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CCISPOT Remover-55

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY NAME

TRADE NAME

Spot-Fluid

DATE PREPARED

July 10, 2003

COMPANY

Chemical Consultants, Inc.
1850 Wild Turkey Circle
Corona, CA 92880-1739 USA

PHONE NUMBER

909-735-5611

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS Number	% by weight
ACETONE	67-64-1	> 90%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects
Eye

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

Skin

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts 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 of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, high blood sugar, coma.

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Target Organ Effects

This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) 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.

Cancer Information

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

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. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

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, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Note to Physicians

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, blood-forming system.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

-4.0 F (-20.0 C) TCC

Explosive Limit

(for product) Lower 2.6 Upper 12.8 %

Autoignition Temperature

869.0 F (485.0 C)

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling points. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Water may be ineffective. Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating

Health - 1, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill

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

Large Spill

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. 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.

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. All five-gallon pails

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and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier), to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

ACETONE (67-64-1)
 OSHA PEL 1000.000 ppm - TWA
 OSHA VPPEL 750.000 ppm - TWA
 OSHA VPPEL 1000.000 ppm - STEL
 ACGIH TLV 500.000 ppm - TWA
 ACGIH TLV 750.000 ppm - STEL

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for product) 133.0 F (56.1 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for product) 183.000 mmHg @ 58.00 F

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Specific Vapor Density
2.000 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity
.785 - .788 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density
6.590 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F
.791 kg/l @ 20.00 C

Percent Volatiles
100.0

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
.000 %
.000 g/l
.000 lbs/gal

Evaporation Rate
14.40 (N-BUTYL ACETATE)

Appearance
COLORLESS LIQUID

State
LIQUID

Physical Form
NEAT

Color
CLEAR, APHA COLOR 5 MAX

Odor
MILD/SWEET

pH
No data

Viscosity
.3 cP

Freezing Point
-119.0 F (-95.0 C)

Molecular Weight
58.1

Solubility in Water
SOLUBLE

Bulk Density
.880 lbs/gal

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

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