

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Date of Prep: 1/21/04

## SECTION 1

SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION  
225 CARPENTER AVENUE  
WHEELING, ILLINOIS 60090  
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

(847) 541-5700  
(800) 424-9300

FOR INFORMATION:

(847) 541-5700

- SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION  
- CHEM TREC

Product Class: Mixed Solvents  
Trade Name: 457 LACQUER THINNER

Manufacturer's Code:  
NPCA HMIS:

457  
Health: 2  
Flammability: 3  
Reactivity: 1

Product Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless liquid; mild solvent odor.

## SECTION 2 -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OSHA PEL (STEL)	VAPOR PRESSURE
Acetone	67-64-1		500 PPM	750 PPM	750 PPM	1000 PPM	213 MM Hg @ 75° F.
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6		400 PPM		400 PPM		86 MM Hg @ 20° C.
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0		400 PPM	500 PPM	400 PPM	500 PPM	30.0 MM Hg @ 68° F.
Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-89-8		300 PPM (For VM&P Naphtha - CAS # 8032-32-4)		300 PPM	400 PPM	Approx. 60 MM Hg @ 25° C.
Toluene	108-88-3		50 PPM (SKIN, A4)		100 PPM	150 PPM	Approx. 54 MM Hg @ 25° C.
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2		20 PPM (SKIN)		20 PPM (SKIN)		0.6 MM Hg @ 20° C.

\*Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data.

## SECTION 3 -- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. In case of irritation from airborne exposure, move to fresh air. Get prompt medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.
Inhalation:	Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from source of exposure and into fresh air. If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms persist seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get immediate medical attention.

## SECTION 4 -- PHYSICAL DATA

The following data represent approximate or typical values. They do not constitute product specifications.

Boiling Range:	133-336° F.	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether	% Volatile By Volume:	100%
Weight Per Gallon:	6.52 lbs.		
Solubility in Water:	Moderate		

**SECTION 5 -- FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

Flammability Classification:	Flammable liquid - Class IB.
Flash Point:	0° F. (Tag, Closed Cup)
Autoignition Temperature:	460° (F) minimum (approximate)
Lower Explosive Limit:	2.6% @ 77° F
Extinguishing Media:	Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with alcohol type foam and dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Extremely flammable. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off "fuel" to fire. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

**SECTION 6 -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:	See Section 2.
Eye Contact:	Severely irritating. If not removed promptly, will injure eye tissue, which may result in permanent damage.
Skin Contact:	Skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause dermatitis, drying, cracking or irritation of the skin.
Inhalation:	Breathing high vapor concentrations may result in respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression, liver and kidney damage, may cause headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and unconsciousness. Brain cell damage may result from long-term vapor inhalation.
Ingestion:	Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death.
Carcinogenicity:	There is inadequate data available to evaluate the risk of developing cancer from exposure to the Toluene present in this product. However, none of the solvents in this product are listed as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by the NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Target Organs:	There is a potential hazard (from Toluene) to the central nervous system, kidney, liver and sense of hearing.
Developmental:	Potential hazard to the fetus.
Chronic Effects:	Isopropyl Alcohol has been reported in one laboratory animal study, to be fetotoxic at levels of 2.5% in drinking water. No teratogenic effects were, or have been, reported. There are no reports of adverse reproductive effects in humans exposed to Isopropyl Alcohol.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) conditions, kidney disorders and liver disorders.
Studies in experimental animals with 2-Butoxyethanol have produced damage to the red blood cell by inhalation; skin absorption and ingestion. Toxic liver effects in male rats were also observed.	

**SECTION 7 -- REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability:	Stable (2-Butoxyethanol and Isopropyl Alcohol, however, forms peroxides of unknown stability). Inhibitor not been added to mitigate peroxide hazard.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks, and flame.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents like liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

**SECTION 8 -- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Remove ignition sources, evacuate area, avoid breathing vapors or contact with liquid. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Recover free liquid or stop leak if possible. Dike large spills and use absorbent material for small spills. Keep spilled material out of sewers, ditches and bodies of water. Warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear.

Waste disposal method: Send to a licensed reclaimer or incinerator. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 9 -- SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION**

Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate vapor canister, self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air hose mask, if needed.
Ventilation:	It is not recommended that this product be used in confined spaces or in a manner that will allow accumulation of high vapor concentrations. However, for controlled industrial uses when this product is used in confined spaces, heated above ambient temperatures or agitated, the use of explosion proof ventilation is necessary to maintain exposure levels below applicable exposure limits - see Section 2.
Protective Gloves:	For operations where prolonged or repeated skin contact may occur, impervious gloves should be worn.
Eye Protection:	Chemical safety goggles
Other Protective Equipment:	Impervious clothing or boots, if needed.

**SECTION 10 -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

Dept. of Labor Storage Category:	Flammable liquid - Class IB.
Hygienic Practices:	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Wash skin with soap and water after contact.
Additional Precautions:	Ground containers when transferring liquid to prevent static accumulation and discharge. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1720 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).
Empty Container Warning:	"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to supplier or disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

**SECTION 11 -- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

TOXIC CHEMICAL	CAS #	APPROXIMATE % BY WEIGHT
Toluene	108-88-3	20.29%
Glycol Ethers (Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether)	111-76-2	2.25%

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health, Fire.

Common Names: Lacquer reducer, solvent mixture

California Proposition 65: This product contains Toluene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm and trace amounts of Benzene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

TRANSPORTATION\* (U.S.D.O.T. land transportation in packages of 119 gallons or less)

Proper Shipping Name: Paint related material

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Identification Number: UN 1263

U.S. D.O.T. Hazardous Substance: Ethyl Acetate RQ 1000 lbs.  
Acetone RQ 5000 lbs.

\*Refer to 49 CFR for additional information.  
Exceptions or exemptions may exist for smaller quantities.