

Revision date:06/01/2015

SECTION 1: Identification**1.1 Product identifier**Trade name **Fine Fabric Prespray Spotter****Other means of identification**

Product code(s): 1602 Formula code: 09-090502

1.2 Relevant identified uses

Relevant identified uses General use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

MasterBlend • 5285 Fox Street • CO 80216 Denver • United States •

Telephone: 303.373.0702 • Telefax 303.373.4968 • e-mail: info@masterblend.net • Website: masterblend.net

IN AUSTRALIA:

Bennett Direct Pty Ltd ABN: 93 413 737 810 23-27 Shepherd St. MARRICKVILLE NSW 2204

Telephone: 1300 310 410 E: info@bennettdirect.com.au W:bennettdirect.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE AUSTRALIA - Ph: 131 126 NEW ZEALAND - Ph: 0800 764 766

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)**

Annex	Hazard class and category		Hazard statement code(s)
B.6	flammable liquid	Cat. 4	(Flam. Liq. 4) H227
A.2	skin corrosion/irritation	Cat. 2	(Skin Irrit. 2) H315
A.3	serious eye damage/eye irritation	Cat. 1	(Eye Dam. 1) H318
A.8D	specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (narcotic effects, drowsiness)	Cat. 3	(STOT SE 3) H336
A.10	aspiration hazard	Cat. 1	(Asp. Tox. 1) H304

Remarks

For full text of H-phrases: see SECTION 16.

Hazards not otherwise classified

May be harmful if inhaled (GHS category 5: acutely toxic - inhalation).

May be harmful if swallowed (GHS category 5: acutely toxic - oral).

Harmful to aquatic life (GHS category 3: aquatic toxicity - acute).

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2 Label elements**Labelling acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)****Signal word****DANGER****Pictograms**GHS05, GHS07,
GHS08**Hazard statements**

H227	Combustible liquid.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Precautionary statements**Precautionary statements - prevention**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statements - response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher to extinguish.

Precautionary statements - storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statements - disposal

Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant.

Hazardous ingredients for labelling

sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate, 2-butoxyethanol,
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Naphtha
(petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

2.3 Other hazards

This material is combustible, but will not ignite readily. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.1 Substances**

not relevant (mixture)

3.2 Mixtures**3.2.1**

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%
2-butoxyethanol	CAS No 111-76-2	25 - < 50
Soy methyl ester	CAS No 68919-53-9	25 - < 50
Sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	CAS No 68439-57-6	5 - < 15
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	CAS No 64742-48-9	5 - < 15
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	CAS No 64742-47-8	5 - < 15
Fragrance	CAS No Trade Secret	1 - < 5

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures**4.1 Description of first-aid measures****General notes**

Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Keep affected person warm, still and covered. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth.

Following inhalation

If breathing is irregular or stopped, immediately seek medical assistance and start first aid actions. In case of respiratory tract irritation, consult a physician. Provide fresh air.

Following skin contact

Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Following eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Narcotic effects.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**5.1 Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

water spray, alcohol resistant foam, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures.

Hazardous combustion products

nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****For non-emergency personnel**

Remove persons to safety.

For emergency responders

Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapors/dust/aerosols/gases.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose it.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**Advices on how to contain a spill**

Covering of drains.

Advices on how to clean up a spill

Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Collect spillage (sawdust, kieselgur (diatomite), sand, universalbinder).

Appropriate containment techniques

Use of adsorbent materials.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal precautions: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1 Precautions for safe handling****Recommendations****Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation**

Use local and general ventilation. Avoidance of ignition sources. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

Warning

Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapors are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands after use. Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Never place chemicals in containers that are normally used for food or drink. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Managing of associated risks****• Explosive atmospheres**

Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Use local and general ventilation. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

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• Flammability hazards

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe compatible storage of chemicals.

Consideration of other advice**Ventilation requirements**

Use local and general ventilation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 16 for a general overview.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1 Control parameters****National limit values****Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)**

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m ³]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m ³]	Source
US	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	PEL	50	240			29 CFR OSHA
US	petroleum distillates (naphtha) (rubber solvent)	64742-48-9	PEL	500	2,000			29 CFR OSHA

notation

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

TWA Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average.

Relevant DNELs/DMELs/PNECs and other threshold levels

No data available.

8.2 Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

General ventilation.

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)**Eye/face protection**

Wear eye/face protection.

