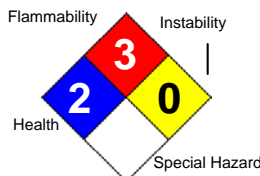


Klean Strip Green Lacquer Thinner 30% WT VOC

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| HEALTH | * | 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | | 3 |
| PHYSICAL | | 0 |
| PPE | | X |



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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 6050

Product Name: Klean Strip Green Lacquer Thinner 30% WT VOC

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: Thins lacquer and expoy; cleans brushes, tools & equipment after lacquer projects.

Synonyms

GKGL75008, GKGL75008L, QKGL75009, QKGL75009L, QKGL75009W

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Hazard Phrases

No data available.

GHS Precaution Phrases

No data available.

GHS Response Phrases

No data available.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

No data available.

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.

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Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:

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.

As a note, this product contains less than 1% methanol by weight. Methanol is a poison. It cannot be made non-poisonous. Methanol may be fatal or cause blindness if ingested.

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.

Routes of Entry: skin, ingestion, inhalation

Target Organs: skin, central nervous system, liver, kidneys, respiratory system

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.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | Concentration |
|---|----------|---------------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | 60.0 -100.0 % |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | 10.0 -30.0 % |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | 5.0 -10.0 % |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | 1.0 -5.0 % |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | 1.0 -5.0 % |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | 1.0 -5.0 % |
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | < 1.0 % |

4. First Aid Measures**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and mild soap, if available. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eyes:

Immediately begin to flush eyes with water, remove any contact lens. Continue to flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes. 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:

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

Note to Physician

This product contains less than 1% methanol by weight. Methanol is a poison. 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.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification:

Class IB

Flash Pt:

0 F (-17.8 C) Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)

Explosive Limits:

LEL: No data.

UEL: No data.

Autoignition Pt:

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. High pressure water streams may spread product and fire.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

Flashback of vapors is possible over considerable distances. Vapors may ignite explosively and cause flash fires.

Material is slightly soluble in water. Material may float on water.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other unidentified organic compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol resistant foam. Water spray may be ineffective. Do not use high pressure water streams to suppress fire, they may spread the fire.

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.

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7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Only use this product as directed on the label.

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, any source of heat, or at elevated temperatures.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TWA | Other Limits |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | PEL: 1000 ppm | TLV: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm | No data. |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | PEL: 1000 ppm | TLV: 1000 ppm | No data. |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | PEL: 50 ppm | TLV: 20 ppm | No data. |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | PEL: 400 ppm | TLV: 400 ppm | No data. |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | PEL: 200 ppm | TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 300 ppm | No data. |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | PEL: 150 ppm | TLV: 150 ppm STEL: 200 ppm | No data. |
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | PEL: 200 ppm | TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm | No data. |

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

Safety glasses, goggles or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury.

Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Laminate film gloves offer the best protection. Other glove materials such as natural rubber, neoprene, and nitrile 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.

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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.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

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

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated.

Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Physical States: | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid |
| Melting Point: | No data. | | |
| Boiling Point: | No data. | | |
| Autoignition Pt: | No data. | | |
| Flash Pt: | 0 F (-17.8 C) Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash) | | |
| Specific Gravity (Water = 1): | 0.802 | | |
| Density: | 6.663 LB/GL | | |
| Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): | 160 MM HG at 68 F (20.0 C) | | |
| Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): | > 1 | | |
| Evaporation Rate: | > 1 | | |
| Solubility in Water: | Slight | | |
| Percent Volatile: | 100 % by weight. | | |
| VOC / Volume: | 29 % WT | | |
| Viscosity: | water thin | | |

Appearance and Odor

Water White, Free and Clear

Additional Physical Information

VOC (G/L): 230

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable Stable

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong caustics, strong inorganic acids, amines, hydrogen peroxide, and nitrates. Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl alcohol, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen peroxide, permonosulfuric acid, potassium tertbutoxide, thioglycol, and strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; aldehydes; ketones; and unidentified organic compounds.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur Will not occur

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Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

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

Acetone:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LC50, rat, inhalation, 8 hrs, 50,000 mg/m³

LD50, rabbit, skin, 20,000 mg/kg

LD50, rat, oral, 5.8 g/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Moderately irritating to skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in irritation or dermatitis.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: May cause moderate to severe irritation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: Pulmonary aspiration hazard.

