



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 01/25/2008

Print Date: 12/16/2008

MSDS Number: SOL100

WASH LACQUER THINNER 100

Version: 1.4

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

FAMIS, Inc. 5689 NW 35 th Ct. Miami, FL 33142	Regulatory Information Number Telephone Emergency telephone	305-638-8810 305-638-8810 1-800-CHEMTREC (1-800-243-6873)
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Product name	WASH LACQUER THINNER 100
Product code	SOL 100
Product Use Description	No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, white

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. HARMFUL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Routes of exposure

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and skin contact may be harmful.

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Swallowing this material 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 are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

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), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, Heart, blood-forming system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), 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, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle cramps, weakness, pain in the abdomen and lower back, Blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, difficult breathing, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, Bloody urine, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage, liver damage, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death

Target Organs

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen, and lung., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain.



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Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: kidney damage, visual impairment

Carcinogenicity

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Reproductive hazard

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=30-<40%
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=30-<40%



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METHANOL	67-56-1	>=20-<30%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	111-76-2	>=5-<10%
MONOBUTYL ETHER		

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.

Ingestion

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.

Notes to physician

Hazards: 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 product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is

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effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing media**

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Water spray, Foam

Hazardous combustion products

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Flammability Class for Flammable Liquids

Flammable Liquid Class IB

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental precautions

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.

Methods for cleaning up

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.



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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. Avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

TOLUENE		108-88-3
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	time weighted average	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration:	500 ppm
ACETONE		67-64-1
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit	250 ppm



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NIOSH	(REL): Recommended exposure limit	590 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	(REL): Permissible exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3

METHANOL 67-56-1

ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit	200 ppm
NIOSH	(REL): Recommended exposure limit	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	(REL): Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER 111-76-2

ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit	5 ppm
NIOSH	(REL): Recommended exposure limit	24 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	(REL): Permissible exposure limit	50 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	240 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

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

Eye protection

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

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

Respiratory protection

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Form	No data
Colour	White
Odour	No data
Boiling point/boilingrange	56.10 °C / 133.0 °F
pH	No data
Flash point	-0.9 °F / -18.3 °C, Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	> 1 (Ethyl Ether)
Explosion limits	1.1 %(V) 36.0 %(V)
Vapour pressure	185.00 mmHg
Vapour density	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
Density	0.823 g/cm ³ @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C 6.860 lb/gal @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C
Solubility	No data
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

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Avoid contact with:, heat

Incompatible products

Avoid contact with:, acids, calcium hypochlorite, sodium, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute oral toxicity**

TOLUENE	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
ACETONE	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
METHANOL	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	LD 50 Guinea pig: 1,200 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

TOLUENE	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
ACETONE	LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm, 4 h
METHANOL	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h



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PREMIUM LACQUER THINNER 100

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER LC 50 Guinea pig: > 633 ppm, 1 h

Acute dermal toxicity

TOLUENE LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg

ACETONE LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg

METHANOL LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER LD 50 Guinea pig: > 2,000 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

No data

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

No data

Environmental fate and pathways

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

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

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authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact FAMIS, Inc.'s Environmental Services Group at 305-638-8810.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**IMDG:**

UN1263, PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3, II

IATA_P:

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

IATA_C:

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

CFR_ROAD:

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

CFR_RAIL:

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

CFR_INWTR:

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect package size, quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**California Prop. 65**

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

BENZENE



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SARA Hazard Classification Fire Hazard
 Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.5375%
METHANOL	67-56-1	25.9468%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	111-76-2	5.483%
MONOBUTYL ETHER		

	Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other
HMIS	2*	3	0	
NFPA	2	3	0	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by FAMIS's Environmental Health and Safety Department (305-638-8810).