Skin protection**• hand protection**

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

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• other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

Physical state	liquid
Color	amber
Odor	Orange CitrusAroma

Other physical and chemical parameters

pH (value)	7
Melting point/freezing point	not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	171 °C at 1 atm
Flash point	65.4 °C
Evaporation rate	not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant (fluid)
Explosive limits	
• lower explosion limit (LEL)	0.6 vol%
• upper explosion limit (UEL)	10.6 vol%
Vapor pressure	1 hPa at 20 °C
Density	not determined
Relative density	not determined
Solubility(ies)	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	215 °C
Viscosity	not determined
Explosive properties	none
Oxidizing properties	none

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

Concerning incompatibility: see below "Conditions to avoid" and "Incompatible materials". The mixture contains reactive substance(s): risk of ignition

• if heated

risk of ignition

10.2 Chemical stability

See below "Conditions to avoid".

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Hints to prevent fire or explosion

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Physical stresses which might result in a hazardous situation and have to be avoided

strong shocks

10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reasonably anticipated hazardous decomposition products produced as a result of use, storage, spill and heating are not known. Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)**Acute toxicity**

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

Acute toxicity of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	ATE
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	oral	1,414
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	dermal	1,100
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	inhalation: vapor	11
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	inhalation: vapor	>5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	inhalation: vapor	>5

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic nor as a reproductive toxicant.

Carcinogenicity

- National Toxicology Program (United States): none of the ingredients are listed
- IARC Monographs

Name of substance	Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	wt%	Classification	Number
2-butoxyethanol	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	30	3	Volume 88

Legend

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic life.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)**Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture**

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC50	1,474 mg/l	fish	96 hours
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	EC50	1,550 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 hours
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	ErC50	1,840 mg/l	algae	72 hours
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	LC50	4.2 mg/l	fish	96 hours
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	EC50	4.53 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 hours
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	ErC50	5.2 mg/l	algae	72 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	LL50	1,000 mg/l	rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	EL50	1,000 mg/l	daphnia magna	48 hours

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Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	EL50	1,000 mg/l	freshwater algae	72 hours

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)**Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components of the mixture**

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	EC50	297 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	21 d
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	EC50	230 mg/l	microorganisms	3 h

Biodegradation

The relevant substances of the mixture are readily biodegradable.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Data are not available.

Degradability of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degradation rate	Time
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	carbon dioxide generation	18.3 %	3 d
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	carbon dioxide generation	80 %	28 d
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	DOC removal	96 %	28 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

Bioaccumulative potential of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2		0.81	
sodium (C14-16) olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	70.8	-1.3	

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Waste treatment-relevant information**

Solvent reclamation/regeneration.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Waste treatment of containers/packages

Completely emptied packages can be recycled. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

Remarks

Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities.

SECTION 14: Transport information

- 14.1** UN number (not subject to transport regulations)
- 14.2** UN proper shipping name not relevant
- 14.3** Transport hazard class(es)
Class -
- 14.4** Packing group not relevant
- 14.5** Environmental hazards none (non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations)
- 14.6** Special precautions for user
There is no additional information.
- 14.7** Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code
The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question****National regulations (United States)****Industry or sector specific available guidance(s)****NPCA-HMIS® III**

Hazardous Materials Identification System (American Coatings Association)

Category	Rating	Description
Chronic	/	None.
Health	3	Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given.
Flammability	2	Material that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
Physical hazard	0	Material that is normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosive.
Personal protective equipment	-	

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NFPA® 704

National Fire Protection Association: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response (United States)

Category	Degree of hazard	Description
Flammability	2	Material that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
Health	3	Material that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.
Instability	0	Material that is normally stable, even under fire conditions.
Special hazard		

Relevant European Union (EU) safety, health and environmental provisions**Classification according to GHS (1272/2008/EC, CLP)****Hazard class**

skin corrosion/irritation

serious eye damage/eye irritation

specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (narcotic effects, drowsiness)

aspiration hazard

Category Hazard class and category

2 (Skin Irrit. 2)

1 (Eye Dam. 1)

3 (STOT SE 3)

1 (Asp. Tox. 1)

SECTION 16: Other information, including date of preparation or last revision**Abbreviations and acronyms**

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
29 CFR OSHA	29 CFR §1910.1001 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Toxic and Hazardous Substances (permissible exposure limits)
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	BioConcentration Factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures
CMR	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic for Reproduction
COD	chemical oxygen demand
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC Monographs	IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans
log KOW	n-octanol/water
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NFPA® 704	National Fire Protection Association: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response (United States)
NPCA-HMIS® III	National Paint and Coatings Association: Hazardous Materials Identification System - HMIS® III, Third Edition
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (United States)
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
PEL	permissible exposure limit
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	parts per million
STEL	short-term exposure limit
TWA	time-weighted average
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Key literature references and sources for data

- OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200
- 49 CFR § 172.101 Hazardous Materials Table (DOT)

Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties: The classification is based on tested mixture.

Health hazards/Environmental hazards: The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H227	combustible liquid
H304	may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	causes skin irritation
H318	causes serious eye damage
H336	may cause drowsiness or dizziness

Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.