



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
101 Prospect Ave. N.W.
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number
Information telephone number
Date of preparation

(216) 566-2917
(216) 566-2902
January 21, 2002

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Reducers - 1

SOL/1

CAS No.	— Section 2 — Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)	ACGIH TLV <STEL>	OSHA PEL <STEL>	Units	LD50 (Rat-Oral) mg/kg	LC50 (Rat) ppm/4hr.	Vapor Pressure mm	V M & P Naphtha R1K3	Mineral Spirits R1K4	Exempt Xylol R4K11	Secondary Butanol R6K19	Diacetone Alcohol R6K24	Reducer 132 R7K132
								154-2349 154-2356 154-8700	154-2323 154-2331 154-8759				
64742-89-8	V. M. & P. Naphtha.	300	300 <400>	ppm	NAv	NAv	12.0	100		23			
64742-88-7	Mineral Spirits.	100	100	ppm	NAv	NAv	2.0		100	53			
64742-94-5	Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons.	NAv	NAv		NAv	NAv	0.1			1			
67-63-0	2-Propanol	400 <500>	400 <500>	ppm	5045	NAv	33.0			3			
78-92-2 §	2-Butanol	100	100	ppm	6480	NAv	12.0				100		
123-42-2	Diacetone Alcohol.	50	50	ppm	4000.	NAv	1.2					100	
111-76-2 §	2-Butoxyethanol	20	20	ppm (skin)	470	NAv	0.9			1			
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	25	25	ppm (skin)	1535	8000	2.0			18			
108-65-6	1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	NAv	NAv		8500	NAv	1.8						100
Weight per Gallon (lbs.)								6.20	6.35	6.57	6.69	7.79	8.03
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) - lbs./gal.								6.20	6.35	6.56	6.69	7.79	8.02
Photochemically Reactive								No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Flash Point (°F)								50	105	35	73	133	108
DOL Storage Category								1B	2	1B	1C	2	2
Flammability Classification (Flammable - Combustible)								Flam.	Comb.	Flam.	Flam.	Comb.	Comb.
HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)								2 - 3 - 0	2 - 2 - 0	3 - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0	1 - 2 - 0	2 - 2 - 0

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§ Ingredient subject to the reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313, 40 CFR 372.65 C

Section 3 — Hazards Identification

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. Alcohols and acetates can be absorbed through the skin. Follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment to minimize exposure.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - See TABLE

FLASH POINT - See TABLE LEL 0.8 UEL 13.1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS - Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.75 - 0.97	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	178 - 415 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - No ingredient in these products is an IARC, NTP or OSHA listed carcinogen. Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in the following products may cause adverse effects to organ systems:

- *V M & P Naphtha & Mineral Spirits* liver, urinary
- *Reducer 132* liver, urinary, blood forming
- *Exempt Xylol* liver, urinary, blood forming, reproductive

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from these products may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - WARNING: V M & P Naphtha and Exempt Xylol contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



