## SAFETY DATA SHEET



**Date Issued:** 11/07/2012 MSDS No: 1964 **Date-Revised**: 11/12/2012

Revision No: 1

## LACQUER THINNER MEDIUM DRY

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** LACQUER THINNER MEDIUM DRY **PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:** Lacquer Thinner Medium Dry

**PRODUCT CODE:** 1964

#### **MANUFACTURER**

#### 24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Distributed by Tarr Acquisition, LLC 4115 W. Turney Ave.

Phoenix, AZ 85019

**Service Number:** 602-233-2000

CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800) 424 - 9300 **CANUTEC** (Canadian Transportation): (613) 996 - 6666

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Health	Physical
Acute Toxicity (Oral)	Flammable Liquids

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**IMMEDIATE CONCERNS:** DANGER! Poison. Extremely Flammable Liquid and vapor. Contains methanol. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Liquid and vapor harmful. May cause central nervous system depression. May be irritating to eyes and skin. Use only in well ventilated areas.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**EYES:** Liquid is moderately irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness.

**SKIN:** Liquid is moderately irritating to the skin. May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, burning sensation and/or swelling. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

**INGESTION:** Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspir. pneumonitis. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

**INHALATION:** High vapor concentrations may cause CNS stimulation (increased activity, shaking, tremors) and/or depression (fatigue, dizziness, and possibly loss of concentration, with collapse, coma and death in cases of severe over-exposure).

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

**ACUTE TOXICITY:** Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). In severe cases death may result.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:** Pre-existing disorders of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, eye, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), central nervous system, nervous system, male reproductive system.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Vol. %	CAS	EINECS
Benzene, methyl-	28	108-88-3	203-625-9
Benzene	< 0.0028	71-43-2	
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	25	64742-89-8	265-192-2
Acetone	13	67-64-1	200-662-2
2-Propanol	5	67-63-0	200-661-0
Methanol	12	67-56-1	200-659-6
n-Heptane	10	142-82-5	
2- Butoxyethanol	4	111-76-2	2039050
Ethyl methyl ketone	3	78-93-3	

**COMMENTS:** Contains n-Heptane, (CAS 142-82-5) Ethyl Methyl Ketone is another term for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, MEK, or 2-Butanone 2-Propanol is a synonym for Isopropyl Alcohol 2-Butoxyethanol is another term for Glycol Ether EB or Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention, if irritation occurs or persists.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

**INGESTION:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Material can be aspirated into lungs, causing chemical pneumonia. Give water or milk to drink, get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek medical attention.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** \*If more than 2.0 ml per kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (-4°F)

**Notes:** Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.01 to 0.128

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use regular foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO2).

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

**EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** When heated above the flash point, this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

**FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** WARNING. Poisonous and Flammable Liquid. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure NIOSH approved SCBA. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

**COMMENTS:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**GENERAL PROCEDURES:** WARNING. Flammable. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from vapors. Only specially trained or qualified personnel should handle the emergency. Dike around large spills to prevent spreading. Absorb small spills with inert material (clay, sand). Prevent contamination of surface waters.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**GENERAL PROCEDURES:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone. Use in well ventilated areas.

**COMMENTS:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) 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 sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **EXPOSURE GUIDELINES**

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)							
		EXPOSURE LIMITS					
		OSHA	A PEL	ACGI	HTLV	SupplierOEL	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Danmana mathail	TWA	200		50 [2]	188 [2]		
Benzene, methyl-	STEL	300 [1]	[1]				
D	TWA	1 % [3]	[3]	0.5 %			
Benzene	STEL	5		2.5			
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	TWA	[4]	[4]			100 [5]	400 [5]
	TWA	1000	2400	500			
Acetone	STEL			750			
4 D 1	TWA	400	980	200	490	NL [6]	NL [6]
2-Propanol	STEL			400	960	NL	NL
3.6 d = 1	TWA	200	260	200	262		
Methanol	STEL			250	328		
***	TWA	500 %	2000	400 %			
n-Heptane	STEL			500			
2- Butoxyethanol	TWA	50 [6]	240 [6]	20 [2]	97 [2]	NL	NL
	STEL					NL	NL
T4 1 4 11 4	TWA	200	590	200	590		
Ethyl methyl ketone	STEL			300	885		

### **OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:**

- 1. C = Ceiling
- 2. S = Skin
- 3. Carcinogen
- **4**. Our supplier has adopted, as Interim Standards, the OSHA PELs that were established in 1989 and later rescinded.
- **5**. In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that these values are adopted.
- 6. NL = Not Listed

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**EYES AND FACE:** Chemical splash goggles and face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised;

however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

**SKIN:** Wear chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, neoprene or vinyl or consult your safety equipment supplier. When skin contact is possible, protective clothing including gloves, apron, sleeves, boots, head and face protection should be worn.

