



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: QC-10 / Quick Cut A Stripper

Product Code: B6661

MSDS Date: November 21, 2013

Chemisphere Corporation
2101 Clifton Ave
St. Louis, MO 63139

General Information: 314-644-1300

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW****GHS Classification:**

Flammable liquids (Category 2)

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3)

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 1)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Eye irritation (Category 2A)

Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

GHS Labeling

Symbol:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled

Causes damage to organs.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Do NOT induce vomiting.

Potential Health Effects: See Section 11 for more information

This product does not contain carcinogens or potential carcinogens as listed by IARC, NTP, or ACGIH.

This material contains components that are considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Potential Environmental Effects: See Section 12 for more information.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

No.	Component CAS REG. NO.	Amount %	OSHA		ACGIH	
			TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
1	Methanol 67-56-1	1-50	Not Avail	Not Avail	200 ppm	250 ppm
2	Toluene 108-88-3	1-50	200 ppm	Not Avail	20 ppm	Not Avail
5	Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3	1-50	200 ppm	Not Avail	200 ppm	Not Avail
6	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1	1-50	50 ppm	Not Avail	50 ppm	Not Avail
7	Acetone 67-64-1	1-50	1,000 ppm	Not Avail	500 ppm	Not Avail

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency first aid procedures by route of exposure:

- Inhalation:** If symptoms are experienced, remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If affected person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If a person vomits when lying on his back, place him in the recovery position. Medical care must emphasize the control of acidosis and the use of intravenous bicarbonate has been lifesaving. Evidence is good that treatment of methanol absorption is enhanced through the administration of ethanol, which should be given to produce a blood level of at least 0.1%. Ethanol diminishes the production of toxic metabolites of methanol. Blood methanol level of 50 mg/100mL is an indication for hemodialysis, which has improved the prognosis of methanol intoxication. Methanol is often confused with beverage alcohol (ethyl alcohol). Care must be taken to prevent its ingestion, the most frequent cause of methanol poisoning. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Do not induce vomiting. If the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice.
- Skin:** Wash off for 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, and any extraneous chemical.
- Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 20 minutes while holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Note to physician: In case of ingestion or massive inhalation, observe victim as an inpatient because of slow metabolism causes latent period of 24 hours between exposure and acidosis and blindness.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Methanol): 11°C (51.8°F)
Lower Explosion Limit: (Methanol) 36.5 %
Upper Explosion Limit: (Methanol) 6%
Auto Ignition Temp (Methanol): 385°C (725°F)
Flammability Classification: Class IB Flammable Liquid

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Use methods appropriate for the surrounding fire. Consider carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, dry sand, limestone powder, or alcohol resistant foam.

Products of Combustion: Incomplete combustion may form carbon monoxide. Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of packages. Flash back possible over considerable distance. May form explosive mixtures in air. Downwind personnel must be evacuated. Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions:

Avoid contact with the skin. A face shield should be worn. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for fire-fighting if necessary

HAZARD	HMIS	NFPA
Toxicity	2	2
Fire	3	3
Reactivity	0	0

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protection: For large spills wear gloves, Tyvek suits, safety glasses, and appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Eliminate all sources of ignition or flammables that may come into contact with a spill of this material.

Special Properties: Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent discharge to open bodies of water, municipal sewers, and watercourses.

Method for Containment: Absorb spilled liquid in suitable non-flammable inert material such as clay, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth. Control runoff and isolate discharged material for proper disposal. Approach release from upwind.

Methods for Clean-up: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use spark-proof tools to sweep or scrape up and containerize in approved chemical waste container.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Use only with adequate ventilation.

To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Storage:

Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Keep away from oxidizers.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Protection: Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

Eye/Face Protection: Splash proof chemical goggles and face shield.

Hand Protection: Impervious gloves, the breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

Body: Avoid skin contact. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Wear long sleeve shirts and trousers without cuffs.

Other Protective Equipment:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with eyewash and safety shower facilities.