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Reducers - 2

SOL/2

CAS No.	— Section 2 — Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)	ACGIH TLV <STEL>	OSHA PEL <STEL>	Units	LD50 (Rat-Oral) mg/kg	LC50 (Rat) ppm/4hr.	Vapor Pressure mm	Toluene (Toluol) R2K1	Xylene (Xylol) R2K4	High Flash Naphtha 100 R2K5 R7K100	High Flash Naphtha 150 R2K7	Acrylic Enamel Standard R4K35	Acrylic Enamel Warm Weather R4K36	No. 104 R7K104	No. 145 R7K145
								154-2364 154-2372 154-8668	154-2380 154-2398 154-8684	154-4576 154-4584 154-8767	154-4592 154-4600 154-8809				
64742-89-8	Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent.	100	100	ppm	NAv	NAv	53.0					26			
108-88-3	§ Toluene.	50	100 <150>	ppm (skin)	5000	4000	22.0	100				41	29		
100-41-4	§ Ethylbenzene	100 <125>	100 <125>	ppm	3500	NAv	7.1		15	1		1	7	0.6	7
1330-20-7	§ Xylene.	100 <150>	100 <150>	ppm	4300	5000	5.9		85	5		5	42	2	41
64742-95-6	Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons.	NAv	NAv		NAv	NAv	3.8			22				9	
98-82-8	§ Cumene.	50	50	ppm	1400	NAv	10.0			5				2	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	25	25	ppm	NAv	NAv	2.0			27	1			11	
95-63-6	§ 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25	25	ppm	NAv	NAv	2.0			40	2			17	
64742-94-5	Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons.	NAv	NAv		NAv	NAv	0.1				84				
91-20-3	§ Naphthalene	10 <15>	10 <15>	ppm	NAv	NAv	1.0				13				
71-36-3	§ 1-Butanol	C 50	C 50	ppm (skin)	790	8000	5.5							19	
107-98-2	1-Methoxy-2-propanol	100 <150>	100 <150>	ppm	6600.	NAv	10.9								51
111-76-2	§ 2-Butoxyethanol	20	20	ppm (skin)	470	NAv	0.9					6			
67-64-1	Acetone.	500 <750>	1000	ppm	5800	NAv	180.0					15			
78-93-3	§ Methyl Ethyl Ketone.	200 <300>	200 <300>	ppm	2740	NAv	70.0						4		
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone.	50	100	ppm	1670	NAv	2.1							39	
112-07-2	§ 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate.	NAv	NAv		2400	NAv	1.0					3	16		
Weight per Gallon (lbs.)								7.18	7.17	7.24	7.40	6.78	7.25	6.95	7.41
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emitted - lbs./gal.								7.18	7.17	7.24	7.40	5.72	7.25	6.94	7.40
VOC Less Water & Federally Exempt Solvents - lbs./gal.								7.18	7.17	7.24	7.40	6.81	7.25	6.94	7.40
Photochemically Reactive								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flash Point (°F) / DOL Storage Category								40 / 1B	80 / 1C	105 / 2	140 / 3A	10 / 1B	10 / 1B	105 / 2	80 / 1C
Flammability Classification (Flammable - Combustible)								Flam.	Flam.	Comb.	Comb.	Flam.	Flam.	Comb.	Flam.
HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)								2 - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 2 - 0	3 - 2 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 2 - 0	2* - 3 - 0

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Section 3 — Hazards Identification

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. Alcohols and acetates can be absorbed through the skin. Follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment to minimize exposure.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and laundry before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - See TABLE

FLASH POINT - See TABLE

LEL 0.5 UEL 12.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS - Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.82 - 0.89	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	132 - 425 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	99 - 100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans(2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations. There is no evidence that ethylbenzene causes cancer in humans.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone may increase the nervous system effects of other solvents.

Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in the following products may cause adverse effects to organ systems:

- *High Flash Naphtha 100, High Flash Naphtha 150* liver, urinary, reproductive
- *Reducer 104, Reducer 145, Xylene* liver, urinary, reproductive
- *Toluol* liver, urinary, cardiovascular, reproductive
- *Acrylic Enamel (Standard & Warm Weather)* liver, urinary, blood forming, cardiovascular, reproductive

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from these products may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers. Waste from products containing Methyl Ethyl Ketone may also require extractability testing. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - WARNING: These products, except for High Flash Naphtha 150, contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. High Flash Naphtha 150 contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



