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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

E-Z LACQUER RETARDER

EMERGENCY CONTACT: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY-SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT
CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300, DAY OR NIGHT

INDEX	HMIS		NFPA	
4-Severe	Health	*2	Health	2
3-Serious	Flammability	3	Flammability	3
2-Moderate	Physical Hazard	0	Reactivity	0
1-Slight				
0 - Insignificant		* denotes chronic hazard		

Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (s)	CAS Number	% (by volume)
XYLENE	1330-20-7	51.0 - 51.0
BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	19.0 - 23.0
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	16.0 - 20.0
NORMAL BUTANOL	71-36-3	10.0 - 10.0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	10.0 - 10.0

Section 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: blurred vision.

Skin

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and skin contact may be harmful.

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: redness of the face and neck, stomach or

intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, difficult breathing, irregular heartbeat, blood in the urine, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), kidney damage, liver damage, coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen, and lung. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: blood abnormalities, testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: central nervous system effects.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Cancer Information

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route (s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Immediately flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse and decontaminate or discard contaminated shoes.

Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the 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 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system,

blood -forming system, male reproductive system, auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

75.0 -85.0 F (23.8 -29.4 C) TCC

Explosive Limit

(For component) Lower 1.0 Upper 11.2 %

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spill

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, 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.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (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. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. WARNING. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, 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.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles and face shield (8" min.) in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections

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

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

XYLENE (1330-20-7)
OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL

BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)
OSHA PEL 150.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - STEL

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2)
OSHA PEL 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)
OSHA VPEL 25.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 20.000 ppm - TWA

NORMAL BUTANOL (71-36-3)
OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 50.000 ppm - Ceiling (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 20.000 ppm - TWA

ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)
OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm- TWA
ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm - STEL

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point
(For component) 243.0 F (117. 2 C) @ 760 mmHg
Vapor Pressure
(For component) 13.000 mmHg @ 68.00 F
Specific Vapor Density
> 1.000 @ AIR = 1
Specific Gravity
.874 @ 77.00 F
Liquid Density
7.270 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F
.874 kg/l @ 25.00 C
Percent Volatiles
No data
Evaporation Rate
SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER
Appearance
No data
State
LIQUID
Physical Form
HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION
Color
No data
Odor
No data
pH
Not applicable

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.
Hazardous Decomposition
May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.
Chemical Stability
Stable.
Incompatibility
Avoid contact with: acids, alkalis, heat, strong oxidizing agents.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, III

Container/Mode:

55 Gal Drum/5 Gal Pail/Gallon

NOS Component:

Not applicable

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
197	XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)
10,346	ETHYLBENZENE
23,544	N-BUTYL ACETATE

OTHER TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4 (a)

Component	RQ (lbs)
XYLENES (O-, M-, P-ISOMERS)	100
N-BUTYL ACETATE	5,000
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	5,000
ETHYLBENZENE	1,000

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 355 Appendix A

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

Section 313 Component (s)	CAS Number	%
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	51.00
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	18.00
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	10.21
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	10.20

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910
None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68
None listed

International Regulations

Inventory Status
Not determined

State and Local Regulations

California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.
BENZENE
ETHYLENE OXIDE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.
BENZENE
TOLUENE
ETHYLENE OXIDE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

XYLENES	1330-20-7
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4
2-BUTOXY ETHANOL	111-76-2
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER	123-86-4
ETHANOL, 2-BUTOXY-	111-76-2
1-BUTANOL	71-36-3
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4

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