See section 3 for exposure limits.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance, State	Clear liquid
Color	Not Available
Odor	Characteristic
pH	Not Available
Vapor Density (Methanol)	0.792 (air = 1)
Boiling Point (Methanol)	148°F (64.55°C)
Vapor Pressure (Methanol)	97.23 mmHg
Melting Point (Methanol)	-144°F (-97.72°C)
Freezing Point	Not Available
Flash Point (See Section 5)	
Flammability Properties (See section 5)	
Solubility (water)	Soluble
Density (Methanol)	49.412 lb/ft ³ (0.7915g/cm ³)
Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Octanol/Water partition coefficient (Kow)	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This material is considered stable at ambient temperatures 70°C (21°C).

Condition to Avoid: Flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge, heat and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials: This product reacts with reactive metals (eg. Sodium, calcium, zinc etc), materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition: Upon decomposition, this product evolves carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, and flammable hydrocarbon fragments (eg acetylene).

Hazardous Reactions: This product will not undergo polymerization.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE EFFECTS:

Component Analysis LD50

Methanol (67-56-1)

LD₅₀: Oral, Mouse - 7300 mg/Kg

LD₅₀: Oral, Rabbit - 14200 mg/Kg

LD₅₀: Oral, Rat - 5628 mg/Kg

LD₅₀: Skin, Rabbit - 15800 mg/Kg

LC₅₀: Inhalation, Rat - 64000 ppm

Toluene (108-88-3)

Inhalation LC₅₀ Rat 12.5 mg/L 4 h;

Inhalation LC₅₀ Rat >26700 ppm 1 h;

Oral LD₅₀ Rat 636 mg/kg;

Dermal LD₅₀ Rabbit 8390 mg/kg;

Dermal LD₅₀ Rat 12124 mg/kg

Acetone (67-64-1)

Oral LD₅₀ Rat: 5800 mg/kg

LC₅₀ Inhalation - rat - 8 h - 50,100 mg/m³

LD₅₀ Dermal - guinea pig - 7,426 mg/kg

Skin - rabbit - Mild skin irritation - 24 h

Eyes - rabbit - Eye irritation - 24 h

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)

Oral: Rat LD₅₀ = 1600-3200 mg/kg

Dermal: Rabbit LD₅₀ = >10 ml/kg

Inhalation: Rat LC₅₀ = 2000-4000 ppm/4 hr

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Oral LD₅₀ 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation rat LC₅₀ 23,500 mg/m³/8-hr

Skin rabbit LD₅₀ 6480 mg/kg

Benzene (71-43-2)

LC₅₀ (vapor) Rat 13,700 PPM 4 hours

LD₅₀ (oral) Rat 3,400-5,960 MG/KG BWT

LD₅₀ (skin) Rabbit >8,260 MG?KG BWT

Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)

LC₅₀ (vapor) Rat 4000 PPM 4 HOURS

LD₅₀ (oral) Rat 3500-4700 MG/KG BWT

LD₅₀ (skin) Rabbit >15000 MG/KG BWT

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)

LD₅₀ 2080 mg/kg

LC₅₀ 2000 mg/kg

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

Component

Methanol (67-56-1)

Carcinogenic Effects: Not available

Mutagenic Effects: Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects.

Teratogenic Effects: Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects.

Developmental Toxicity: Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders.

Target Organs: Eyes, CNS, skin, GI tract, and respiratory system. **Inhalation:** An irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of over-exposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse up to 30 hours later. **Ingestion:** Toxic. Symptoms similar to those for inhalation, but severity and speed of appearance may be greater. May be fatal or cause blindness. Usual fatal dose: 100 – 125 ml. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. **Skin Contact:** Methyl Alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur in harmful amounts; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure. **Eye Contact:** Irritant, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, possible corneal injury, painful sensitization to light. Continued exposure may cause lesions. **Chronic Exposure:** Marked impairment of vision has been reported. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. **Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Benzene (71-43-2)

Carcinogenic Effects: Benzene is considered to be a cancer-causing agent. Repeated exposure is linked to bone marrow toxicity, reduced red-and white blood cell counts and decreased immunological function irrespective of the route of contact.

