



00000093  
ILRC# 0000093  
E-Z Lacquer Thinner

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. MANUFACTURER AND PRODUCT NAME

UNITED SPECIALTIES OF AMERICA  
71 HARGROVE GRADE, PALM COAST, FL. 32137  
PHONE: 904-446-4595 OR FAX 904-446-4627

**Lacquer Thinner - Part Number 9610**

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE CHEMTREC 800-424-9300**

### 2. PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Component(s) Chemical or Common Name(s)	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	CAS Number
TOLUENE	30-55	100ppm	50ppm	108-88-3
ACETONE	18-30	750ppm	750ppm	67-64-1
METHANOL	5-15	200ppm	250ppm	67-56-1
PM ACETATE	0-5	not established		108-65-6
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	0-5	25ppm	25ppm	111-76-2
XYLENE	0-5	100ppm	100ppm	1330-20-7
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	0-5	200ppm	200ppm	78-93-3

### 3. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### **DANGER - POISON**

**HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. EXTREMELEY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

#### **ACUTE (Immediate)**

Inhalation or ingestion may cause light headaches or unconsciousness

#### **SIGNS OF EXPOSURE:**

Headache, nausea, dizziness, anesthesia

#### **MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders.

#### **POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN:**

None of the ingredients of this product are on the NTP, IARC, or OSHA carcinogen Lists.

#### **EYES:**

May cause eye irritation. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors may cause burning, tearing and redness.

#### **SKIN:**

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged exposure may cause redness, burning, drying or cracking of the skin. Can cause dermatitis. May be poisonous if inhaled or absorbed through skin.

#### **INHALATION:**

Exposure to vapors or mist may cause suffocation and irritation to the nose & throat.

Can cause nervous system depression. Can cause irregular heartbeats.

**INGESTION:** Can cause irritation to the digestive tract. This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and can cause lung inflammation damage.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Move victim to fresh air and call emergency medical care; if not breathing, give artificial respiration; if breathing is difficult give oxygen. In case of contact with material, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Wash skin with soap and water. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes at the site.

##### EYES:

Flush eyes gently for 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

##### SKIN:

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

##### INGESTION:

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

##### INHALATION:

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

##### NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity. See Section 3 Ingestion, when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney, central nervous system, or auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

##### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT:	<60°F
AUTO IGNITION POINT:	UNKNOWN
NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:	1-B
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	1%
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	7%

##### FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARD:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Flammable/combustible material: may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire and explosion hazard. Fire may produce irritation or poisonous gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

##### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Flammable liquid and vapor. Positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus is suggested. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

##### SMALL FIRE:

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

##### LARGE FIRES:

Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Move container from fire area if you can do it without flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if this is impossible Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS - continued

### EMERGENCY ACTION:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area; deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters protective clothing will provide limited protection. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire. If an emergency occurred during transportation, call Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300.

## 6. ACCIDENT RESPONSE

### SMALL SPILLS:

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid using vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Take up with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

### LARGE SPILLS:

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

## 7. SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

### HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residue (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. **WARNING.** Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). Equipment rated for the electrical classification of the area should be used.

### EYE / FACE PROTECTION:

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

### SKIN PROTECTION:

Wear resistant gloves such as: polyvinyl alcohol. Your local safety equipment and protective clothing supplier can provide alternative glove recommendations for your specific applications. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

### WORK / HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Wash with soap and water before eating or drinking. Launder clothing before re-use.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

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

9610

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE:

Clear colorless liquid

### ODOR:

Characteristic solvent odor.

### BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

BOILING RANGES:	133° - 284 °F
VAPOR PRESSURE:	UNKNOWN
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	GREATER THAN 1
SPECIFIC GRAVITY :	.830
PERCENT VOLATILE:	100%
EVAPORATION RATE:	UNKNOWN
SOLUBILITY (H <sub>2</sub> O):	NEOLIGIBLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY:

Stable

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):

Heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizers.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalies, strong mineral acids.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

### HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data.

## 13. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DISPOSAL

Waste Management Information. Destroy by incineration in accordance with applicable regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
HAZARD CLASS:	3
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN1263
PACKAGING GROUP:	II
DOT SHIPPING LABEL:	FLAMMABLE

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (United States) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

#### CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4 (a)

<u>Component</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
TOLUENE	1,000	108-88-3
ACETONE	5,000	67-64-1
METHANOL	5,000	67-56-1
PM ACETATE	N/A	108-65-6
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	N/A	111-76-2
XYLENE	100	1330-20-7
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	5,000	78-93-3

#### CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4 (b)

Materials without a "listed" RQ may be reportable as an "unlisted hazardous substance".

See 40 CFR 302.5 (b).

#### SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 370.2

None

#### Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X)    Delayed (X)    Fire (X)    Reactive ( )    Sudden release of Pressure ( )

#### SARA 313 components - 40 CFR 372.65

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACETONE	67-64-1
METHANOL	67-56-1
PM ACETATE	108-65-6
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	111-76-2
XYLENE	1330-20-7
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3

## 16. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

### NEPA® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH: 2  
FIRE: 3  
REACTIVITY: 0

### HMIS ® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH: 3  
FIRE: 3  
REACTIVITY: 0

## **ABBREVIATIONS:**

AP = Approximately  
N/A = Not Applicable

< = Less Than  
N/D = Not Determined

> = Greater Than  
ppm = parts per million

## **ACRONYMS:**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institutes (212) 642-4900
API	American Petroleum Institute (202) 682-8000
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation (General info: (800)-467-4922)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information Systems
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association (617) 770-3000
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change (proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits (OSHA)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	Recommended Exposure Limits
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limits (Generally 15 minutes)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average (8Hr)
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)
WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

## **DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale, or acknowledgment. Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee, or third persons proximately, caused by the material, if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to, as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee, or third persons proximately, caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

Revision Date: msl22099

File: msds9610.doc