

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

RC LACQUER SOLVENT

Product ID: RC004001

Revised: 08-22-2012

Replaces: 01-17-2012

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: RC LACQUER SOLVENT
Synonyms: RC Lacquer Thinner
CAS Number: Mixture
Chemical Family: Oxygenated, Aliphatic, & Aromatic Solvents
Formula: Hydrocarbon Mixture

Hydrite Chemical Co.
300 N. Patrick Blvd.
Brookfield, WI 53008-0948
(262) 792-1450

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: DANGER! HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapor may cause flash fire. TOXIC. Causes eye and respiratory irritation. May cause skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system depression. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Potential peroxide former. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. May cause allergic skin reaction.

Physical State: Liquid.
Color: Clear. Colorless to faint yellow.
Odor: Solvent.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Routes of Exposure: Absorption. Eyes. Ingestion. Inhalation. Skin.

Target Organs: Central Nervous System. Eyes. Kidneys. Liver. Respiratory System. Skin. Mucous Membranes. Auditory System. Heart. Blood. Reproductive System. Cardiovascular System. Spleen. Testes. Adrenals. Hematopoietic System. Lymphoid System.

Eye Contact: Causes severe irritation. Liquid contact may cause: redness. stinging. swelling. tearing. burning. blurred vision. Prolonged contact may be more severe. May cause: eye injury. change of vision. Vapors are also irritating.

Skin Contact: May cause moderate to severe irritation. Contact may cause: redness. burning. itching. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause: blistering. pain. swelling. drying. cracking. sensitization. cyanosis of the extremities. tissue destruction. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

Skin Absorption: Toxic. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May be absorbed through the skin and cause effects similar to inhalation or ingestion.

Inhalation: May cause severe irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Vapors may irritate: nose. throat. respiratory tract. May cause: nasal discomfort and discharge. hoarseness. coughing. chest pain. difficulty breathing. Inhalation overexposure may lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as: nausea. dizziness. drowsiness. headache. stupor. incoordination. unconsciousness. anesthesia. fatigue. paralysis. lightheadedness. slurring of speech. suffocation. accelerated pulse. kidney and liver damage. occasional urinary and fecal incontinence. coma. death.

Ingestion: May cause mild to severe irritation. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause irritation of the: mouth. throat. stomach. May cause: pain. nausea. vomiting. central nervous system effects. dizziness. incoordination. unconsciousness. coma. death. May cause effects similar to inhalation. Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing of liquid into the lungs) must be avoided as liquid contact with the lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. May cause damage to the: kidneys. liver. Toxic by ingestion.

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Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Kidney disorders. Liver disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Skin disorders. Central nervous system disorders. Heart disorders. Auditory System Disorders. Impaired pulmonary function. Inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.

Other: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. This material (or a component) may cause harm to the human fetus based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Long-term overexposures to toluene in occupational environments have been associated with hearing damage. Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations can cause central neurological depression and EEG abnormalities. Drinking alcohol may worsen the effects resulting from exposure to this product. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to xylene, a component of this product, has been associated with hearing damage in laboratory animals. Acetone may increase the toxicity to the liver and kidney of chemicals such as ethanol, 1,2-dichloroethylene, and chloroform. Humans with liver or kidney disease may be at increased risk due to this potentiation effect.

Cancer Information:

This product contains 0.1% or more of the following chemicals listed by NTP, IARC or OSHA as known or possible carcinogens:

Methyl isobutyl ketone
ethylbenzene
Ethanol
Tetrachloroethylene

Potential Environmental Effects: See Section 12.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 55 %
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	10 - 30 %
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0 - 30 %
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1330-20-7	1 - 30 %
Acetone	67-64-1	1 - 25 %
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	1 - 15 %
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light/Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	VARIES	1 - 10 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	4 - 9 %
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	0 - 10 %
N-Propyl Alcohol	71-23-8	0 - 10 %
Methanol	67-56-1	0 - 10 %
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	0 - 10 %
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	0 - 10 %
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	0 - 5 %
Others*	MIXTURE	0 - 3 %
N-Propyl Acetate	109-60-4	0 - 5 %
1-Butanol	71-36-3	1 - 5 %
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8	0 - 5 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0	1 - 5 %
Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	25551-13-7	0 - 2 %
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	1 - 3 %
Water	7732-18-5	0 - 2 %
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	107-98-2	1 - 3 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 2 %
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1	0 - 3 %

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Tert-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5	0 - 3 %
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	0 - 3 %
Perchloroethylene (Stabilized)	127-18-4	< 1.0 %

Note: This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any the following refinery streams: Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (CAS No. 64742-49-0). Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS No. 64742-47-8). * No data available.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lens if easy to do. Do not use eye ointment.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes and belt.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Do not leave victim unattended.

