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

Nexeo Solutions
PO Box 2458
Columbus, OH 43216

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
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 firefighters. 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.

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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. 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.

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**
Exposure Guidelines

**TOLUENE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>time weighted average</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
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<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>560 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>time weighted average</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>Ceiling Limit Value:</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| OSHA Z2    | Maximum concentration: | 500 ppm       

**ISOBUTYL ACETATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>time weighted average</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>700 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
<td>700 mg/m³</td>
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</table>

**ACETONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
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<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
<td>2,400 mg/m³</td>
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**ISOPROPANOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>time weighted average</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>980 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>1,225 mg/m³</td>
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<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
<td>980 mg/m³</td>
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**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

<table>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>time weighted average</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>Recommended exposure limit (REL):</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

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
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
ISOPROPOANOL : 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
ISOPROPOANOL : 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
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Biodegradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOBUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACETONE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOPROPNOL</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHANOL</td>
<td>99 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-BUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (Leuciscus idus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 28 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D</td>
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</table>

**Bioaccumulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>Ide, silver or golden orfe (Leuciscus idus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose: 0.05 mg/l</td>
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</table>
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94
Method: Not reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISOBUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACETONE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOPROPOANOL</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>LC 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 |
| ISOPROPOANOL                   | 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

TOLUENE : 48 h static test LC 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 LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 4,025.00 - 6,440.00 mg/l Intoxication

METHANOL : 48 h static test LC 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
ISOPROPNOL: 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGULATION</th>
<th>ID NUMBER</th>
<th>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</th>
<th>*HAZARD CLASS</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS</th>
<th>PACKING GROUP</th>
<th>MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. DOT - ROAD</td>
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<td>PAINT RELATED MATERIAL</td>
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<td>U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PAINT RELATED MATERIAL</td>
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<td>II</td>
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</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

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) y (positive listing)
Act
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). 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 y (positive listing)
Waste Control Act
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

Page 19 / 20
SAFETY DATA SHEET

LACQUER THINNER 480 XO 67 WC
109200

TOLUENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Instability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Hazard</td>
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</table>

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).