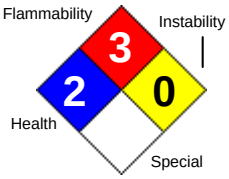
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Klean Strip Lacquer Thinner

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		3
PHYSICAL HAZ.		1
PPE		X



Printed: 08/16/2010
Revision: 08/02/2010

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 1615
Product Name: Klean Strip Lacquer Thinner
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: Paint thinning and general paint clean up.
Synonyms

CML170CA, DML170CA, GML170CA, GML170PCA, G17024CA, GA12784CA, Q17014CA, QA12783CA, QML170CA, QML170LGA, PA12782CA

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger! Extremely flammable. Poison. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Vapor harmful.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. If the work area is not well ventilated, do not use this product.

Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all other sources of ignition. Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.
Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate such as basements, bathrooms and small, enclosed areas. Whenever possible use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of
moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness – STOP – ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

Health Hazards (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.

Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:
Poison. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May be fatal or cause blindness. 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.

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.

Target Organs: Central Nervous System, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Stomach, Respiratory System

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin Absorption

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases of the skin, eyes, liver, kidneys, central nervous system and respiratory system.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	10.0 -30.0 %
2. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	40.0 -70.0 %
3. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	0.0 -2.0 %
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	3.0 -7.0 %
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	7.0 -13.0 %
6. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	< 1.0 %
7. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	< 1.0 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Skin:
Immediately wash skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and mild soap, if available. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

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

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

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

Note to Physician

Poison. This product contains methanol. 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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: NFPA Class IB
Flash Pt: 0.00 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

No data available.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol resistant foam. Water spray can be effective if used properly.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

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 collection and reuse or disposal.

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

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 in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Do not use near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc.

If the work area is not ventilated well ventilated, do not use this product.

Do not use this product as a fuel.

Do not spread this product over a large surface area 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 or at elevated temperatures. Keep out of direct sunlight.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	No data.
2. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	PEL: 1000 ppm	TLV: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm	No data.
3. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 300 ppm	No data.
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 20 ppm	No data.
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 400 ppm	No data.
6. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	PEL: 200 ppm STEL: 500 ppm/(10min) CEIL: 300 ppm	TLV: 50 ppm	No data.
7. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	No data.	No data.	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

Protect eyes with chemical splash goggles.

Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile rubber 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.

Ventilation

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain 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 and move to fresh air.

If the work area is not well ventilated, do not use this product.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin.

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

Wash hands thoroughly after use.

Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	134.00 F
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	0.00 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.804
Bulk density:	No data.
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	37 MM HG
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> 1
Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):	> 1
Solubility in Water:	slight
Percent Volatile:	100.0 % by weight.
VOC / Volume:	300.0000 G/L
Heat Value:	No data.
Particle Size:	No data.
Corrosion Rate:	No data.
pH:	No data.

Appearance and Odor

Water White / Free and Clear

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong caustics, hydrogen peroxide, reactive metals, and nitrates.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; formaldehyde; and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. 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. 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.

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.

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.
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.

Chronic Toxicological Effects

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity:
Toluene: Gross toluene exposure during pregnancy can produce renal toxicity, fetal toxicity, and teratogenicity.

Acetone: Repeated inhalation exposure of pregnant animals to very high vapor concentrations has produced toxicity in the developing offspring but only at doses that were toxic to the maternal animals.

STOT-Single Exposure: No data available.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: No data available.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

IARC 3: Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans.
ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
3. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	Possible	2B	A3	No
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	3	A4	No
7. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients:

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/
Persistance 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.

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 it 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 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.

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
Persistance 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.

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
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).

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.
Persistance 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.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

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

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.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
2. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
3. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No
6. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
7. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	No	No	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
2. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
3. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
4. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
5. Acetic acid, ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
6. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory, 8A CAIR	Yes
7. Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

No data available.