MUTAGENIC DATA: No data

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data

NEUROTOXICITY: Clinical studies and case reports suggest slight neurological effects, mostly of the subjective type, in individuals exposed to varying concentrations of acetone. In most studies the subjects report discomfort, irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages, mood swings, and nausea following exposure to acetone vapor at concentrations of 500 ppm or higher. The fact that the effects subside following termination of exposure indicates that acetone may be the active compound, rather than a metabolite. Case reports of accidental poisoning also indicate that the effects (e.g., lethargy and drowsiness) are short-lived.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: Inhalation exposure to pregnant rats and mice did not cause statistically significant malformations in the offspring, but did result in lower fetal body weights in both species. Changes in testicular weight were observed in male rats following oral exposure and a premature menstrual period occurred in 3 of 4 women acutely exposed by inhalation. The significance of these endpoints of reproductive toxicity in men and women is unknown at this time.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. Lack of data concerning carcinogenicity in humans or animals.

Methanol:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 Rat oral 5628 mg/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/4 hr

LC50 Rat inhalation 87.5 mg/L/6 hr

LD50 Mouse oral 7300 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: LD50 Rabbit dermal 15,800 mg/kg bw

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: Methanol presents an aspiration hazard.

MUTAGENIC DATA: No data.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: Overexposure to methanol has been suggested as causing central nervous system damage in laboratory animals.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: The inhalation of methanol by pregnant rodents throughout the period of embryogenesis induces a wide range of concentration-dependent teratogenic and embryolethal effects.

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Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: There is no evidence from animal studies to suggest methanol is a carcinogen.

Ethanol:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 Rat oral 7060 mg/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation 20000 ppm/ 10 hr

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Skin irritant.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Eye irritant. Will cause burning and stinging.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Ethanol has been shown to have a weak skin sensitizing potential in a very small percentage of the population.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data.

MUTAGENIC DATA: No data.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: The clinical features of ethanol intoxication in a nontolerant individual are related to blood alcohol levels: at 50 to 150 mg/dL (0.05 to 0.15%), there is mild intoxication: slight impairment of visual acuity, muscular incoordination, and reaction time; and mood personality, and behavioral changes; at 150 to 300 mg/dL (0.15 to 0.30%), moderate intoxication occurs, resulting in visual impairment, sensory loss, muscular incoordination, slowed reaction time, and slurred speech; at 300 to 500 mg/dL (0.30 to 0.50%), there is severe intoxication characterized by marked muscular incoordination, blurred or double vision, sometimes stupor and hypothermia, vomiting and nausea, and occasional hypoglycemia and convulsions; and at > 400 mg/dL (0.40%), there are coma, respiratory depression, hypotension and hypothermia, and death from respiratory or circulatory failure or as a result of aspiration of stomach contents in the absence of a gag reflex.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: Prenatal exposure to ethanol (as alcoholic beverages) is associated with a distinct pattern of congenital malformations that have been collectively termed the fetal alcohol syndrome. There have been no reports of fetal alcohol syndrome as a result of industrial exposure by the oral, dermal, or inhalation routes.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

2-Butoxyethanol:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 Rat oral 470 - 3,000 mg/kg

LD50 Rabbit oral 0.32 g/kg

LD50 Rabbit dermal 400 mg/kg

LC50 Rat (male) inhalation 486 ppm/4 hr

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: This chemical has moderate acute toxicity and it is irritating to the eyes and skin.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: May cause severe irritation and corneal injury.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: It is not a skin sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data.

MUTAGENIC DATA: Although the results of in vitro tests for mutagenicity of 2-butoxyethanol were inconsistent, the absence of structural alerts and the negative findings from in vivo studies indicate that 2-butoxyethanol is not mutagenic.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: No data.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: In animals, adverse effects on reproduction and development have not been observed at less than toxic doses. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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CARCINOGEN STATUS: No reliable human epidemiological studies are available that address the potential carcinogenicity. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50, rat, 2.7-5.6 g/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation >5000 ppm/6 hr

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Can cause mild to moderate skin irritation and dermatitis.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Liquid and vapor can cause severe eye irritation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data.

MUTAGENIC DATA: Does not show mutagenic potential in Ames test or in most in vitro tests.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the CNS, shown by loss of coordination, reflexes, and consciousness. Not neurotoxic.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No evidence of birth defects

CARCINOGEN STATUS: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

Ethyl Acetate:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50, rat, oral, 5,600 mg/kg

LC50, rat, inhalation, 16,000 ppm, 6 hr

LD50, rabbit, skin, >20 mL/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Causes slight skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Causes eye irritation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data.

