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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

E-Z PAINT DEGLOSSER

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	Not Determined
3 - Serious	Flammability	3	Flammability	Not Determined
2 - Moderate	Reactivity	1	Reactivity	Not Determined
1 - Slight				
0 - Insignificant	* denotes a chronic hazard			

Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT(S)	CAS Number	% (by volume)
XYLENE	1330-20-7	82.0
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	15.0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	3.0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	15.0 - 16.0

Section 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE:

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

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 small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8)

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), 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, irregular heartbeat, coma, and death.

TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS:

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected

to occur in humans. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, nervous system damage, eye damage, kidney damage, lung damage, brain damage, effects on hearing. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: eye damage

DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. 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.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

No Data

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin 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:

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

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 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 effectively removed by hemodialysis. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning. 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, nervous system, auditory system, and eye. 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:

50.0 - 60.0 F (10.0 - 15.5 C) TCC

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:

(for component) Lower 1.0%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

No Data

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:

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

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

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 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 (such as AFFF), carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

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

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 run-off occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clear 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. Static ignition azard 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.

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 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 (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

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1)
OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 50.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 75.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 75.000 ppm - STEL

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)
OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)
OSHA VPEL 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

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) 147.0 F (63.8 C) @ 760 mmHg

VAPOR PRESSURE: (for component) 97.680 mmHg @ 68.00 F

SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: >1.000 @ AIR=1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .837 - .871 @ 68.00 F

LIQUID DENSITY: 7.110 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F
.854 kg/l @ 20.00 C

PERCENT VOLATILES: 100%

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: 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.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101
DOT DESCRIPTION & [CONTAINER MODE]:
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, II [Gallon]
DOT DESCRIPTION & [CONTAINER MODE]:
CONSUMER COMMODITY, ORM-D [Quart]
RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
120	XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)
6325	ETHYLBENZENE
35707	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

OTHER TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
The DOT 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
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	5000

METHYL ALCOHOL	5000
ETHYLBENZENE	1000

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	82.00
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	15.00
METHANOL	67-56-1	3.00
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	16.40

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

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

NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

XYLENES	1330-20-7
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-	108-10-1
METHANOL	67-56-1
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4