Mutagenic Effects: Benzene is genotoxic in vivo, and induces chromosomal aberrations and micronuclei in rats and mice following oral or inhalation exposure. Comparable changes would be anticipated in humans. The incidence of micronuclei in fetal rat liver is increased following administration of large doses by intraperitoneal injection to pregnant mice, while high-level oral exposure induced chromosomal aberrations in germ cells from male mice. The relevance to humans of these latter findings is not known.

Teratogenic Effects: Results from animal studies clearly demonstrate that benzene is not a teratogen, however mild fetotoxicity (including lowered body weight, delayed ossification and sub-clinical hematological changes) have been observed in rodents exposed during pregnancy, generally in association with maternal toxicity. No reliable human data are available, hence the relevance of these findings to human reproductive health is not known.

Developmental Toxicity: Results from animal studies are inconsistent, with adverse effects on the ovary and testis reported in mice following repeated inhalation exposure but no effects on the gonads or on fertility observed in rats exposed under similar conditions. No reliable human data are available, hence the relevance of these findings to human reproductive health is not known.

Target Organs: Slight acute toxicity. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations may cause dizziness and CNS depression. Ingestion of relatively small amounts may be fatal if aspiration into the lungs takes place.

Inhalation Signs of eye, throat, and respiratory tract irritation (cough and difficulty breathing), CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, headache, collapse, coma and death) and possible cardiac sensitization may occur after exposure to high vapor concentrations. **Ingestion** Ingestion may cause discomfort and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract and CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, collapse, coma and death). Aspiration into the lung may cause fatal chemical pneumonitis. **Skin Contact** No systemic toxicity is expected from acute dermal exposure. **Irritation: Skin:** Skin irritant. **Eye** Severe eye irritant. **Sensitization:** Not expected to cause sensitization by skin contact.

Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)

Carcinogenic Effects: The carcinogenic potential of ethylbenzene after inhalation exposure has been investigated in two recent regulatory guideline studies performed by NTP. Male rats exposed to 750 ppm (3.3 mg/l) over 2 years showed an increased incidence of testicular interstitial cell adenoma, a common tumor present also in a large majority of the untreated males included in the study. High level exposure was also linked with an increased incidence of kidney tumors in both sexes; the appearance of these lesions was strongly associated with the development of Chronic Progressive Nephropathy, a spontaneous age-related disease of rats with no equivalent counterpart in humans. Male mice exposed to 750 ppm ethylbenzene for 2 years responded with an increased incidence of lung tumors, while the incidence of liver tumors was increased in females. Mechanistic studies suggest that these lesions in the mouse developed secondary to enhanced

cell proliferation in these tissues, while the weight of evidence from mutagenicity testing also indicates that a non-genotoxic mechanism was involved. Listed by IARC as possibly carcinogenic in humans (Group 2B).

Mutagenic Effects: No increase in micronuclei or hepatic UDS was observed in mice after treatment with ethylbenzene in vivo. It was not genotoxic in microbial systems, nor did it induce chromosomal aberrations or sister chromatid exchanges in mammalian cells in vitro. Variable results were obtained for mutation at the TK+/- locus in L51 78Y cells, although the most reliable study that utilized the current standard study protocol and doses that were not significantly cytotoxic gave a negative mutagenic response. The overall weight of evidence indicates that ethylbenzene is not genotoxic.

Teratogenic Effects: No parental, neonatal, or reproductive toxicity was observed following inhalation exposure of rats to up to 500 ppm or 500 ppm/342 mg/kg bwt/day ethylbenzene. Histopathological examination of reproductive tissue from rats, mice and rabbits has generally revealed no adverse changes following sub-chronic- or chronic inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations. An increased incidence of testicular tumors in F344 male rats exposed to 750 ppm (3.3 mg/l) ethylbenzene vapor for 2 years is considered of doubtful relevance to reproductive toxicity.

