

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Revision Date: 01/29/2008

Print Date: 2/12/2010

MSDS Number: 000000044932

Version: 1.1

KCPELT1,5,16,55 599566

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY**

PRODUCT IDENTITY: Economy Lacquer Thinner  
COMPANY IDENTITY: KLINE'S AUTO, INC.  
COMPANY ADDRESS: 630 N. 13<sup>th</sup> STREET  
COMPANY CITY: ALLENTOWN, PA 18102  
COMPANY PHONE: 1-610- 434-7470  
CHEMTREC PHONE: 1-800-424-9300

Product name KCPELT1,5,16,55  
Product code 599566  
Product Use Description No data

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview**

Appearance: liquid

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

**Potential Health Effects****Routes of exposure**

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

**Eye contact**

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

**Skin contact**

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

**Ingestion**

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

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**Inhalation**

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

**Aggravated Medical Condition**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

**Symptoms**

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle cramps, weakness, pain in the abdomen and lower back, Blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death

**Target Organs**

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous

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system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: kidney damage, visual impairment

**Carcinogenicity**

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

**Reproductive hazard**

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., 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.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CAS-No.</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=40-<50%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=30-<40%
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=10-<15%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	>=10-<15%

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion**

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

**Inhalation**

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

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**Notes to physician**

**Hazards:** Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can 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 to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

**Treatment:** No information available.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Suitable extinguishing media**

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry chemical

**Hazardous combustion products**

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

**Precautions for fire-fighting**

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

**Environmental precautions**

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

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**Methods for cleaning up**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

**Storage**

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Guidelines**

<b>METHANOL</b>		<b>67-56-1</b>
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>TOLUENE</b>		<b>108-88-3</b>
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA Z2	time weighted average	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration:	500 ppm
<b>ACETONE</b>		<b>67-64-1</b>
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm

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NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**General advice**

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

**Exposure controls**

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

**Eye protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

**Skin and body protection**

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).  
To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**Respiratory protection**

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>Form</b>	No data
<b>Colour</b>	No data
<b>Odour</b>	No data
<b>Boiling point/boilingrange</b>	56.00 °C / 133 °F@ 1,013.23 hPa
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Flash point</b>	(>)-4 °F / -20 °C
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data
<b>Explosion limits</b>	1.27 %(V) 36 %(V)
<b>Regulatory Vapour pressure (mm of Hg @ 20C)</b>	90.66

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<b>Actual Vapour pressure (mm of Hg @ 20C)</b>	66.97
<b>Vapour density</b>	No data
<b>Density</b>	6.76 lbs/gal
<b>Regulatory Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	6.76 lbs/gal / 810.23 g/L
<b>Actual Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	5.77 lbs/gal / 691.78 g/L
<b>Solubility</b>	No data
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****Stability**

Stable.

**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with:

**Incompatible products**

Avoid contact with: acids, hypochlorites, peroxides, sodium, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, Zinc

**Hazardous decomposition products**

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

**Hazardous reactions**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Thermal decomposition**

No data

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute oral toxicity**

METHANOL	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
TOLUENE	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
ACETONE	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

METHANOL	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h
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TOLUENE  
ACETONE  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h  
LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm, 4 h  
LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h

**Acute dermal toxicity**

METHANOL  
TOLUENE  
ACETONE  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg  
LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg  
LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg  
LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Aquatic toxicity****Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish**

No data

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates**

No data

**Environmental fate and pathways**

No data

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste disposal methods**

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****IMDG:**

UN1263, PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3, II

**IATA\_P:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II



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**IATA\_C:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

**CFR\_ROAD:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

**CFR\_RAIL:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

**CFR\_INWTR:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect package size, quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**California Prop. 65**

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

BENZENE

**SARA Hazard Classification** Fire Hazard  
Acute Health Hazard

**SARA 313 Component(s)**

METHANOL	67-56-1	41%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	34.66%

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Flammability</b>	<b>Reactivity</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>HMIS</b>	2*	3	0	
<b>NFPA</b>	2	3	0	

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.