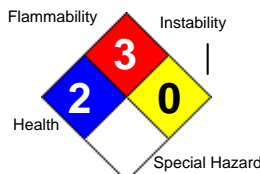


# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Lacquer Thinner



<b>HEALTH</b>	*	2
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	3	3
<b>PHYSICAL</b>	1	1
<b>PPE</b>	X	



Printed: 04/01/2013  
Revision: 04/01/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 06/08/2011

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Code:** 1605.48

**Product Name:** Lacquer Thinner

**Manufacturer Information**

**Company Name:** W. M. Barr  
2105 Channel Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38113

**Phone Number:** (901)775-0100

**Emergency Contact:** 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346

**Information:** W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892

**Web site address:** www.wmbarr.com

**Preparer Name:** W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100

**Intended Use:** Paint thinning

**Synonyms**  
GML170, QML170, CML170, QML170L, DML170, GML170P, GML170PTMP, G17024, PA12782, Q17014, QJLT70, GJLT70, CJLT70

**Revision Date:** 04/01/2013

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	15.0 -40.0 %	200 ppm	200 ppm	No data.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	1.0 -5.0 %	200 ppm	50 ppm	No data.
3. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	10.0 -30.0 %	1000 ppm	500 ppm	No data.
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	1.0 -5.0 %	50 ppm	20 ppm	No data.
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	7.0 -13.0 %	400 ppm	400 ppm	No data.
6. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	15.0 -40.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	RTECS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	PC1400000	No data.	No data.	250 ppm	No data.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	XS5250000	500 ppm/(10min)	300 ppm	No data.	No data.
3. Acetone {2-Propanone}	AL3150000	No data.	No data.	750 ppm	No data.
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	KJ8575000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	AH5425000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
6. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	NA	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Emergency Overview**

Danger! Extremely flammable. Poison. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Vapor harmful.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. If the work area is not well ventilated, do not use this product.

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Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all other sources of ignition. Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.

Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate such as basements, bathrooms and small, enclosed areas. Whenever possible use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness – STOP – ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately.

**Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)**

Inhalation Acute Exposure Effects:

Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness; headache; watering of eyes; irritation of respiratory tract; weakness; drowsiness; nausea; numbness in fingers, arms and legs; depression of central nervous system; loss of appetite; fatigue; hallucinations; light headedness; visual disturbances; giddiness and intoxication; sleepiness; cough and dyspnea; cold, clammy extremities; diarrhea; vomiting; dilation of pupils; spotted vision. Severe overexposure may cause convulsions; unconsciousness; coma; and death. Intentional misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling can be harmful or fatal.

Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

May be absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation; numbness in the fingers and arms; drying of skin; and dermatitis. May cause increased severity of symptoms listed under inhalation.

Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation; burns; conjunctivitis of eyes; and corneal ulcerations of the eye. Vapors may irritate eyes.

Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:

Poison. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May be fatal or cause blindness. May cause dizziness; headache; nausea; vomiting; burning sensation in mouth, throat, and stomach; loss of coordination; depression of the central nervous system; narcosis; stupor; gastrointestinal irritation; liver, kidney, and heart damage; diarrhea; loss of appetite; coma and death. May produce symptoms listed under inhalation.

Chronic Exposure Effects:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause conjunctivitis; gastric disturbances; insomnia; dizziness; headache; weakness; fatigue; nausea; heart palpitations; skin irritation; numbness in hands and feet; permanent central nervous system changes; some loss of memory; pancreatic damage; giddiness; visual impairment or blindness; kidney or liver damage; and death. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation.

Target Organs: Central Nervous System, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Stomach, Respiratory System

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin Absorption

**Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure**

See Potential Health Effects.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure**

Diseases of the skin, eyes, liver, kidneys, central nervous system and respiratory system.

**OSHA Regulatory Status:**

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

#### Skin:

Immediately begin washing the skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and mild soap, if available, while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

#### Eyes:

Immediately begin to flush eyes with water, remove any contact lens. Continue to flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes, then seek immediate medical attention.

#### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

#### Ingestion:

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Call a physician, hospital emergency room, or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### Note to Physician

Poison. This product contains methanol. Methanol is metabolized to formaldehyde and formic acid. These metabolites may 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 as an antidote. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Call your local poison control center for further information.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability Classification:</b>	NFPA Class IB
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	-4.0 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	No data available.

### Fire Fighting Instructions

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

### Flammable Properties and Hazards

No data available.

### Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a solid water stream, as this may spread the fire.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.

Clean up: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area. Use non-sparking tools. Use proper bonding and grounding methods for all equipment and processes. Keep out of waterways and bodies of water. Be cautious of vapors collecting in small enclosed spaces, sewers, low

lying areas, confined spaces, etc.

Small spills: Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large spills: Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal.

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not use this product near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Do not spread this product over large surface areas because fire and health safety risks will increase dramatically.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For OSHA controlled work place and other regular users. Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV.

For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors. A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

### Eye Protection

Protect eyes with chemical splash goggles.

### Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile rubber may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

### Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure.

**Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)**

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent build-up of vapors. Open all windows and doors. Use only with a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea, or eye-watering - Stop - ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms.

**Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices**

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.

Wash hands thoroughly after use.

Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical States:</b>	[ ] Gas [ X ] Liquid [ ] Solid
<b>Melting Point:</b>	No data.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	130 F
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	No data.
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	-4.0 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	0.7742 - 0.7942
<b>Density:</b>	6.518 LB/GL
<b>Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):</b>	115 MM HG at 68 F
<b>Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):</b>	> 1
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	> 1
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	100 % by weight.
<b>VOC / Volume:</b>	590 G/L
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Water thin
<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	
	Water White / Free and Clear

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability:</b>	Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Instability</b>	No data available.
<b>Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid</b>	Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong caustics, hydrogen peroxide, and nitrates.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts</b>	Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; formaldehyde; and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization</b>	No data available.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Acute Toxicity:

Methanol:

LD50 Rat oral 5628 mg/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/4 hr

LD50 Mouse oral 7300 mg/kg

Toluene:

LD50 Rat oral 2.6 to 7.5 g/kg

LD50 Rabbit dermal 14.1 ml/kg

LC50 Mice inhalation 5320 ppm/8 hr

Acetone:

LD50 Rat oral 10.7 mL/kg (=8450 mg/kg bw); acetone given by gastric intubation to groups of five non-fasted Carworth-Wistar female rats

LD50 Rat oral 9800 mg/kg/ bw

LC50 Rat inhalation exposure 76 mg/L/4 hr

LD50 Rabbit dermal 20 mg/kg bw

2-Butoxyethanol:

LD50 Rat oral 1.48 g/kg

LD50 Mouse oral 1.2 g/kg

LD50 Rabbit oral 0.32 g/kg

LD50 Rabbit dermal 400 mg/kg

LC50 Rat (male) inhalation 486 ppm/4 hr /from table/

LC50 Mouse inhalation 700 ppm/7 hr /from table/

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Methanol, toluene, MEK, and acetone are skin irritants.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Methanol and acetone are eye irritants.

Toluene and MEK are severe eye irritants.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: No data available.

Aspiration Hazard: No data available.

CAS# 67-56-1:

Reproductive Effects:, TDLo, Oral, Rat, 42.00 mL/kg, 21 day after birth.

Result:

Effects on Newborn: Behavioral.

- Neurotoxicology and Teratology., Pergamon Press Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523,

Vol/p/yr: 24,519, 2002

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Mutagenicity:, Mutation test: DNA damage., Oral, Rat, 10.00 UMOL/KG.

Result:

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

Tumorigenic:Tumors at site of application.

- Environmental Mutagenesis., For publisher information, see EMMUEG, New York, NY, Vol/p/yr: 4,317, 1982

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5628. MG/KG.

Result:

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).

- Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya.(Labor Hygiene and Occupational Disease), V/O

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, Moscow 113095 Russia, Vol/p/yr: 19(11),27, 1975

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 64000. PPM, 4 H.

Result:

Behavioral: Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex).

Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity).

Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Dyspnea.

- Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974., National Assoc. of Printing Ink Research

Institute, Francis McDonald Sinclair Memorial Labor, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015, Vol/p/yr: 1,74, 1974

Acute toxicity, TDLo, Oral, Rat, 3.000 gm/kg.

Result:

Liver: Other changes.

- Toxicologist., Soc. of Toxicology, Inc., 475 Wolf Ledge Parkway, Akron, OH 44311, Vol/p/yr: 72,315, 2003

Standard Draize Test, Skin, Species: Rabbit, 20.00 MG, 24 H, Moderate.

Result:

Blood:Other changes.

Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): Other proteins.

- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -,187, 1986

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 40.00 MG, Moderate.

Result:

Blood:Other hemolysis with or without anemia.

Blood:Other changes.

Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): Other proteins.

- Union Carbide Data Sheet, Union Carbide Corp., 39 Old Ridgebury Rd., Danbury, CT 06817, Vol/p/yr: 3/24, 1970

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 100.0 MG, 24 H, Moderate.

Result:

Blood:Changes in serum composition (e.g.

Biochemical:Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: Phosphatases.

Biochemical:Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: Transaminases.

- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -,187, 1986

### Chronic Toxicological Effects

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

Gross toluene exposure during pregnancy can produce renal toxicity, fetal toxicity, and teratogenicity.

STOT-Single Exposure: No data available.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: No data available.

**Carcinogenicity/Other Information**

IARC 3: Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	n.a.	3	A4	n.a.
3. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	n.a.	3	A3	n.a.
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**General Ecological Information**

No information available for this product as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients:

**Toxicity:**

Toluene: LC50 FOR BLUEGILL WAS 17 MG/L/24 HR & 13 MG/L/96 HR

Acetone: LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow, age 33 days, length 22.6 mm, weight 0.159 g) 8,120 mg/L/96 h (95% confidence limit: 7,530-8,760 mg/L); flow through, 25.0 deg C, dissolved oxygen 6.7 mg/L, hardness 48.5 mg/L CaCO3, alkalinity 45.8 mg/L CaCO3, pH 7.58 /99% pure/

**Persistence and Degradability:**

Toluene is readily degradable.