Developmental Effects: Decreased fetal body weight and an increased occurrence of skeletal and other variations were reported in the presence of concurrent maternal toxicity (CNS effects, decreased body weight, liver enlargement) when female rats were exposed to ethylbenzene concentrations of 1000 ppm (4.3 mg/l) or above throughout pregnancy. No adverse effects to neurodevelopment were observed in rats exposed to 500 ppm/342 mg/kg bwt/day ethylbenzene.

Target Organs: Inhalation hazard. Ingestion hazard. Skin and eye irritant. **Inhalation:** Vapors may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat as well as CNS depression (primarily fatigue, dizziness and loss of concentration, with collapse, coma and death in cases of severe over-exposure) May increase the sensitivity of the heart to endogenous catecholamines leading to potentially fatal cardiac sensitization. **Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause discomfort and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. High doses may cause CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness and possibly loss of concentration, with collapse, coma and death in cases of severe over-exposure). May increase the sensitivity of the heart to endogenous catecholamines leading to potentially fatal cardiac sensitization. Aspiration into the lungs may cause fatal chemical pneumonitis. **Skin Contact:** Repeated contact with skin may cause cracking and/or fissuring. While skin absorption is a potential route of exposure, no adverse health effects are anticipated following accidental or incidental contact. **Skin:** This product is expected to be an skin irritant. **Eye:** Moderate to severe eye irritant. **Sensitization:** Not expected to cause sensitization by skin contact.

Toluene (108-88-3)

Carcinogenic Effects: A4 - Not classifiable for human or animal by ACGIH.

Mutagenic Effects: In vitro and in vivo mutagenicity tests were negative.

Teratogenic Effects: Studies in pregnant rats demonstrate that toluene is not a teratogen, however mild fetotoxicity (lower body weight, delayed ossification, delayed physical development) may occur in the absence of maternal toxicity at exposures in the range 1.9-2.8 mg/l (500-750 ppm). Other studies describe adverse effects on learning and cognitive functions in rat pups exposed to 4.5-6.7 mg/l (1 200-1 800 ppm) in utero, although it is unclear if end-points evaluated in these tests are directly relevant to humans.

Developmental Toxicity: Reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long term chemical abuse situations. Studies in animals demonstrate no histopathological lesions in testes or ovaries of rats and mice exposed to 9.4 mg/l (2500 ppm) toluene vapor for 14-15 weeks, and no loss of fertility in male rats after exposure to 7.5 mg/l (2000 ppm) for a similar period of time. Epididymal weights and sperm counts were decreased in one study, but the absence of any adverse effect on reproduction makes the functional relevance of these observations unclear. No reliable human data are available.

Target Organs: Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Also, long-term overexposure to toluene in occupational environments has been associated with hearing damage. Skin, respiratory system, Central nervous system, Heart, blood, kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membrane, brain, eyes, lens, or cornea. **Skin:** May cause moderate skin irritation. Not expected to be a sensitizer.

Inhalation: Signs of eye, throat, and respiratory tract irritation (cough and difficulty breathing), CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, headache, collapse, coma, and death) and possible cardiac sensitization may occur after exposure to high vapor concentrations. **Eye:** Moderate eye irritant. Effects of eye irritation are reversible. **Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause discomfort and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract and CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, collapse, coma, and death). Aspiration into the lung may cause fatal chemical pneumonitis. May lead to potentially fatal cardiac sensitization.

Acetone (67-64-1)

Carcinogenicity: ACGIH A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Neurotoxicity: This product contains Acetone, a central nervous system target.

Mutagenicity: No information available for product.

Reproductive: In a study of pregnant rats and mice exposed to acetone vapor during days 6-19 of gestation, slight developmental toxicity was observed. Reports of other reproductive effects of acetone include observations of testicular effects and changes of sperm quality in rats

Developmental: No information available for product.

