

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
E-Z LACQUER THINNER**

**EMERGENCY CONTACT: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY - SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT  
CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-(800)-424-9300, DAY OR NIGHT.**

**INDEX HMIS NFPA**

**4 - Severe Health 3 Health Not Determined  
3 - Serious Flammability 3 Flammability Not Determined  
2 - Moderate Reactivity 0 Reactivity Not Determined  
1 - Slight**

**Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**INGREDIENT(S) CAS Number % (by volume)  
TOLUENE 108-88-3 43.0  
ACETONE 67-64-1 23.0- 27.0  
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES 64742-89-8 18.0- 22.0  
METHYL ALCOHOL 67-56-1 11.0  
ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE 97-85-8 1.0- 3.0**

**Section 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**EYE:**

Exposure causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

**SKIN:**

Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking, and skin burns. Skin absorption is possible and may contribute to symptoms of toxicity from other routes of exposure.

**SWALLOWING:**

Single dose oral toxicity is moderate. Swallowing may be harmful. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

**INHALATION:**

Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are more typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits.

**SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:**

Metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation, gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, respiratory tract), cough, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), initial central nervous system (CNS) excitation (euphoria, exhilaration, light-headedness) followed by CNS depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other CNS effects, leg cramps, muscle weakness, abdominal and low back pain, blurred vision, shortness of breath, impaired coordination, confusion, cyanosis (characterized by bluish discoloration of the skin and nails), high blood sugar, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death.

**TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS:**

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 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. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, cardiac sensitization, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposu

to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs: cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage.

**DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:**

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies reveal that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy may cause birth defects in humans. While there is sufficient evidence that methanol causes birth defects in experimental animals, the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain because of differences in metabolism and toxicity of methanol between humans and non-primates.

**CANCER INFORMATION:**

No Data

**OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

No Data

**PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:**

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact.

**Section 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.

**SWALLOWING:**

If swallowed, 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. If individual is conscious and alert, induce vomiting by giving syrup of ipecac or by gently placing two fingers at the back of the throat. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

**INHALATION:**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:**

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 (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

**Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT:**

-1.0 F (-18.3 C) TCC

**EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:**

(for component) Lower 1.2%

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:**

No Data

**HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:;**

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

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

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

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

**FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:**

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure

demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment.

Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

**NFPA RATING:**

Not Determined

#### **Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**SMALL SPILL:**

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

**LARGE SPILL:**

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If run-off occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. 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.

#### **Section 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. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. **WARNING.** Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published autoignition or ignition temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

#### **Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**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 PROTECTION:**

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

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTIONS:**

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

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

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:**

**COMPONENT**

**TOLUENE (108-8803)**

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

**ACETONE (67-64-1)**

OSHA VPEL 750.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 1000.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 750.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 1000.000 ppm - STEL

**ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64642-89-8)**

No exposure limits established

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)  
OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)  
OSHA VPEL 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)  
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)  
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE (97-85-8)  
No exposure limits established

#### Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: (for component) 133.0 F (56.1 C) @ 760 mmHg

VAPOR PRESSURE: (for component) 181.700 mmHg @ 68.00 F

SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: 1.000 @ AIR=1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .812 @ 77.00 F

LIQUID DENSITY: 6.760 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F .812 kg/l @ 25.00 C

PERCENT VOLATILES: 100.00 %

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than Ethyl Ether

APPEARANCE: No data

STATE: Liquid

PHYSICAL FORM: Homogeneous solution

COLOR: No data

ODOR: No data

pH: Not applicable

#### Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:  
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:  
May form: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with: acids, strong oxidizing agents.

#### Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

#### Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

#### Section 13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:

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

#### Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION:

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID), UN1263, II

CONTAINER/MODE:  
55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE  
NOS COMPONENT:  
None  
RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101  
Product Quantity (lbs) Component  
2168 TOLUENE  
20515 ACETONE  
46343 METHANOL

**Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:  
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status  
TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4  
Component RQ (lbs)  
TOLUENE 1000  
ACETONE 5000  
METHYL ALCOHOL 5000  
SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A  
None  
Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2  
Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire (X) Reactive ( )  
Sudden Release of Pressure ( )  
SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65  
Section 313 Component(s) CAS Number Max %  
TOLUENE 108-88-3 43.02  
METHANOL 67-56-1 11.00

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

INVENTORY STATUS:

Not Determined

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION

TOLUENE 108-88-3  
ACETONE 67-64-1  
NAPHTHA, SOLVENT 64742-89-8  
METHYL ALCOHOL 67-56-1  
ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE 97-85-8

PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

BENZENE, METHYL- 108-88-3  
2-PROPANONE 67-64-1  
METHANOL 67-56-1

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