Better Chemistry. Better Business

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 prot
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
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 producir
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	~22%
Acetone	2-Propanone	67-64-1	~16%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	108-10-1	~14%
Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	-	111-76-2	~6%
Isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	~20%
Aliphatic Naphtha	-	64742-89-8	~22%

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:

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:

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	

Solubility (ies):	~48% 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:	Acetone-LD50(Rat)-5800 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:	Acetone-LC50(Rat)-120 mg/L
Inhalation:	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-LC50(rat)-100 g/m3
Inhalation:	Ethylene Glycol monobutyl ether-LC50(Rat)-486 ppm 4 h
Inhalation:	Aliphatic Naphtha-LC50(Rat)-3400 ppm 4 h
Dermal administration:	Toluol-LD50(Rat)-12,196 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Acetone-LD50(Rabbit)-20,000 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
Dermal administration:	Isopropanol-LD50(Rabbit)-13,000 mg/kg
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.
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
Daphnia Magna,	Touol-EC50-8.00 mg/L -24h
Persistence and Degradability:	Will biodegrade readily
Bioaccumulation potential:	Not known
Soil/Sediment Result:	No data avaiilable

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1993
UN Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.(TOLUOL, ACETONE),
Transport Hazard Class (es):	3
Packing Group:	II
ERG:	128

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HMIS: Health: 3 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Cercla	Toluol-RQ=1000 lbs
Cercla	Acetone-RQ=5000 lbs
Cercla	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone-RQ=5000 lbs
Sara Hazard Classification	Fire,Acute Health,Chronic Health Hazards

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.