Target Organs: Acetone can target the respiratory system, eyes, CNS, kidneys, hematology. **Skin Contact:**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking In human volunteers, topical application of acetone for 30 to 90 minutes produced considerable skin damage with high degree of restoration after 72 hours. **Eye**

Contact: Can cause severe eye irritation. **Inhalation:** Health effects reported in humans caused by inhalation include increase in visual reaction time and decrease in dual response task at 250 ppm; mucous membrane irritation, heavy eyes, headache, and general weakness accompanied by blood changes at 500 ppm; chronic inflammation of airways, stomach and duodenum at 1000 ppm; and severe toxic effects at 4000 ppm.

Acetone is readily absorbed into blood stream. **Ingestion:** Symptoms of ingestion include nausea, vomiting, gastric hemorrhage, sedation, respiratory depression, ataxia, and paresthesia.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)

Carcinogenicity: None known by NTP, IARC, and OSHA

Neurotoxicity: No information available

Mutagenicity: No information available

Reproductive: No information available

Developmental: No information available

Target Organs: Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation. **Skin Contact:** May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). **Inhalation:** High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and irritation of respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. Overexposure may cause nausea, diarrhea, and/or vomiting.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Carcinogenicity: No information available

Neurotoxicity: No information available

Mutagenicity: No information available

Reproductive: Has shown teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.

Developmental: No information available

Target Organs: Prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system effects. Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation. **Skin Contact:** Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). **Inhalation:** May be irritating to the respiratory system. Overexposure to vapors may produce central nervous system depression, causing narcosis. **Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. May cause central nervous system depression. **Chronic Hazards:** Significant exposure to this chemical may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the respiratory system, central nervous system, kidney, liver, skin, and/or eyes.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Methanol (67-56-1)

EC50 (48 h) : 13,200 mg/l Species : Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

EC50 (48 h) : 16,000 mg/l Species : Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*).

EC50 (48 h) : > 10,000 mg/l Species : Daphnia

Ecotoxicity: Toluene (108-88-3)

96 Hr EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: >433 mg/L;

72 Hr EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: 12.5 mg/L [static] mg/L [flow-through] (1 day old);

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 12.6 mg/L [static];
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.89-7.81 mg/L [flowthrough];
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 14.1- 17.16 mg/L [static];
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.8 mg/L [semi-static];
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 11.0-15.0 mg/L [static];
96 Hr LC50 Oryzias latipes: 54 mg/L [static];
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 28.2 mg/L [semi-static];
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 50.87-70.34 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L [Static];
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 11.5 mg/L

Ecotoxicity: Acetone (67-64-1)

96 hour LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5540 mg/L (static)
96 hour LC50 Pimephales promelas 6210 mg/L [flow through]
96 hour LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 8300 mg/L [static]
15 min EC50 Photobacterium phosphoreum: 14,500 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 0.0039 mg/L
48 hour EC50 water flea: 12,700 mg/L [static]
48 hour EC50 Daphnia magna: 12,600 mg/L

Ecotoxicity: Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Fish LC50/960hour > 100 mg/l

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

Hazard Class: 3

Identification No.: UN1263

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304 The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 313: Methanol 1-50% (CAS #67-56-1), Toluene 1-50% (CAS #108-88-3), Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1-20% (CAS #108-10-1]

CERCLA The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Toluene [CAS No.: 108-88-3] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg), Methanol [CAS No. 67-56-1] RQ = 5,000 lbs,

Acetone [CAS No. 67-64-1] RQ = 5,000 lbs, Methyl Ethyl Ketone [CAS No. 78-93-3] RQ = 5,000 lbs, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone [CAS No. 108-10-1] RQ = 5,000 lbs

SARA 311/312 Hazard The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard, Fire Hazard

Additional Regulatory Remarks

Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains Toluene which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: **DANGER: Contains Toluene! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. Vapor Harmful! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!**

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical that is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Section 16: OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Prepared by: Chemisphere Corp. on 11/21/13

Disclaimer:

The information and recommendations contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are supplied pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.1200 of the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Hazard Communication Rule. The information and recommendations set forth herein are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of this date hereof.

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