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Reducers - 3

SOL/3

— Section 2 — CAS No. Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)		ACGIH TLV <STEL>	OSHA PEL <STEL>	Units	LD50 (Rat-Oral) mg/kg	LC50 (Rat) ppm/4hr.	Vapor Pressure mm	Acetone R6K9	Methyl Ethyl Ketone R6K10	HAPS Complying Dye Stain R6K21	Butyl Cellosolve® R6K25	Reducer 54 R7K54	Reducer 58 R7K58
100-41-4 §	Ethylbenzene	100 <125>	100 <125>	ppm	3500	NAv	7.1	154-8718 154-8775 154-8783	154-2406 154-2414 154-8734			530-8671 530-8689 530-8697	530-8705 530-8713 530-8721
1330-20-7 §	Xylene.	100 <150>	100 <150>	ppm	4300	5000	5.9					22	42
64-17-5	Ethanol	1000	1000	ppm	7060	NAv	44.0			90		23	
67-63-0	2-Propanol	400 <500>	400 <500>	ppm	5045	NAv	33.0			5			
111-76-2 §	2-Butoxyethanol	20	20	ppm (skin)	470	NAv	0.9				100		
67-64-1	Acetone.	500 <750>	1000	ppm	5800	NAv	180.0	100					
78-93-3 §	Methyl Ethyl Ketone.	200 <300>	200 <300>	ppm	2740	NAv	70.0		100				
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone.	50	100	ppm	1670	NAv	2.1						23
109-60-4	n-Propyl Acetate.	200 <250>	200 <250>	ppm	9370	NAv	23.0			6			
108-10-1 §	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.	50 <75>	50 <75>	ppm	2080	NAv	16.0					51	
108-65-6	1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	NAv	NAv		8500	NAv	1.8						28
Weight per Gallon (lbs.)								6.59	6.68	6.60	7.49	6.75	7.28
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) - lbs./gal.								0.00	6.68	6.60	7.49	6.74	7.28
Photochemically Reactive								No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Flash Point (°F)								1	18	58	143	55	80
DOL Storage Category								1B	1B	1B	3A	1B	1C
Flammability Classification (Flammable - Combustible)								Flam.	Flam.	Flam.	Comb.	Flam.	Flam.
HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)								1 - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0	2 - 2 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0

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MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - See TABLE

FLASH POINT - See TABLE LEL 1.0 UEL 19.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS - Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.79 - 0.90	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	132 - 343 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans(2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations. There is no evidence that ethylbenzene causes cancer in humans.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone may increase the nervous system effects of other solvents.

Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in the following products may cause adverse effects to organ systems:

- *HAPS Complying Dye Stain* liver
- *Methyl Ethyl Ketone* reproductive
- *Reducer 54* liver, urinary, reproductive
- *Butyl Cellosolve* liver, urinary, blood forming
- *Reducer 58* liver, urinary, blood forming, reproductive

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from Butyl Cellosolve® is not hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

Waste from other products may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers. Waste from products containing Methyl Ethyl Ketone may also require extractability testing.

Incinerate all products in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - WARNING: Acetone, Reducer 54 and Reducer 58 contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
101 Prospect Ave. N.W.
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number
Information telephone number
Date of preparation

(216) 566-2917
(216) 566-2902
January 22, 2002

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Reducers - 4

SOL/4

CAS No.	— Section 2 — Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)	ACGIH	OSHA	Units	LD50	LC50	Vapor	Butyl Carbitol®	TEXANOL® Ester	PERCENT BY WEIGHT
		TLV <STEL>	PEL <STEL>		(Rat-Oral) mg/kg	(Rat) ppm/4hr.	Pressure mm	R6K28	Alcohol R6K33	
112-34-5	§ 2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)-ethanol	NAv	NAv		5660	NAv	0.1	100	No ingredients in this product are hazardous as defined by the Department of Labor	
	Weight per Gallon (lbs.)							7.91	7.92	
	VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) - lbs./gal.							7.91	7.92	
	Photochemically Reactive							No	No	
	Flash Point (°F)							214	248	
	DOL Storage Category							3B	3B	
	Flammability Classification (Flammable - Combustible - Not Applicable)							Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)							2 - 1 - 0	1 - 1 - 0	

§ Ingredient subject to the reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313, 40 CFR 372.65 C

Butyl Carbitol is a trademark of Union Carbide.

TEXANOL is a trademark of Eastman Chemical.

→→→ MSDS Text Page Follows →→→

Section 3 — Hazards Identification

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. Alcohols and acetates can be absorbed through the skin. Follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment to minimize exposure.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. In a confined area vapors in high concentration may cause headache, nausea or dizziness.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - See TABLE

FLASH POINT - See TABLE LEL 0.8 UEL 13.1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Closed containers may explode (due to the build-up of pressure) when exposed to extreme heat.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.95	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	447 - 477 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - No ingredient in these products is an IARC, NTP or OSHA listed carcinogen.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from these products is not hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
101 Prospect Ave. N.W.
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number
Information telephone number
Date of preparation