**RESPIRATORY:** If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 8) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-suppling respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors and a dust/mist prefilter.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g., acid suit) and boots are required. Safety-toed shoes should be worn when handling drums.

**WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:** Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

**OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS:** Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

**COMMENTS:** May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Name	Flash Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)	Freezing Point (°C)	Solubility in Water	Specific Gravity
Benzene, methyl-	4.5 TAG CC			0.07% (74 deg. F)	0.87
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	19			Solubility negligible in water.	0.743
Acetone				Miscible	0.797
Methanol	52				
n-Heptane	TAG CC			Solubility negligible in water.	0.696
2- Butoxyethanol	66	170.5 760 mmHg	-65	Soluble	0.902
Ethyl methyl ketone	-5			Appreciable	0.81

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

**ODOR:** Pungent odor.

APPEARANCE: Colorless liquid.
COLOR: Clear, colorless liquid.
PERCENT VOLATILE: 100

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (-4°F)

**Notes:** Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

**DENSITY:** 0.8009

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.801 to 0.802

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABLE:** Yes

**POLYMERIZATION:** None

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be

formed during combustion.

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** Strong oxidizers.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### **ACUTE**

Chemical Name	ORAL LD <sub>50</sub> (rat)	DERMAL LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit)	INHALATION LC <sub>50</sub> (rat)
Benzene	636 mg/kg (Rat)	> 14000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	~ 4000 (NINHL rat)
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 ppm / 1 hour (rat)
Acetone	5800 mg/kg (Rat)		
2- Butoxyethanol	> 500 to 2000 mg/kg (guinea pig)	> 2000	to 0 No deaths at highest tested does./1 hours, guinea pig.

#### CARCINOGENICITY

Chemical Name	NTP Status	IARC Status	OSHA Status
Benzene, methyl-		3	
Benzene	1	1	ü
2- Butoxyethanol		3	

**SENSITIZATION:** Repeat Dose Testing: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbon vapors (e.g., the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animals studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances. While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have

produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**MUTAGENICITY:** Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**DISPOSAL METHOD:** The preferred option for disposal is to send to a licensed, permitted incinerator. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

**EMPTY CONTAINER:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue 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 sources of ignition.

**RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION:** Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)** 

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Paint Related Materials

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

SECONDARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 6.1

UN/NA NUMBER: 1263
PACKING GROUP: II

**NAERG: 128** 

**LABEL:** Flammable liquid

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### UNITED STATES

## SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

**311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:** This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, and a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

FIRE: Yes PRESSURE GENERATING: No REACTIVITY: No ACUTE: Yes CHRONIC: Yes 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Toluene (CAS 108-88-3), Benzene (CAS 71-43-2), Methyl alcohol (67-56-1), Glycol Ethers

## **EPCRA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION**

Chemical Name	Vol. %	CAS
Benzene, methyl-	28	108-88-3
2-Propanol	5	67-63-0
Methanol	12	67-56-1

## CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

Chemical Name	Vol. %	CERCLA RQ
Benzene, methyl-	28	1,000
Benzene	< 0.0028	10
Acetone	13	5,000 LBS.
Methanol	12	5,000
Ethyl methyl ketone	3	5,000

## **CERCLA RQ:**

Acetone 5000 lbs Benzene 10 lbs Methyl Alcohol 5000 lbs Toluene 1000 lbs

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

Chemical Name	CAS
Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3
Benzene	71-43-2
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	64742-89-8
Acetone	67-64-1
2-Propanol	67-63-0
Methanol	67-56-1
n-Heptane	142-82-5
2- Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
Ethyl methyl ketone	78-93-3

**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 chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity: Benzene, Toluene

Chemical Name	Vol. %	Listed
Benzene, methyl-	28	Female Reproductive
Benzene		<ul><li>Cancer</li><li>Developmental Toxicity</li><li>Male Reproductive</li></ul>

**GENERAL COMMENTS:** The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**REASON FOR ISSUE:** New product. **PREPARED BY:** COMPLIANCE

**REVISION SUMMARY:** This MSDS replaces the 11/09/2012 MSDS. Revised: **Section 14:** DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) (UN/NA NUMBER).

HMIS RATING		
HEALTH	2	
FLAMMABILITY	3	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Н	



**NFPA STORAGE CLASSIFICATION:** These ratings are part of a specific hazard communication program and should be disregarded where individuals are not trained in the use of this hazard rating system. You should be familiar with the hazard communication programs applicable to your workplace.

HMIS RATINGS NOTES: The HMIS rating involves data interpretations that may vary from company to

company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in the MSDS must be considered.

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