MUTAGENIC DATA: Ethyl acetate was negative for mutagenicity in Salmonella typhimurium assays.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: High concentrations may cause CNS depression.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No data.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: No data.

CAS# 67-64-1:

Reproductive Effects:, TDLo, Oral, Rat, 273.0 GM/KG, male 13 week(s) pre-mating.

Result:

Paternal Effects: Spermatogenesis (including genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count).

- National Technical Information Service, Vol/p/yr: PB91-18597,

Mutagenicity:, Mutation test: Cytogenetic analysis., Species: Hamster, 40.00 GM/L, Cell Type: fibroblast.

Result:

Behavioral: Coma.

Gastrointestinal: Alteration in gastric secretion.

- Food and Chemical Toxicology., Pergamon Press Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523,

Vol/p/yr: 22,623, 1984

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Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5800. MG/KG.

Result:

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

Behavioral: Tremor.

- Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health., Hemisphere Pub., 1025 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, Vol/p/yr: 15,609, 1985

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 50100. MG/M3, 8 H.

Result:

Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.

Behavioral: Coma.

Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Changes in: Body temperature decrease.

- American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal., AIHA, 475 Wolf Ledges Pkwy., Akron, OH 44311, Vol/p/yr: 20,364, 1959

Standard Draize Test, Skin, Species: Rabbit, 500.0 MG, 24 H, Mild.

Result:

Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -,280, 1986

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

Result:

Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay).

Behavioral: Alteration of classical conditioning.

- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -,280, 1986

CAS# 111-76-2:

Mutagenicity:, Mutation test: DNA damage., Route of Application: Unreported., Mouse, 3150. mg/kg.

Result:

Effects on Newborn: Live birth index (# fetuses per litter; measured after birth).

Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain).

- Toxicologist., Soc. of Toxicology, Inc., 475 Wolf Ledge Parkway, Akron, OH 44311, Vol/p/yr: 66,306, 2002

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 470.0 MG/KG.

Result:

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

- Dow Chemical Company Reports., Dow Chemical USA, Health and Environment Research, Toxicology Research Lab, Midland, MI 48640, Vol/p/yr: MSD-46,

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 450.0 PPM, 4 H.

Result:

Behavioral: Ataxia.

Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

- Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, Academic Press, Inc., 1 E. First St., Duluth, MN 55802, Vol/p/yr: 68,405, 1983

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 100.0 MG, Severe.

Result:

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Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only).

Effects on Newborn: Other neonatal measures or effects.

Effects on Newborn: Drug dependency.

- American Journal of Ophthalmology., Ophthalmic Pub. Co., 435 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1415, Chicago, IL 60611, Vol/p/yr: 29,1363, 1946

CAS# 78-93-3:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 2737. MG/KG.

Result:

Gastrointestinal:Ulceration or bleeding from stomach.

- Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, Academic Press, Inc., 1 E. First St., Duluth, MN 55802, Vol/p/yr: 19,699, 1971

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 23500. MG/M3, 8 H.

Result:

Gastrointestinal:Other changes.

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

- American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal., AIHA, 475 Wolf Ledges Pkwy., Akron, OH 44311, Vol/p/yr: 20,364, 1959

Acute toxicity, LD50, Skin, Species: Rabbit, 6480. MG/KG.

Result:

Biochemical: Neurotransmitters or modulators (putative): Dopamine at other sites.

- Shell Chemical Company., Vol/p/yr: MSDS-5390-,

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Human, 350.0 PPM.

Result:

Behavioral: Anticonvulsant.

- Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol/p/yr: 25,282, 1943

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

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

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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.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC 3: Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans.

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | NTP | IARC | ACGIH | OSHA |
|---|----------|------|------|-------|------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | n.a. | n.a. | A4 | n.a. |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | n.a. | 1 | A4 | n.a. |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | n.a. | 3 | A3 | n.a. |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

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| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | NTP | IARC | ACGIH | OSHA |
|--|---------|------|------|-------|------|
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole.

Acetone:

Toxicity:

LC50 /Oncorhynchus mykiss/ (Rainbow trout, weight 1.0 g) 5,540 mg/L/96 hr at 12 deg C (95% confidence limit 4,740-6,330 mg/L), /static bioassay/

LC50; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, fingerling, length 9.4 cm, weight 10.8 g); Conditions: freshwater, flow through, 10 deg C, pH 8.0; Concentration: 6100 mg/L for 24 hr

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: Biodegradation of this compound is expected, but volatilization has been shown to be the primary removal mechanism of acetone in water(5-7).