(216) 566-2917
(216) 566-2902
January 23, 2002

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Lacquer Reducers

SOL-LAC

CAS No.	— Section 2 — Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)	ACGIH TLV <STEL>	OSHA PEL <STEL>	Units	LD50 (Rat-Oral) mg/kg	LC50 (Rat) ppm/4hr.	Vapor Pressure mm	Butyl Acetate R6K18	Lacquer Thinner R7K22	Retarder Thinner R7K27	Etching Thinner R7K53	K119 Thinner R7K119	K120 Thinner R7K120
									530-8556 530-8564 530-8572	530-8614 530-8655 530-8663		154-4691 154-4709 154-8791	154-2307 154-2315 154-8726
64742-89-8	V. M. & P. Naphtha.	300	300 <400>	ppm	NAv	NAv	12.0		15	16	7		16
64742-88-7	Mineral Spirits.	100	100	ppm	NAv	NAv	2.0			14			
108-88-3	§ Toluene.	50	100 <150>	ppm (skin)	5000	4000	22.0		12	11	15	31	15
100-41-4	§ Ethylbenzene	100 <125>	100 <125>	ppm	3500	NAv	7.1		1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
1330-20-7	§ Xylene.	100 <150>	100 <150>	ppm	4300	5000	5.9		6	4	6	5	5
67-56-1	§ Methanol	200 <250>	200 <250>	ppm (skin)	5630	64000	92.0					3	3
67-63-0	2-Propanol	400 <500>	400 <500>	ppm	5045	NAv	33.0		9		15	10	6
78-83-1	2-Methyl-1-propanol	50	50	ppm	2460	NAv	8.7		8	12	6		5
111-76-2	§ 2-Butoxyethanol	20	20	ppm (skin)	470	NAv	0.9		5	18	3		4
67-64-1	Acetone.	500 <750>	1000	ppm	5800	NAv	180.0					20	18
78-93-3	§ Methyl Ethyl Ketone.	200 <300>	200 <300>	ppm	2740	NAv	70.0		11				
108-10-1	§ Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.	50 <75>	50 <75>	ppm	2080	NAv	16.0					5	
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone.	50	100	ppm	1670	NAv	2.1		5	23			3
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate.	150 200>	150 <200>	ppm	13100	2000	10.0	100					
64742-89-8	Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent.	100	100	ppm	NAv	NAv	53.0		19		18	23	18
110-19-0	Isobutyl Acetate.	150	150	ppm	13400	NAv	12.5		10		28		6
112-07-2	§ 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate.	NAv	NAv		2400	NAv	1.0					1	
Weight per Gallon (lbs.)								7.31	6.63	6.77	6.78	6.64	6.59
Percent Water								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emitted - lbs./gal.								7.31	6.63	6.76	6.70	5.32	5.38
VOC Less Water & Federally Exempt Solvents - lbs./gal.								7.31	6.63	6.76	6.71	6.65	6.59
Photochemically Reactive								No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Flash Point (°F) / DOL Storage Category								81 / 1C	32 / 1B	47 / 1B	25 / 1B	1 / 1B	3 / 1B
HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)								2 - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	3* - 3 - 0	3* - 3 - 0

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§ Ingredient subject to the reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313, 40 CFR 372.65 C

Section 3 — Hazards Identification

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. Alcohols and acetates can be absorbed through the skin. Follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment to minimize exposure.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - RED LABEL -- Flammable, Flash below 100 °F

FLASH POINT - See TABLE *LEL* 0.5 *UEL* 36.5

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Contents are FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS - Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.79 - 0.88	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	132 - 395 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	99 - 100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans(2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations. There is no evidence that ethylbenzene causes cancer in humans.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone may increase the nervous system effects of other solvents.

Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in the following products may cause adverse effects to organ systems:

- *Butyl Acetate* blood forming
 - *K119 Thinner, K120 Thinner* liver, urinary, blood forming, cardiovascular, reproductive
 - *Etching, Lacquer and Retarder Thinners* liver, urinary, blood forming, cardiovascular, reproductive
- Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from these products may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers. Waste from products containing Methyl Ethyl Ketone may also require extractability testing. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - WARNING: These products, except for Butyl Acetate, contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
101 Prospect Ave. N.W.
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number
Information telephone number
Date of preparation

(216) 566-2917
(216) 566-2902
January 21, 2002

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POLANE® Reducers

SOL-POL

CAS No.	— Section 2 — Hazardous Ingredients (percent by weight)	ACGIH TLV <STEL>	OSHA PEL <STEL>	Units	LD50 (Rat-Oral) mg/kg	LC50 (Rat) ppm/4hr.	Vapor Pressure mm	MAK	Cyclo- hexanone	K69	K84	K94	Retarder	Reducer	Reducer
								R6K30	R6K32	Thinner R7K69	Thinner R7K84	Thinner R7K94	R7K216	R7KB29	R7KB50
108-88-3	§ Toluene.	50	100 <150>	ppm (skin)	5000	4000	22.0			530-2138 530-2146 530-2641	530-2153 530-2161 530-2658	530-2179 530-2187 530-2666			
100-41-4	§ Ethylbenzene	100 <125>	100 <125>	ppm	3500	NAv	7.1			15	20	20		12	
1330-20-7	§ Xylene.	100 <150>	100 <150>	ppm	4300	5000	5.9			9			0.7	1	
78-93-3	§ Methyl Ethyl Ketone.	200 <300>	200 <300>	ppm	2740	NAv	70.0			52			4	7	
108-10-1	§ Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.	50 <75>	50 <75>	ppm	2080	NAv	16.0					25		59	21
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone.	50	100	ppm	1670	NAv	2.1	100							35
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	25	25	ppm (skin)	1535	8000	2.0		100				71	6	
108-21-4	Isopropyl Acetate.	250 <310>	250 <310>	ppm	3000	NAv	47.5				36	27			22
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate.	150 <200>	150 <200>	ppm	13100	2000	10.0				45	28	24	15	22
Weight per Gallon (lbs.)								6.76	7.86	7.04	7.25	7.09	7.68	6.92	6.96
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) - lbs./gal.								6.76	7.86	7.03	7.25	7.09	7.68	6.92	6.95
Photochemically Reactive								No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Flash Point (°F)								100	111	35	35	21	92	30	30
DOL Storage Category								2	2	1B	1B	1B	1C	1B	1B
Flammability Classification (Flammable - Combustible)								Comb.	Comb.	Flam.	Flam.	Flam.	Flam.	Flam.	Flam.
HMIS (NFPA) Rating (health - flammability - reactivity)								2 - 2 - 0	3 - 2 - 0	2* - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0	3* - 3 - 0	3* - 3 - 0	2 - 3 - 0

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§ Ingredient subject to the reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313, 40 CFR 372.65 C

Section 3 — Hazards Identification

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION - For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to Section 11.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

If INHALED: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - See TABLE

FLASH POINT - See TABLE

LEL 1.0 UEL 10.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent.

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

DOL STORAGE CATEGORY - See TABLE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE - Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after using.

VENTILATION - Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 2.

EYE PROTECTION - Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS - Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

PRODUCT WEIGHT	See TABLE	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.81 - 0.95	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	174 - 320 °F	MELTING POINT	Not Available
VOLATILE VOLUME	100 %	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not Available

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY - Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY - None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

CHRONIC Health Hazards - Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans(2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations. There is no evidence that ethylbenzene causes cancer in humans.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone may increase the nervous system effects of other solvents.

Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in the following products may cause adverse effects to organ systems:

- *Cyclohexanone, Methyl Amyl Ketone* liver, urinary
 - *K69 Thinner* liver, urinary, cardiovascular, reproductive
 - *R7KB50, R7K216* liver, urinary, blood forming, reproductive
 - *K84 Thinner, K94 Thinner, R7KB29* liver, urinary, blood forming, cardiovascular, reproductive
- Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Waste from these products may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers. Waste from products containing Methyl Ethyl Ketone may also require extractability testing. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 — Transport Information

No data available.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - WARNING: These products, except for Cyclohexanone, Methyl Amyl Ketone and R7KB50, contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TSCA CERTIFICATION - All chemicals in these products are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 — Other Information

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

The above information pertains to these products as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.