Acetone: Based on a vapor pressure of 231 mm Hg at 25 deg C, acetone is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase acetone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric half-life of about 79 days. Acetone also undergoes photodecomposition by sunlight with an estimated half-life of about 80 days.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

Methanol is not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment.

Toluene: Bioaccumulation is low to moderate.

Acetone: Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is also expected based upon the measured Henry's Law constant of 3.97X10<sup>-5</sup> atm-cu m/mol. This compound is expected to biodegrade under aerobic and anaerobic conditions based upon the results of numerous screening tests. If released into water, acetone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids or sediment based upon its estimated Koc value. Methyl ethyl ketone may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure.

**Mobility in Soil:**

Methanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil.

Acetone is expected to have very high mobility in soils.



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Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

CAS# 67-56-1:

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 28400. MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C.

Result:

Sex Effects.

- Toxicity and Metabolism Studies with EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Priority Pollutants and Related Chemicals in Freshwater Organisms, Call, D.J., L.T. Brooke, N. Ahmad, and J.E. Richter, 1983

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 28400. MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C.

Result:

Sex Effects.

- Toxicity and Metabolism Studies with EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Priority Pollutants and Related Chemicals in Freshwater Organisms, Call, D.J., L.T. Brooke, N. Ahmad, and J.E. Richter, 1983

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 28100. MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C.

Result:

Sex Effects.

- Toxicity and Metabolism Studies with EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Priority Pollutants and Related Chemicals in Freshwater Organisms, Call, D.J., L.T. Brooke, N. Ahmad, and J.E. Richter, 1983

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), larva(e), 100000. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20 C C, pH: 8.50.

Result:

Sex Effects.

- Simultaneous Evaluation of the Acute Effects of Chemicals on Seven Aquatic Species, Ewell, W.S., J.W. Gorsuch, R.O. Kringle, K.A. Robillard, and R.C. Spiegel, 1986

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), neonate, 4816. MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20 C C.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Acute Toxicity Test with *Daphnia magna*: An Alternative to Mammals in the Prescreening of Chemical Toxicity?, Guilhermino, L., T. Diamantino, M.C. Silva, and A.M.V.M. Soares, 2000

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), neonate, 3289. MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20 C C.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Acute Toxicity Test with *Daphnia magna*: An Alternative to Mammals in the Prescreening of Chemical Toxicity?, Guilhermino, L., T. Diamantino, M.C. Silva, and A.M.V.M. Soares, 2000

CAS# 111-76-2:

LC50, Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 1490000. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 23 C C, pH: 7.90, Hardness: 55.00 MG/L.

Result:

Abnormal development.

- The Acute Toxicity of 47 Industrial Chemicals to Fresh and Saltwater Fishes, Dawson, G.W., A.L. Jennings, D. Drozdowski, and E. Rider, 1977

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 1720. MG/L, 24 H, Intoxication,, Water temperature: 20 C - 22 C C, pH: 7.70, Hardness: 16.00 dH.  
 Result:  
 Age Effects.  
 - Results of the Damaging Effect of Water Pollutants on Daphnia magna (Befunde der Schadwirkung Wassergefahrdender Stoffe Gegen Daphnia magna), Bringmann, G., and R. Kuhn, 1977

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal Method**

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)**

**DOT Proper Shipping Name** Paint Related Material  
**DOT Hazard Class:** 3  
**DOT Hazard Label:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
**UN/NA Number:** UN1263  
**Packing Group:** II

**Additional Transport Information**

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

The shipper/supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these exceptions.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**US EPA SARA Title III**

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
3. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No
6. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	No	No	No	No

**Other US EPA or State Lists**

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	HAP	No	Inventory	Yes
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 8A CAIR	Yes
3. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	HAP	No	Inventory	No
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
6. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	No	No	Inventory	No

**SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:**

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- Sec.302:** EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. \* indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
- Sec.304:** EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. \*\* indicates statutory RQ.
- Sec.313:** EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
- Sec.110:** EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

### TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

- Inventory:** Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
- 5A(2):** Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
- 6A:** Commercial Chemical Control Rules
- 8A:** Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
- 8A CAIR:** Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
- 8A PAIR:** Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
- 8C:** Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
- 8D:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
- 8D TERM:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
- 12(b):** Notice of Export

### Other Important Lists:

- CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
- CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA ODC:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
- CA PROP 65:** California Proposition 65

### International Regulatory Lists:

#### EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes  No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- Yes  No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- Yes  No Fire Hazard
- Yes  No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- Yes  No Reactive Hazard

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

**N.A.=Not available, N.P.=Not applicable, N.D.=Not determined, N.E.=Not established, N.R.=Not required**