1. Substance/preparation and company identification

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS Number	Content (weight%)
parachlorobenzotrifluoride PEL/TLV not established	98-56-6	40 - 50
methyl amyl ketone OSHA PEL 100 ppm 465 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA 50 ppm	110-43-0	1 - 10
acetone OSHA PEL 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 750 ppm; TWA 500 ppm	67-64-1	1 - 10
methyl acetate OSHA PEL 200 ppm 610 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 250 ppm; TWA 200 ppm	79-20-9	0 - 5
petroleum naphtha, heavy hydrotreated PEL/TLV not established	64742-48-9	0 - 5
solvent naphtha, light aromatic PEL/TLV not established	64742-95-6	0 - 5
n-butylacetate OSHA PEL 150 ppm 710 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 200 ppm; TWA 150 ppm	123-86-4	0 - 5
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate PEL/TLV not established	763-69-9	0 - 5
butyl benzyl phthalate (plasticizer) PEL/TLV not established	85-68-7	0 - 5

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HMIS III RATING
Health: 2¤ Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance

possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high hazard.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HARMFUL IF INHALED
CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE
CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE
CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE
MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE PULMONARY EDEMA
INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute toxicity:
Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.
Overexposure may cause nausea and vomiting.
Inhalation causes headache and nausea.
Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Information on: 2-heptanone
Inhalation of 2-heptanone (methyl amyl ketone) may lead to upper respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system effects like headache, nausea and dizziness.
Information on: acetone
Acute exposures to relatively large amounts of acetone can result in local effects, such as irritation to eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory tract as well as systemic effects such as central nervous system (CNS) depression, which can range in severity from lightheadedness to loss of consciousness depending on the magnitude and length of the exposure.
Information on: n-butyl acetate
Inhalation of butyl acetate vapors may result in headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the respiratory tract, and CNS depression. Prolonged inhalation exposures have been known to produce upper respiratory tract irritation and acute transient signs of reduced activity at concentrations at 1500 ppm and above in rats, with no cumulative neurotoxic effects. Overexposure may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.
Information on: butyl benzyl phthalate
Ingestion of plasticizer may result in G.I. disturbances. Changes in the liver and testes were observed in male rats fed 480 and 1600 mg/kg/day for 14 days. Another 14 day feeding study resulted in enlarged liver and kidneys; bone marrow changes; and testicular changes in male rats. Exposures have also been known to produce central and peripheral neuropathy

in animals. High dietary administration of BBP to pregnant rats during first and second half of pregnancy up to a dose of 2% in diet has been shown to produce embryofetal lethality and teratogenicity.

Information on: ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate

Rats exposed to ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate by inhalation exhibited minor CNS effects.

Information on: methyl acetate

Acute inhalation overexposures at high concentrations may produce irritation of the nose, throat, eyes and upper respiratory tract; CNS effects and narcosis. Several cases of disturbances of vision have also been reported due to overexposures of methyl acetate. Prolonged contact with liquid may produce dryness, cracking and irritation to the skin.

Information on: parachlorobenzotrifluoride

Inhalation of Parachlorobenzotriflouride may produce symptoms of CNS depression including headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of balance and drowsiness. Ingestion may cause damage to the lining of the G.I. tract.

Irritation:

Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis. Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes. Prolonged inhalation of product vapor can result in irritation of the mucous membranes.

Repeated dose toxicity:

Information on: 2-heptanone

Repeated inhalation exposures to 2-heptanone (methyl amyl ketone) have been known to produce neurological effects in experimental animals at 1000 ppm. Repeated oral exposures in rats have been known to produce liver and kidney effects at 500 mg/kg/day.

Information on: acetone

High doses of acetone (500 and 2500 mg/kg/day) administered by oral gavage to rats for 90 consecutive days resulted in some clinical chemistry and blood changes as well as increased absolute/relative liver and kidney weights. Histopathological examination of both organs showed acetone did not affect the liver but appeared to accentuate the kidney changes which accompany aging. No effects were observed at 100 mg/kg/day. Chronic occupational exposures to acetone at levels ranging from 300 to 100 ppm have reportedly been associated with irritation and mild CNS effects but have not affected clinical chemistry parameters or worker mortality.

Information on: n-butyl acetate

In a teratogenicity study, pregnant rabbits were exposed to n-butyl acetate vapors at 0 or 1500 ppm from day 1 to day 19 of gestation; pregnant rats were exposed at the same concentrations from day 1 to day 16 of gestation. Body weight changes were observed in the rats but not the rabbits. Reproductive performance was not affected. Rabbit fetus size was not affected by exposure, but fetal size in all exposed groups of rats was reduced, suggesting embryotoxicity.