Bioaccumulative Potential: Potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility In Soil: High mobility in soil.

Ethanol:

TOXICITY:

LC50 Salmo gairdnerii (Rainbow trout) 13000 mg/L/96 hr at 12 deg C (95% Confidence limit 12000-16000 mg/L), wt 0.8 g /Static bioassay/

LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) 15.3 g/L/96 hr (95% confidence limit 14.0-16.6 g/L); age 30 days old, water hardness 47.3 mg/L (CaCO₃), temp 24.3 deg C, pH 7.60, dissolved oxygen 6.8 mg/L, alkalinity 43.7 mg/L (CaCO₃); tank vol: 6.3 L; additions: 3.81 vol/day /Flow-through bioassay/

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: If released to the atmosphere, an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates that ethanol will exist solely in the vapor phase. Vapor phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 5X10⁻⁶ atm-cu m/mole. Ethanol may also volatilize from dry soils based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation is expected to occur rapidly in the environment based on numerous screening tests using different types of inocula and incubation periods. Ethanol was degraded with half-lives on the order of a few days using microcosms constructed with a low organic sandy soil and groundwater, indicating it is unlikely to be persistent in the environment.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: If released into water, ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated K_{oc}. An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: If released to soil, ethanol is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated K_{oc} of 1.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data.

2-Butoxyethanol:

Toxicity: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species tested).

LC50, rainbow trout, 96 hr, 1,700 mg/L

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LC50, water flea, 835 mg/L

LC50, bacteria, >1,000 mg/L

Persistence and Degradability: Material is readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF <100 or LOG POW <3).

Mobility in Soil: Potential for mobility in soil is high (KOC between 50 and 150).

Other Adverse Effects: No data.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

Toxicity:

LC50 Daphnia magna (water flea) <520 mg/L 48-hr

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill) 5,640-1,690 mg/L 24 to 96-hr

Has shown low toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

At above 100 ppm it may inhibit the growth of blue-green algae but such concentrations are unlikely to be reached except for short periods following accidental discharge.

Persistence and Degradability: MEK is readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Data suggests that MEK is unlikely to concentrate in aquatic species.

Mobility in Soil: MEK is expected to have very high mobility based upon Koc values of 29 and 34 obtained in silt loams.

Ethyl Acetate:

Toxicity:

LC50 HETEROPNEUSTES FOSSILIS (COMMON INDIAN CATFISH) 212.5 PPM/96 HR /

LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 230 mg/l/96 hr

EC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 220 mg/l/96 hr

Persistence and Degradability: Biodegradation is expected to be an important process in both soil and water.

Bioaccumulative Potential: If released into water, ethyl acetate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based on the estimated Koc. An estimated BCF of 3.2 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility in Soil: Expected to have high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 59.

Methanol:

TOXICITY: Methanol is of low toxicity to aquatic organisms. LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) 29.4 g/L/96 hr, (28-29 days old), confidence limit= 28.5-30.4; Test conditions: Water temp= 25 deg C, dissolved oxygen= 7.3 mg/L, water hardness= 43.5 mg/l calcium carbonate, alkalinity= 46.6 calcium carbonate, tank volume= 6.3 L, additions= 5.71 V/D, pH= 7.66 (0.03).

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: If released to the atmosphere, a vapor pressure of 127 mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates that methanol will exist solely in the vapor phase. Vapor phase methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 days. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 4.55X10⁻⁶ atm-cu m/mole. Methanol may also volatilize from dry soils based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation of methanol in soils is expected to occur rapidly based on half-lives in a sandy silt loam from Texas and a sandy loam from Mississippi of 1 and 3.2 days, respectively. If released into water, methanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 35 days, respectively. Biodegradation is expected to occur in natural waters since methanol is degraded quickly in soils and was biodegraded rapidly in various aqueous screening tests using sewage seed or activated sludge. Hydrolysis of

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methanol and photolysis in sunlit surface waters are not expected since methanol lacks functional groups that are susceptible to hydrolysis or photolysis under environmental conditions.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: BCF values of less than 10, measured in fish suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: If released to soil, methanol is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 1.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

CAS# 67-64-1:

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 9500000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 23 C - 28 C C, pH: 7.10, Hardness: 53.60 MG/L.