Note to Physicians:

Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required. This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided. 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. Exposure to high concentrations of this material (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse) may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. Other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Foam. Water spray. Water fog. DO NOT USE: Direct water stream. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels.

Fire Fighting Methods: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and disperse vapors. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Avoid water accumulation. Product may reignite and burn on the water's surface. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boil over. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel long distances along the ground or surface to an ignition source where they may ignite, flashback or explode. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment). PROCESS HAZARD: Sudden release of hot organic vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under a vacuum, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating

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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. This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. This material may produce a floating fire hazard. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. May form explosive peroxides. Spills on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperature possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Smoke. Fumes. Aldehydes. Unburned hydrocarbons. Products of incomplete combustion. Unidentifiable organic materials. Formaldehyde. Original material. Acrid fumes. Toxic vapors. Hydrogen chloride. Traces of phosgene. Chlorine.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Clean-Up Procedures: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Soak up residue with non-flammable absorbent material. DO NOT use sawdust or other cellulose-type material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. Prevent entry into basements, low areas, or confined areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue (vapor, dust, or liquid) 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 source of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well ventilated area before laundering. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. DO NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. This product can form ignitable vapor-air mixture inside storage tanks and can accumulate static electricity during transfer and storage, even with proper grounding and bonding. Additional precautions beyond standard grounding and bonding may be necessary to prevent static discharge and fire/explosion hazards. Additional measures include, but are not limited to, inerting tank head space with nitrogen, adding anti-static agents, and reducing pump flow velocity during transfer to 1 meter/second or less. Consult NFPA 77, NFPA 69 and API RP 2003 for additional information and preventative measures. Observe precautions pertaining to confined space entry. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Storage: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. Avoid contamination of food or feed. Protect containers against physical damage. Refer to local fire codes for storage requirements and allowable limits. Minimize exposure to air. Small quantities of peroxides can form on prolonged storage. Exposure to light and/or air significantly increases the rate of peroxide formation. If evaporated to a residue, the mixture of peroxides and isopropanol may explode when exposed to heat or shock. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Toluene	200 ppm TWA; 300 ppm Ceiling
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m ³ TWA
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA
Acetone	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA
N-Butyl Acetate	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethylbenzene	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethyl Acetate	400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m ³ TWA
N-Propyl Alcohol	200 ppm TWA; 500 mg/m ³ TWA
Methanol	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethyl Alcohol	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m ³ TWA
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m ³ TWA
N-Propyl Acetate	200 ppm TWA; 840 mg/m ³ TWA
1-Butanol	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m ³ TWA
2-Butoxyethanol	50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m ³ TWA; (Skin)
Isobutyl Acetate	150 ppm TWA; 700 mg/m ³ TWA
Methyl Amyl Ketone	100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m ³ TWA
Isobutyl Alcohol	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m ³ TWA
Tert-Butyl Acetate	200 ppm TWA; 950 mg/m ³ TWA
Perchloroethylene (Stabilized)	100 ppm TWA; 200 ppm Ceiling

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Toluene	20 ppm TWA
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	300 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	75 ppm STEL; 20 ppm TWA
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	150 ppm STEL; 100 ppm TWA
Acetone	750 ppm STEL; 500 ppm TWA
N-Butyl Acetate	200 ppm STEL; 150 ppm TWA
Ethylbenzene	20 ppm TWA
Ethyl Acetate	400 ppm TWA
N-Propyl Alcohol	100 ppm TWA; (Skin)
Methanol	250 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA; (Skin)
Ethyl Alcohol	1000 ppm STEL
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA
N-Propyl Acetate	250 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA
1-Butanol	20 ppm TWA
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	200 mg/m ³ TWA (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures); (Skin)
2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm TWA
Isobutyl Acetate	150 ppm TWA
Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	25 ppm TWA
Methyl Amyl Ketone	50 ppm TWA
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	150 ppm STEL; 100 ppm TWA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm TWA
Isobutyl Alcohol	50 ppm TWA
Tert-Butyl Acetate	200 ppm TWA
Perchloroethylene (Stabilized)	100 ppm STEL; 25 ppm TWA

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are imperative when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

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Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.

Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-resistant. Butyl rubber.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved organic respirator. NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. NIOSH-Approved air purifying respirator. NIOSH-Approved air-purifying respirator with: Organic vapor cartridge. NIOSH-Approved positive pressure supplied air respirator. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Rubber boots. Protective clothing.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid.

Color: Clear. Colorless to faint yellow.

Odor: Solvent.

Boiling Point (deg. F): >100

Freezing Point (deg. F): N.D.

Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N.D.

Vapor Density (air=1): >1

Solubility in Water: Moderate-Appreciable

pH: N.A.

Specific Gravity: ~0.842-0.850

% Volatile (wt%): 100

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): N.D.

VOC (wt%): ~87.8-99.2

VOC (lbs/gal): ~6.15-7.02

Viscosity: N.D.

Flash Point: < 40 Deg. F.

Flash Point Method: TCC.

Lower Explosion Limit: ~0.9

Upper Explosion Limit: ~14

Autoignition Temperature: No Data

Fire Point: N.D.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, electric arcs, other hot surfaces, and open flames. Avoid static discharges. Avoid other ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents. Forms peroxides of unknown stability. Do not distill to dryness. Avoid excess exposure to air.

Incompatible Materials: Alkalies. Oxidizing agents. Halogens or halogen compounds. Liquid chlorine. Hydrogen peroxide. Oxygen. Acids. Halogenated compounds. Caustics. Ammonia. Amines. Isocyanates. Pyridines. Bases. Copper or copper alloys. Strong reducing agents. Potassium tert-butoxide. Chromium trioxide. Molten sulfur. Aliphatic amines. Bromine. Bromine trifluoride. Bromoform. Chloroform. Chromyl chloride. Dioxygen difluoride with solid carbon dioxide. Hexachloromelamine. Nitric compounds. Plastics. Platinum with nitrosyl chloride.

