM D2155	Negligible	0.87
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	60 TAG CC	160			Negligible	0.77
2-Butoxyethanol	66	170.5 760 mmHg	-65		Soluble	0.902

Physical State	Liquid	**Melting Point**	No data available
Appearance	Clear, water-white liquid	**Vapor Pressure**	<5 kPa @20° C/68 ° F
Odor	Aromatic hydrocarbon odor	**Vapor Density (Air=1)**	Heavier than air
pH	Essentially neutral	**Density**	6.68 lbs./gallon
Percent Volatile	100	**Solubility In Water**	Negligible
Freezing Point	No data available	**Specific Gravity**	0.735 to 0.9000 @ (60° F)
Boiling Point	354 ° F	**Freezing Point**	No data available
Flash Point And Method	(118 ° F) TAG CC	**Evaporation Rate**	≈ 0.7 to 0.8 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Explositon Limits	0.106 (Upper) 0.1 (Lower)	**Auto Ignition Temp.**	≈ to (986 ° F)

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. Glycol ethers can be peroxide formers. Potential exists for runaway reaction at elevated temperatures in the presence of strong bases and salts of strong bases. Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid heat, flame and other sources of ignition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

ACUTE TOXICITY

Chemical Name	ORAL LD50 (rat)	DERMAL LD50 (rabbit)	INHALATION LC50 (rat)
Xylenes (0-,m-,p- isomers)	4300 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	6700 ppm / 4 hours (Rat)
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	>5000	>3000	> 5500
2-Butoxyethanol	> 500 to 2000 mg/kg (Guinea pig)	>2000	to O No deaths at highest tested doses. / 1 hours, Guinea pig.

INHALATION LC50: Acute toxicity tests reported by supplier on Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether produced the Following results: Dermal - LD50: >2.0/kg (Guinea Pig), Inhalation - LC50: >633 ppm (v) (Guinea Pig) 1 hour(s), Oral - LD50: >1.4g/kg (Guinea Pig). Eye Irritation: Severe (rabbit). Skin Irritation: Moderate (rabbit).

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Repeat Dose Testing: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbon vapors (e.g. the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans … animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances.

CARCINOGENICITY

Chemical Name	IARC Status
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	3
2-Butoxyethanol	3

IARC: The International Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC) Carcinogenicity Classification for 2-Butoxyethanol is: IARC 3: Classification not possible from current data.

NTP: US NTP inhalation studies for 2-Butoxyethanol found no evidence of cancer in rats. In mice, a small increase in tumors of the liver and the fore stomach occurred, which are of uncertain relevance to man.

NOTES: Carcinogenicity: Chronic inhalation exposure to 750 ppm ethyl benzene vapor produced increased incidences of renal tubular hyperplasia and neoplasms (males and females) and testicular adenomas in F344/N rats and alveolar/bronchiolar (males) and hepatocellular (females) neoplasms in B6C3F1 mice. Genetic toxicology studies found ethyl benzene not to be mutagenic or clastogenic. The relevance of these effects to humans are unclear. Ethylbenzene is listed by the IARC as a Group 2B - possible carcinogen. Carcinogenicity Classification for 2-Butoxyethnol: ACGIH Group 3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: 2-Butoxyethanol has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

GENERAL COMMENTS: Guinea pig toxicity data is considered more relevant than rat data for human responses.

COMMENTS: Respiratory Irritation for 2-Butoxyethanol: Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

GENERAL COMMENTS: Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Keep out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soil. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method: The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers or to permitted incinerator. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with Federal, State and Local Regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground or any body of water.

Empty Container: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND PETS! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing, may be taken for reuse. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

RCRA/EPA Waste Information: 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. Additionally, waste generators must consult State and Local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT (Department of Transportation):

UN/NA Number:	UN 1993
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Technical Name:	(Petroleum Naphtha, Xylenes)
Primary Hazard Class/Division:	3
Packing Group:	III
NAERG:	128
Reportable Quantity (RQ) Under CERCLA:	100 lbs./Xylene
Label:	Flammable Liquid

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

United States:

DOT Label Symbol and Hazard Classification



Flammable Liquid

SARA Title III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act)

311/312 Hazard Categories: This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.

Fire: Yes - **Pressure Generating:** No - **Reactivity:** No - **Acute:** Yes - **Chronic:** Yes

313 Reportable Ingredients: Xylenes (1330-20-7), Ethyl Benzene (100-41-14), Toluene (108-88-3) Benzene (71-43-2), Trimethylbenzene,1,2,4 (CAS 95-63-6) and 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS 111-76-2) and glycol ethers are listed.

EPCRA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Xylenes (o-,m-p-isomers)	25-35	1330-20-7

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING:

EMERGENCY PLAN: To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act):

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CERCLA RQ
Xylenes (o-,m-,p-isomers)	25-35	100

CERCLA RQ: Xylene, Mixed Isomers (CAS 1330-20-07) Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) Reportable Quantity: 1,000 lbs.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Reportable Quantity: 10 lbs.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) Reportable Quantity: 1,000 lbs.

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act):

Chemical Name	CAS
Xylenes (o-,m-,p-isomers)	1330-20-7
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2

TSCA Regulatory: All components of this product are on the TSCS inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under CFR 40 CFR 720.30.

California Proposition 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity: Benzene, Toluene.

General Comments: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

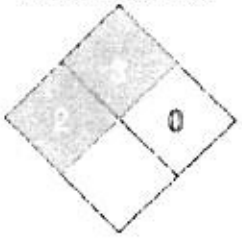
Section 16 - Other Information

APPROVED BY: Compliance **PREPARED BY:** Compliance **Date Prepared:** 12/03/2021

HMIS RATING

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

NFPA CODES



HMIS Ratings Notes: The HMIS rating involves data interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with safe handling of this material, all the information contained in the SDS must be considered. Personal protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

The information contained herein is based on data available to us and is believed to be accurate. It is provided for purpose of hazard communication. It is not intended to constitute performance information concerning this product. No responsibility is assumed that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases and no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results obtained from the use thereof. No express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is made with respect to this product and we assume no responsibility for injuries from the use of the product described herein. This information and product are provided on the condition that the user shall make determination as to the suitability for a particular purpose and on the condition that the user shall assume all risks of their use, handling and disposal of this product, or from the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process.