Result:

Sex Effects.

- Estimates of "No Effect" Concentrations of Selected Pesticides in Freshwater Organisms, Call, D.J., L.T. Brooke, and N. Ahmad, 1981

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 9000000. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 23 C - 28 C C, pH: 7.10, Hardness: 53.60 MG/L.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Estimates of "No Effect" Concentrations of Selected Pesticides in Freshwater Organisms, Call, D.J., L.T. Brooke, and N. Ahmad, 1981

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), juvenile(s), 100000. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20 C C, pH: 8.50.

Result:

Affected fish became hypoactive.

Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.

- 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*), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21 C - 25 C C.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Toxicity of Selected Chemicals to Certain Animals, Dowden, B.F., and H.J. Bennett, 1965

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), 10000. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21 C - 25 C C.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Toxicity of Selected Chemicals to Certain Animals, Dowden, B.F., and H.J. Bennett, 1965

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

Result:

Age Effects.

- Simultaneous Evaluation of the Acute Effects of Chemicals on Seven Aquatic Species, Ewell, W.S., J.W.

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Gorsuch, R.O. Kringle, K.A. Robillard, and R.C. Spiegel, 1986

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

CAS# 78-93-3:

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 3220000. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 26 C C, pH: 7.50, Hardness: 47.70 MG/L.

Result:

Affected fish swam at or near surface.

Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.

- Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (*Pimephales promelas*), Vol. 1, Brooke, L.T., D.J. Call, D.L. Geiger, and C.E. Northcott, 1984

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), 520000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22 C C, pH: 9.40, Hardness: 173.00 MG/L.

Result:

Age Effects.

- Acute Toxicity of Priority Pollutants to Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), LeBlanc, G.A., 1980

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:

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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

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 |

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| UN Number: | 1263 |
| Hazard Class: | 3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID |
| 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.

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15. Regulatory Information

Canadian Chemical Lists

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | Canadian NPRI | Canadian IDL |
|---|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | No | Yes |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | Yes | Yes |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | Yes | Yes |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | Yes | Yes |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | Yes | Yes |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | Yes | Yes |
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | Yes | Yes |

US EPA SARA Title III

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | Sec.302 (EHS) | Sec.304 RQ | Sec.313 (TRI) | Sec.110 |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | No | Yes 5000 LB | No | Yes |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | No | No | No | No |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | No | No | Yes-Cat. N230 | No |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | No | Yes 5000 LB | No | No |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | No | Yes 5000 LB | No | Yes |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | No | Yes 5000 LB | No | No |
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | No | Yes 5000 LB | Yes | No |

Other US EPA or State Lists

| Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | CAS # | CAA HAP,ODC | CWA NPDES | TSCA | CA PROP.65 |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Acetone {2-Propanone} | 67-64-1 | No | No | Inventory, 4 Test | No |
| 2. Ethyl alcohol {Ethanol} | 64-17-5 | No | No | Inventory | No |
| 3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)} | 111-76-2 | HAP | No | Inventory | No |
| 4. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate} | 141-78-6 | No | No | Inventory, 4 Test | No |
| 5. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone} | 78-93-3 | No | No | Inventory | No |
| 6. Butyl acetate {n-Butyl acetate. Acetic acid, Butyl ester} | 123-86-4 | No | Yes | Inventory, 4 Test | No |
| 7. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol} | 67-56-1 | HAP | No | Inventory | Yes |

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

Regulatory Information

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations.

Concentrations reported in section 2 are weight/weight.

Ingredients disclosed in section 2 are on Canadian DSL.

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Acetone WHMIS Classification: B2, D2B

Acetone WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

Acetone WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

Ethyl Acetate CAS # 141-78-6

WHMIS Classification: B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: Does not meet criteria.

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone CAS# 78-93-3

WHMIS Classification:

B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

2-Butoxyethanol:

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D1A - Poisonous and infectious material - immediate and serious effects - Very toxic

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1A - Acute lethality - very toxic - immediate

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: 2-Butoxyethanol is included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

Methanol CAS Registry Number: 67-56-1

Methanol WHMIS Classification: B2, D1B, D2A, D2B

Methanol WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1B - TDG class 6.1 packing group unknown - toxic - immediate

D2A - Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity - very toxic - other

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

Methanol WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater. Meets criteria for disclosure at 0.1%.

Ethanol CAS # 64-17-5

WHMIS Classification:

B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 0.1% or greater.

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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.

Revision Date: 07/19/2011