# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**RC LACQUER SOLVENT**
**Product ID: RC004001**
**Revised:** 01-17-2012
**Replaces:** 11-17-2008

## 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.

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|---|---|
| **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.

**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

| Component | CAS Number | % by Wt. |
|---|---|---|
| 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 % |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 thay 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

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, discharing 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:**

| Component | Limits |
|---|---|
| Toluene | 200 ppm TWA; 300 ppm Ceiling |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA |
| Methyl Isobutyl Ketone | 100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA |
| Xylene (Mixed Isomers) | 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA |
| Acetone | 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA |
| N-Butyl Acetate | 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA |
| Ethylbenzene | 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA |
| Ethyl Acetate | 400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA |
| N-Propyl Alcohol | 200 ppm TWA; 500 mg/m3 TWA |
| Methanol | 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA |
| N-Propyl Acetate | 200 ppm TWA; 840 mg/m3 TWA |
| 1-Butanol | 100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA |
| 2-Butoxyethanol | 50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA; (Skin) |
| Isobutyl Acetate | 150 ppm TWA; 700 mg/m3 TWA |
| Methyl Amyl Ketone | 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA |
| Isobutyl Alcohol | 100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA |
| Tert-Butyl Acetate | 200 ppm TWA; 950 mg/m3 TWA |
| Perchloroethylene (Stabilized) | 100 ppm TWA; 200 ppm Ceiling |

**ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:**

| Component | Limits |
|---|---|
| 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/m3 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.

**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.

Rayon. Sodium hypobromite. Sodium hypoiodite. Sulfur dichloride. Thiotriazole 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. 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

| Component | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toluene | Rat: 636 mg/kg | Rat: 12124 mg/kg<br>Rabbit: 8390 mg/kg | 1H Rat: > 26700 ppm<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Rat: 2270 mg/kg | 4H Rat: 450 ppm<br>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<br>4H Rat: 54.6 mg/L |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | Rat: 3400 mg/kg | Rabbit: > 3160 mg/kg | 4H Rat: 18 g/m3 |
| 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/m3 |
| 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.

**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:**

| Immediate (Acute) | Delayed (Chronic) | Fire Hazard | Pressure Release | Reactive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |

| Regulated Components: Component | CAS Number | CERCLA RQ | SARA EHS | SARA 313 | U.S. HAP | WI HAP | Prop 65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | No |
| 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 |

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

**Reason for Revision:** New format. 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.**