



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

SUPPLIER / DISTRIBUTOR

DSI Automotive Products
1271 Fayland Drive
Fargo, ND 58102

Telephone: 800-437-4621

dsi@dsiautomotive.com

Emergency Telephone: 800-535-5053

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

DC-S SOLV-IT Premium Multi-Purpose Solvent

OTHER COMMON NAMES OR SYNONYMS

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Flammable Liquids - Category 3

Acute Toxicity: Skin - Category 4

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation - Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation - Category 2a

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation - Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity (the unborn child) – Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 narcotic effects

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard – Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long term hazard, Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: **Danger**

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



HAZARD STATEMENTS

Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot services. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion – proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against the static discharge. Do not breathe Mr. Weber. Wash thoroughly after handling. Not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

RESPONSE

IF ON SKIN OR HAIR: take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/hour. IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: get medical advice/attention. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Get medical advice/attention. IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use appropriate media to extinguish. Collect spillage.

STORAGE

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

DISPOSAL

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS

Combustible. Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

The identity of individual components of this mixture is proprietary information and is regarded to be a trade secret and is withheld in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

Ingredient	% by Wt.
Petroleum Distillates	50-85%
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	30-50%

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

EYE CONTACT: immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Causes serious eye irritation.

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.

INGESTION: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

EYE CONTACT: pain or irritation ,watering, redness

INHALATION: respiratory tract irritation , coughing

SKIN CONTACT: irritation , redness

INGESTION: nausea or vomiting

SPECIFIC TREATMENTS

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SPECIFIC TREATMENTS

Treat symptomatically and supportively

PROTECTION OF FIRST-AIDERS

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable materials can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. Liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Do not use water jet.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon Oxides

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

SMALL SPILL: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

LARGE SPILL: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Pregnant or breast-feeding women must not handle this product.

GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove

contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent electrostatic discharge buildup by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

BULK STORAGE CONDITIONS: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CONTROL PARAMETERS

Ingredients	Exposure Limits
Xylenes, mixed isomers	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014): TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013): TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

ENGINEERING MEASURES

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, exposure proof local exhaust ventilation to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. Use chemical splash goggles. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

SKIN/HAND PROTECTION

Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical

products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.

BODY PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

HYGIENE MEASURES

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

PHYSICAL STATE	FLASH POINT	VAPOR DENSITY
Liquid	No data available.	No data available.
FORM	EVAPORATION RATE	RELATIVE DENSITY
Liquid	No data available.	No data available.
COLOR	FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
colorless	No data available.	No data available.
ODOR	FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - UPPER (%)	SOLUBILITY (OTHER)
Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon.	No data available.	No data available.
ODOR THRESHOLD	FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - LOWER (%)	PARTITION COEFFICIENT
No data available.	No data available.	No data available.
PH	EXPLOSIVE LIMIT - UPPER (%)	AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE
No data available.	No data available.	No data available.
FREEZING POINT	EXPLOSIVE LIMIT - LOWER (%)	DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE
No data available	No data available.	No data available.
BOILING POINT	VAPOR PRESSURE	VISCOSITY
No data available.	No data available.	No data available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY

Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

CHEMICAL STABILITY

Material is stable under normal conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

oxidizing materials

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, toxicological data on ingredients may not be reflected in the material classification and/or the signs and symptoms of exposure, because an ingredient may be present below the threshold for labeling, an ingredient may not be available for exposure, or the data may not be relevant to the material as a whole.

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Causes serious eye irritation.

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.

INGESTION: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

EYE CONTACT: pain or irritation ,watering, redness

INHALATION: headache, nausea, respiratory tract irritation , coughing, vomiting

SKIN CONTACT: irritation , redness

INGESTION: nausea or vomiting

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation, Dust/Mist 4 hrs.	Rat	LC50 > 3.0 mg/l
Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Xylenes, mixed isomers	Inhalation	Cat	9500ppm
Ethylbenzene	Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion / Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild Irritant
Xylenes, mixed isomers	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant
Ethylbenzene	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild Irritant
Xylenes, mixed isomers	Human	When splashed in the eyes, xylene may cause burning pain, conjunctivitis, corneal vacuolation, and keratitis.

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Petroleum Distillates	Guinea Pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Name	Route	Species	Value
Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Xylenes, mixed isomers			IARC: 3
Ethylbenzene			IARC: 2B

Reproductive Toxicity

Components in this product have been shown to cause birth defects and reproductive disorders in laboratory animals. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Ethylbenzene			Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation	
Cumene			Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	ears	Category 2	Human		

Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)

Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

Section 16: Other Information

PREPARATION / REVISION DATE

01/28/2019

OTHER INFORMATION

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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