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Rayon. Sodium hypobromite. Sodium hypoiodite. Sulfur dichloride. Thiothiazole perchlorate. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. Trichloromelamine. Activated carbon. Nitric acid. Sodium hydroxide. Perchloric Acid. Alkali metal hydroxides. Chlorosulfonic acid. Alumina. Strong acids. Peroxides. Polymerization initiators. Nitrates. Silica gel. Strong bases. Nitric Acid. Lithium tetrahydroaluminate. Oxygen under pressure. Perchlorates. Sulfuric acid. Rubber. Coatings. Alkali metals. Acetyl bromide. Chlorine. Chromic anhydride. Magnesium. Metals. Potassium. Zinc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Aldehydes. Hydrocarbons. Unidentifiable organic materials. Smoke. Fumes. Unburned hydrocarbons. Acetic acid. Formaldehyde. Hydrogen gas. Irritating and/or toxic gases. Ketones. Organic acids. Products of incomplete combustion. Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Other organic compounds. Hydrogen chloride. Traces of phosgene. Chlorine.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. May react with metallic aluminum and generate hydrogen gas. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Component</u>	<u>Oral LD50</u>	<u>Dermal LD50</u>	<u>Inhalation LC50</u>
Toluene	Rat: 636 mg/kg	Rat: 12124 mg/kg Rabbit: 8390 mg/kg	1H Rat: > 26700 ppm 4H Rat: 12.5 mg/L
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Rat: 2080 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 16000 mg/kg	4H Rat: 8.2 mg/L
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	Rat: 4300 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 1700 mg/kg	4H Rat: 47635 mg/L 4H Rat: 5000 ppm
Acetone	Rat: 5800 mg/kg	No Data	No Data
N-Butyl Acetate	Rat: 10768 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 17600 mg/kg	4H Rat: 390 ppm
Ethylbenzene	Rat: 3500 mg/kg	Rabbit: 15354 mg/kg	4H Rat: 17.2 mg/L
Ethyl Acetate	Rat: 5620 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 18000 mg/kg Rabbit: > 20 ml/kg	No Data
N-Propyl Alcohol	Rat: 1870 mg/kg	No Data	4H Rat: > 13548 ppm
Methanol	Rat: 5628 mg/kg	Rabbit: 15800 mg/kg	4H Rat: 64000 ppm 4H Rat: 83.2 mg/L
Ethyl Alcohol	Rat: 7060 mg/kg	No Data	4H Rat: 124.7 mg/L
Isopropyl Alcohol	Rat: 4396 mg/kg	Rabbit: 12870 mg/kg Rat: 12800 mg/kg	4H Rat: 72.6 mg/L
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	Rat: 8400 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	4H Rat: 3400 ppm 4H Rat: > 5.2 mg/L
N-Propyl Acetate	Rat: 9370 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 17760 mg/kg	No Data
1-Butanol	Rat: 790 mg/kg	Rabbit: 3400 mg/kg	4H Rat: 8000 ppm 4H Rat: > 17.7 mg/L
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	Rat: > 5000 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	4H Rat: > 5.2 mg/L
2-Butoxyethanol	Rat: 470 mg/kg	Rabbit: 220 mg/kg Rat: 2270 mg/kg	4H Rat: 450 ppm 4H Rat: 2.21 mg/L
Isobutyl Acetate	Rat: 13400 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg	No Data
Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	Rat: 8970 mg/kg	No Data	No Data
Methyl Amyl Ketone	Rat: 1670 mg/kg	Rabbit: 12600 µL/kg	No Data
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Rat: 5200 mg/kg	Rabbit: 13000 mg/kg	1H Rat: > 24 mg/L 4H Rat: 54.6 mg/L
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Rat: 3400 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 3160 mg/kg	4H Rat: 18 g/m ³
Isobutyl Alcohol	Rat: 2460 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	4H Rat: > 6.5 mg/L
Tert-Butyl Acetate	Rat: 4100 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2 g/kg	4H Rat: > 2230 mg/m ³
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	Rat: 8532 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg	No Data
Perchloroethylene (Stabilized)	Rat: 2629 mg/kg	Mouse: 2800 mg/kg	4H Rat: 4000 ppm

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information: No data available.

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Chemical Fate Information: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Hazardous Waste Number:** F005, F003 & D001**Note:** An additional EPA Hazardous Waste Number may include: D018. Additional EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers may apply. Refer to current Code of Federal Regulations.

Disposal Method: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**DOT (Department of Transportation):**

Identification Number: UN1263
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Label Required: FLAMMABLE
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1000# (Toluene); 5000# (Methyl Ethyl Ketone); 5000# (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone); 100# (Xylene-mixed isomers); 5000# (Acetone); 5000# (Butyl Acetate); 1000# (Ethyl Benzene); 5000# (Ethyl Acetate); 5000# (Methanol); 5000# (n-Butyl Alcohol); 5000# (Isobutyl Acetate); 5000# (Isobutyl Alcohol); 5000# (tert-Butyl Acetate); 100# (Perchloroethylene)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

This product or a component of this product may be listed on the TSCA Inventory as a UVCB (Unknown, Variable Composition or Biological) Chemical.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards:

Regulated Components: Component	Immediate (Acute)	Delayed (Chronic)	Fire Hazard	Pressure Release		Reactive		Prop 65
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
	CAS	CERCLA	SARA	SARA	U.S.	WI		
	Number	RQ	EHS	313	HAP	HAP		
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1330-20-7	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Acetone	67-64-1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Methanol	67-56-1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1-Butanol	71-36-3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

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Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	25551-13-7	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	107-98-2	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Tert-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Perchloroethylene (Stabilized)	127-18-4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

***Prop 65 - May Contain the Following Trace Components**

Benzene
 Cumene
 Naphthalene
 Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate

Clean Water Act:

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800)424-8802.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Hazard Rating System**

Health: 3*
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 1

* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Rating System

Health: 2
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 1
Special Hazard: None

MSDS Abbreviations

N.A. = Not Applicable
N.D. = Not Determined
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
C = Ceiling Limit
N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

MSDS Prepared by: JB

Reason for Revision: Changes made throughout the MSDS.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.