Safety Data Sheet

Better Chemistry. **Better Business**

LACQUER THINNER 19

Revised: 11/10/22

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: LACQUER THINNER 19

Product Code :4101016

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Solvent

Hubbard-Hall Inc.
563 South Leonard Street
Waterbury, CT 06708
Telephone: 203-756-5521
Fax number: 203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number
CHEMTREC: 1 (800) 424-9300
International: 1 (703) 527-3887

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Category: Flammable Liquids Hazard Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Hazard Category 2
Toxic to Reproduction Hazard Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Hazard Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Hazard Category 2
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Acute Aquatic Toxicity-Category 2
Carcinogenicity Hazard Category 2

Hazard Statements: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Toxic to aquatic life
Suspected of causing cancer.

Prevention: Obtain special instruction before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static disharge.
Do not breathe dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves, chemical protective clothing, eye protective goggles and face shield for face protection.

Response: If swallowed: Immediately call poison center or doctor.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with water/shower .
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Do NOT Induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get Medical advice/attention.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
In case of fire: Use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or other type of vapor producing extinguisher.

Storage: Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool .
Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, or international regulations.

3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Common Name And Synonyms	CAS No. and other Unique identifiers	Concentration %
Toluol	Toluene	108-88-3	~30%
Aliphatic Naphtha	-	64742-89-8	~20%
Isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	~15%
Methyl Ethyl ketone	-	78-93-3	~10%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	108-10-1	~5%
Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	-	111-76-2	~1%

4 FIRST AID

After Inhalation:

Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

After Skin Contact:

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If on skin: Wash with water and get medical attention if burned or irritated.

After Eye Contact:

If in eyes: wash with plenty of water and get medical attention if burned or irritated.

After Ingestion:

Immediately call poison center or doctor and explain the type of exposure to the chemical(s) and provide the name of the chemical(s).

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 whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Inhalation:

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this materail may be harmful. Symptons are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits(see section 8). It is possible to breath this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects.

Eye:

Can cause eye irritation. Symptons include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of the eyese.

Skin:

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

Ingestion:

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. This material can get into lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Chronic:

Prolonged intentional Toluol 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 from occupational exposure to Toluol. Prolonged intentional Toluol 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,

Chronic:

including Toluol, 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 liver effects, mild revcersible kidney effects, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), 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.

Note to Physicians:

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 arrhuthmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media:	In case of fire: Use water, foam, chemical extinguisher or carbon dioxide.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Flammable or Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. a vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiences. Evacuate area and fight fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, & Emergency Proc

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist may be used to reduce or disperse vapors;but,it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify responders are properly HAZWOPER trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during clean up operations. In an urban area, clean up as soon as possible; in naturalenvironments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:

Flammable or Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate for or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard,smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. DO NOT breath vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Aviod contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. DO NOT take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Use apprpriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (see Section 8). Prmptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this product is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters when it is agitated. A static spark can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges.

Carefully review operations that may increase riska associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleansing, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding , efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. DO NOT pressurize,cut,weld, braze solder, drill, or grind containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

Conditions for safe storage, inc any incompatibilities:

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool .

Keep container tightly closed.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Std.	TWA-8hrs	STEL - 15 min.
Toluol	ACGIH	20 ppm	
Aliphatic Naphtha	ACGIH	500 ppm	-
Isopropanol	ACGIH	200 ppm	400 ppm
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ACGIH	200 ppm	300 ppm
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	ACGIH	75 ppm	75 ppm
Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	ACGIH	20 ppm (skin)	-

ACGIH - American Control of Governmental Hygenists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Ventilation: Use local exhaust to keep personal exposures below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (s) (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold Limit Values (TLV)Time Weight Average (TWA).

Respiratory Protection: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI 788.2 or applicable federal requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Other: Safety shower in work area.

Protective Gloves: Butyl or neoprene gloves

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White mobile liquid.

Odor: sweet pungent, hydrocarbon-like, aromatic

Odor Threshold: N/A

PH: 4-7

Melting Point/Freezing Point: N/A

Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: N/A

Flash Point: < 11 °F estimate

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	>1 (Air=1)
Relative Density:	0.810
Solubility (ies):	~16% in water
Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature:	N/A
Decomposition Temperature:	N/A
Viscosity:	N/A

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, flames and sparks
Incompatible Materials:	Oxygen, halogens,Chlorine,Hydrogen peroxide
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Administration:	Toluol-LD50(Rat)->5580 mg/kg
Oral Administration:	Isopropanol-LD50-(Rat)-4700-5800 mg/kg
Oral Administration:	Methyl Ethyl Ketone LD50-(Rat)-2737 mg/kg
Oral Administration:	Methyl Isobutyl ketone-LD50(Rat)-2080 mg/kg
Oral Administration:	Ethylene Glycol monobutyl ether-LD50(Rat)-1300 mg/kg
Inhalation:	Toluol-LC50(Rat)-12500-28800 mg/m3 4 h
Inhalation:	Methyl Ethyl Ketone-LC50-(Rat)-23,500 mg/m3 8 h
Inhalation:	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-LC50(rat)-100 g/m3
Inhalation:	Ethylene Glycol monobutyl ether-LC50(Rat)-486 ppm 4 h
Dermal administration:	Toluol-LD50(Rat)-12,196 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Isopropanol-LD50(Rabbit)-13,000 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Methyl Ethyl Ketone-LD50(Rabbit)-6480 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-LD50(Rabbit)-1600 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Ethylene Glycol monobutyl Ether-LD50(Rabbit)-0.45 ml/kg 24 h
Cancer Hazard:	Toluol-IARC Group 3-Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicty to humans.
Cancer Hazard:	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether-Group 3-Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. ACGIH:Group A3-Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Cancer Hazard:	Methyl isobutyl ketone-IARC-Group 2B-Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Routes of Exposure	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion
Reproductive Toxicity	-Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects in male and female laboratory animals .

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish, Oncorhynchus mykis	Toluol-LC50-7.63 mg/L 96 h
Fish, Lepomis macrochirus,	Methyl Ethyl Ketone-LC50-4467 mg/L 96 h
Daphnia Magna,	Touol-EC50-8.00 mg/L -24h
Daphnia Magna,	Methyl Ethyl Ketone-LC50-< 520 mg/L 48 h
Daphnia Magna,	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-EC50-1000 mg/L 24 h

Persistence and Degradability:	Will biodegrade readily
Bioaccumulation potential:	Not known
Soil/Sediment Result:	No data available

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1263
UN Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIALS,
Transport Hazard Class (es):	3
Packing Group:	II
ERG:	128

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HMIS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Cercla	Toluol-RQ=1000 lbs
Cercla	Methyl Ethyl Ketone-RQ=5000 lbs
Cercla	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-RQ=5000 lbs
Sara Hazard Classification	Toluene-SARA 313 listed
Sara Hazard Classification	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether -SARA 313 listed (Glycol Ether)
Proposition 65	WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Proposition 65	WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm-Toluene
TSCA Inventory Status	All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA inventory requirements .

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:	The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.