Information on: butyl benzyl phthalate

An inhalation study with plasticizer in rats resulted in atrophy of the spleen and reproductive organs. In a National Toxicology Program (NTP) feeding study, rats fed plasticizer

at 0, 6000 and 12000 ppm, did not exhibit any adverse effects; however, an increased incidence of myelomonocytic leukemia was observed in female rats at 12000 ppm. NTP concluded that plasticizer is probably carcinogenic for the female rats.

Information on: ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate

In teratology studies, pregnant rats exposed by inhalation exhibited slight fetotoxicity at the maternally toxic concentration of 1000 ppm.

Information on: methyl acetate

Chronic overexposure to methyl acetate at 6600 ppm was reported to cause lung irritation, weight loss, blood changes and death.

Information on: parachlorobenzotrifluoride

Studies conducted on laboratory animals indicate that exposures to parachlorobenzotriflouride via inhalation and ingestion may result in liver and kidney damage.

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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contact the local poison control center or call BASF Emergency Response at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

If inhaled:
Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.
If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes.
If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:
Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.
Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:
Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.
Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard.
Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.
Immediate medical attention is required.
Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 44 °F (6.7 °C) (calculated)
Lower explosion limit: 0.9 VOL%
Upper explosion limit: 16.0 VOL%

Suitable extinguishing media:
Dry extinguishing media
Carbon dioxide

Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:
Water spray

Hazards during firefighting:
Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritants and/or toxic.
If product is heated above decomposition temperatures, acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Protective equipment for firefighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition. Flash fire may occur.
Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.
Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire.
Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.
Run-off water from fire may cause pollution.
Notify proper authorities.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind.
Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Avoid prolonged inhalation.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions:
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.
Acutely toxic for aquatic organisms.

Cleanup:
Dike spillage.
Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.
Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

General advice:
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.

Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.
Handle and open container with care.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Do not apply to hot surfaces.
Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Use antistatic tools.
Exhaust fans should be explosion proof.
Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition sources.
Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.

STORAGE

General advice:
Keep container tightly closed.
Protect from direct sunlight.
Protect from temperatures above 49C/ 120F.
Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.

Storage incompatability:
General: Segregate from incompatible substances.
Segregate from oxidizing agents.
Segregate from strong bases.
Segregate from strong acids.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS
See section 2.

ADVICE ON SYSTEM DESIGN
Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.
General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection:
Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
Wear NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor respirator.
Particulate filters should be added during spray operations.
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.
Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:
Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.
Contact lenses should not be worn.
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	liquid
Odour:	of the solvent contained in the product
Colour:	clear
Boiling range:	131 - 354 °F / 55.0 - 178.9 °C
Vapour pressure:	n.d.a.
Weight per gallon:	9.47 lb/gal CALC
Vapour density:	heavier than air
Solids content:	approx. 36 % / 35.2917 VOL%
% volatiles:	approx. 64.5 % / 64.7 VOL%

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Strong acids

Hazardous reactions:
This product is chemically stable.

Decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substances:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.
The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste.
It is the waste generators responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA licensed facility.
Do not incinerate closed containers.

Contaminated packaging:
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport
USDOT

Proper shipping name:	Resin Solution
Hazard class:	3
ID-number:	UN 1866
Packing group:	II

Sea transport
IMDG

Proper shipping name:	Resin Solution
Hazard class:	3
ID-number:	UN 1866
Packing group:	II

Air transport
IATA/ICAO

Proper shipping name:	Resin Solution
Hazard class:	3
ID-number:	UN 1866
Packing group:	II

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA, US released / listed

STATE REGULATIONS

State RTK:

CAS Number	Chemical name
98-56-6	parachlorobenzotrifluoride
489909-5264-P-NLR	acrylic resin
489909-5224-P-NLR	acrylic resin
110-43-0	methyl amyl ketone
489909-5029-P-NLR	Proprietary component: PROPRI. POLYESTER RESIN
67-64-1	acetone
79-20-9	methyl acetate
64742-48-9	petroleum naphtha, heavy hydrotreated
64742-95-6	solvent naphtha, light aromatic
123-86-4	n-butylacetate
763-69-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate
85-68-7	butyl benzyl phthalate (plasticizer)

California Proposition 65 information:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

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