SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 06/16/2011
Print Date: 6/18/2013
MSDS Number: R0402651
Version: 2.5

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

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

Nexeo Solutions	Regulatory Information Number	1-800-325-3751
PO Box 2458	Telephone	1-800-531-7106
Columbus, OH 43216	Emergency telephone number	1-855-639-3648

Product name	LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
Product code	109200
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 BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

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

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion

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 small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, Upper respiratory tract, 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), runny nose, 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, Lowered blood pressure, pain in the abdomen and lower back, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Blurred vision, Shortness of breath, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, visual impairment (including blindness), coma

Target Organs

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., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Breathing isopropanol vapors has caused damage

to the lining of the middle ear in experimental animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., Based on animal studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butylketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., 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), central nervous system damage, 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

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).

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., This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus 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., 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=40-<50%
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0	>=10-<15%
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=10-<15%
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	>=5-<10%
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-49-0	>=5-<10%
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	>=5-<10%
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=5-<10%
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	>=1.5-<5%

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.

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 material (or a component) has

produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals. 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.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, 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). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification

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. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all

ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

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 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. 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.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

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
ISOBUTYL ACETATE		**110-19-0**
ACGIH	time weighted average	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	700 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	700 mg/m3
ACETONE		**67-64-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3
ISOPROPANOL		**67-63-0**
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	400 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	400 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	980 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	1,225 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	400 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	980 mg/m3
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		**78-93-3**
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure	200 ppm

	limit (REL):	
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	885 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	590 mg/m3
METHANOL		**67-56-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	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
N-BUTYL ACETATE		**123-86-4**
ACGIH	time weighted average	150 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	710 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	950 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	710 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 exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.
Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	no data available
Colour	white
Odour	hydrocarbon-like
Boiling point/boiling range	133 °F / 56 °C @ 1,013.23 hPa Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
Melting point/range	no data available
Sublimation point	no data available
pH	no data available
Flash point	(<)0 °F / -18 °C Tag closed cup
Ignition temperature	no data available
Evaporation rate	1 Ethyl Ether
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1 %(V) / 36 %(V) Calculated Explosive Limit
Particle size	no data available
Vapour pressure	307.969 hPa @ 77 °F / 25 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
Relative vapour density	(>)1 AIR=1
Density	0.831 g/cm3 @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C 6.92 lb/gal @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C

Bulk density	No data
Water solubility	no data available
Solubility(ies)	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
log Pow	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Viscosity, dynamic	no data available
Viscosity, kinematic	no data available
Solids in Solution	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Burning number	no data available
Dust explosion constant	no data available
Minimum ignition energy	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible products

Acids, Aldehydes, alkalis, aluminum, Amines, Ammonia, Copper, Copper alloys, Ethylene oxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, halogens, isocyanates, Lead, nitrates, organic absorbents such as sawdust, peat moss, ground corn cobs, etc., peroxides, Reducing agents, sodium, strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents, Zinc, Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 degrees F.

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, formaldehyde

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

TOLUENE	:	LD 50 Rat: 2.6 g/kg
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 4.8 g/kg
ACETONE	:	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	LD 50 Rat: 2,300 - 3,500 mg/kg
METHANOL	:	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	LD 50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

TOLUENE	:	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm; 4 h LC 50 Rat: 8,000 mg/l; 4 h LC 50 Rat: 12,200 mg/l; 2 h
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	LC 50 Rat: 3500 ppm; 4 h
ACETONE	:	LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm; 4 h
ISOPROPANOL	:	LC 50 Rat: 16000 ppm; 4 h
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l; 4 h
METHANOL	:	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm; 4 h
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	LC 50 Wistar rat: 160 mg/l; 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

TOLUENE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg

ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 17 g/kg
ACETONE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 5 g/kg
METHANOL	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,600 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

TOLUENE	:	no data available
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	99 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Bioaccumulation

TOLUENE	:	Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (Leuciscus idus) Exposure time: 3 d Dose: 0.05 mg/l

		Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94 Method: Not reported
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	Species: Green algae (Chlorella fusca vacuolata) Exposure time: 24 h Dose: 0.05 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 28,400 Method: Static
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

TOLUENE	:	96 h Renewal LC 50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 5.80 mg/l 96 h static test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 12.60 mg/l
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	96 h static test LC 50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4,740.00 - 6,330.00 mg/l 96 h static test LC 50 Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 8,300.00 mg/l 96 h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 8,733.00 - 9,482.00 mg/l
ISOPROPANOL	:	96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 5,770.00 - 7,450.00 mg/l Method: Flow through; Mortality

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	96 h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 3,130.00 - 3,320.00 mg/l ; Mortality
METHANOL	:	96 h static test LC 50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 18,000.00 - 20,000.00 mg/l
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	96 h LC 50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l Method: Flow through; Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l Method: Flow through; Mortality 96 h LC 50 Danio rerio (zebra fish): 62.00 mg/l Method: Static; Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.

TOLUENE	:	48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 6.00 mg/l
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	24 h static test LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 4,025.00 - 6,440.00 mg/l Intoxication
METHANOL	:	48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 205.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality

Toxicity to algae

TOLUENE	:	no data available

ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Toxicity to bacteria

TOLUENE	:	no data available
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

TOLUENE	:	no data available
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

TOLUENE	:	no data available
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available

Additional ecological information

TOLUENE	:	no data available
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	:	no data available
ACETONE	:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL	:	no data available
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	:	no data available
METHANOL	:	no data available

N-BUTYL ACETATE : no data available

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 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 NEXEO's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
U.S. DOT - ROAD					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - RAIL					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	

TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

UN	1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

UN	1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

UN	1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

UN	1263	PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA	3	II

***ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect 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 to the State of California to cause cancer.	BENZENE ETHYL BENZENE
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.	TOLUENE BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

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SARA 313 Component(s)

TOLUENE	42.50 %
METHANOL	6.53 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0
ACETONE	67-64-1
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-49-0
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3
METHANOL	67-56-1
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0
ACETONE	67-64-1
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-49-0
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3
METHANOL	67-56-1
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4
BENZENE	71-43-2

Notification status

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	2352 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Version: 2.5

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

TOLUENE	108-88-3	1000 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

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 NEXEO's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).