



SECTION 1) Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

Product ID : 9L-XX
Product Name : WOODCRAFT RETAIL VALVE LACQUER TOUCH UP PEN"ALL SHEENS"
Revision Date : 05/28/2013
Manufacturer's Name : TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS
Address :

Emergency Phone : 1-800-535-5053
Information Phone : 828-428-9094
Date Printed : 09/16/2014
Contact Name : TROY PAIT

Product uses :

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

INHALATION:

Irritation may be delayed for several hours. Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

SKIN:

Can cause minor irritation, dermatitis and defatting. No hazard in normal industrial use.

No absorption hazard in normal use. Minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.

EYES:

Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation. Temporary vision impairment (Blurred or Cloudy). No hazard in normal industrial use.

INGESTION:

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - OTHER:

Ethyl alcohol : The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

Isopropyl alcohol : The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

Methyl ethyl ketone : Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Ethyl acetate : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

Acetone : The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

Propylene glycol methyl ether : Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYLETHER : Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

N-butyl alcohol : May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Isobutyl alcohol : Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Toluene : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Butyl acetate : May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Xylene : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Medium mineral spirits : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHA : Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Ethylbenzene : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	18.223%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	16.148%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	9.957%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7.815%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	6.346%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	4.724%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4.414%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.932%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	2.966%
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	1.181%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.782%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.108%

SECTION 4) First-aid Measures

INHALATION:

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

EYES:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention, if irritation persists. Always use an eye wash to remove a chemical from your eye regardless of the level of hazard.

SKIN:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water. If reaction occurs or problems, please seek medical attention.

SECTION 5) Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

FIRE HAZARDS: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, drill, grind, solder, or expose container to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Fire Fighting Instructions: A: Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained toxic breathing apparatus and full protection.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part B: Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on surface.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part C: Use water spray / fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide

SECTION 6) Accidental Release Measures

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part A: Exposure to the spilled may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment found in this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances.

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part B: Please consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part A: Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part B: Use suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. This evaluation is left up to buyer of this product and not TUS.

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

HANDLING:

Handling: Part A: Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Handling: Part B: Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid breathing. Avoid contact with this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not use pressure to unload containers.

STORAGE:

Do not store near combustible materials. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Store in a cool dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid exposure to sunlight or light sources (UV). Keep containers closed.

Store in a cool dry place. Isolate from incompatible materials

SECTION 8) Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use with adequate ventilation. Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Always keep eyewash on hand.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - RESPIRATORY:

Respiratory Tract: Part A: Respirators should be selected and under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) & ANSI's standard (Z88.2-1992).

Respiratory Tract: Part B: A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage should be implemented.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - EYE:

Eye: A: Wear chemically resistant safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/ or face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with liquid or airborne material.

Eye: B: Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - GLOVES AND HAND:

Skin: Gloves of neoprene, natural rubber, or other chemically resistant material may provide protection against permeation. Inspect and clean protective equipment regularly.

Exposure Regulation	OSHA				ACGIH				CANADA			
	TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg
Components												
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			200		400		400	983	500	1228
ACETONE	1000	2400			500	1188	750	1782	750	1782	1000	2375
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			20							
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			50	152			50	152	75	227
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE									25	123	35	172

ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			20				100	434	125	542
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100	465			50	233			50	235	100	465
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			150	713	200	950	150	713	200	950
ETHYL ACETATE	400	1400			400	1440			400	1441	500	1801
XYLENE	100	435			100	434	150	651	100	434	150	652
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000										
SILICA - PRECIPITATED	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2								5.2c		

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Summary:

See below

Physical Properties

Density :	7.64 lb/gal	Specific Gravity :	0.92		
% Solids by Weight :	24.28%	% Solids by Vol :	0.00%		
Density VOC :	5.18 lb/gal	Density HAPS :	0.39 lb/gal	Density VHAPS :	0.39 lb/gal
% VOC :	67.74%	% HAPS :	5.14%	% VHAPS :	5.14%
Ib VOC/lb Solid :	2.79	Ib HAPS/lb Solid :	0.21	Ib VHAPS/lb Solid :	0.21
Ib VOC/gal Solid :	0.00	Ib HAPS/gal Solid :	0.00	Ib VHAPS/gal Solid :	0.00

HMIS

Health :	2
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Protection :	X
Chronic :	<input type="checkbox"/>

VOC Actual [lb/gal] :	5.18	VOC Regulatory [lb/gal] :	5.69
VOC Actual [g/l] :	620.43	VOC Regulatory [g/l] :	682.29

Vapor Pressure :	N/A	Vapor Density :	N/A
Freezing Pt :	N/A	Melting Pt :	N/A
High Boiling Pt :	N/A	Low Boiling Pt :	N/A
Evap Rate :	N/A	Autoignition Temp :	0
Lower Explosion Level :	N/A	Upper Explosion Level :	N/A
Flammability Index :		pH :	N/A
Flash Pt Symbol :	<	Flash Pt :	< 60
Odor Threshold :	N/A /		
Water Oil Coeff :	N/A	Water Solubility :	N/A
Viscosity :	N/A	Flame Extension :	N/A
Molecular Weight :	N/A		

SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions.

Contamination. Contact with air. Visible light. Contact with Water.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalies. Aminies. Water

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur

SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE
 LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
 LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
 LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
 LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
 LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL
 LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)
 LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)*
 LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)* *(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)
 LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
 LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)
 LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
 LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE
 LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE
 LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)
 LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE
 LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested was
 LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
 LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE
 LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)
 LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)
 LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)
 LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 m)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
 LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
 LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

This product is not expected to persist in the environment.

SECTION 13) Disposal Considerations

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

WASTE DESCRIPTION FOR SPENT PRODUCT: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. Spent or discarded material may be a hazardous waste.

Follow federal, state, and local regulations. This material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Do not flush material to drain or storm sewer.

COMPONENTS SUBJECT TO USEPA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Contains Chromium (CAS #: 7440-47-3).

SECTION 14) Transport Information

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

HAZARD CLASS: 3

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, GUIDE 128

See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	4.724%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TOX
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.932%	SARA313,CA_TOX
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.108%	SARA313,CA_TOX
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.782%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4.414%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX

SECTION 16) Other Information

OTHER:

COMPANY DISCLAIMER: THE DATA ON THIS SHEET RELATES ONLY TO THE SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATED HEREIN. TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS LLC ASSUMES NO LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR USE OR RELIANCE UPON THIS DATA.

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