



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION / HAZARD RATINGS

PRODUCT IDENTITY:	5 STAR 5214 Virgin Wash Solvent	HEALTH RATINGS:
MANUFACTURED FOR:	ABI/Autobody Brands International	HEALTH (NFPA) = 2
	A division of IAMG/International Autobody Marketing Group	FLAMMABILITY = 3
COMPANY ADDRESS:	9419 E. SAN SALVADOR DR. SUITE 104	REACTIVITY = 0
	SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85258	
COMPANY PHONE:	1-87-REFINISH	DATE PRINTED: 2/22/2008
CHEMTREC PHONE:	1-800-424-9300 (24 hrs.)	
PREPARER NAME:	MSDS Coordinator	

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT (S)</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>WT. %</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	41.0 – 45.0
Xylene	1330-20-7	42.0 – 42.0
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	12.0 – 12.0
2,2-Dimethoxypropane	77-76-9	1.0 – 3.9
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	8.0 – 8.0

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE:

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

SKIN:

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

SWALLOWING:

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.

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 usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, leg cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), blurred vision, shortness of breath cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from the lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death.

TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS:



This material (or component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage included 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. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: blood abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, testes damage, kidney damage, and effects on hearing. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: central nervous system effects, visual impairment.

DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. 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.

CANCER INFORMATION:

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, the National Toxicology Program or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

No data

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, and Ingestion.

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. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

SWALLOWING:

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, give oxygen. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

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 is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 – Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by



exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, male reproductive 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 may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD):

-16 C / 2 F (TCC) (Lowest Component)

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:

(for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 36.0%

AUTO IGNITION 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, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turnout gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA RATING:

Health – 2, Flammability – 3, Reactivity - 0

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Mop up & dispose of. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

LARGE SPILL:

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. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

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 "auto ignition" 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 elevated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION:

Not applicable

SKIN PROTECTION:

Not applicable

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:

ACETONE (67-64-1)

OSHA	PEL	1000.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	750.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	1000.000 ppm -	STEL
ACGIH	TLV	500.000 ppm -	TWA
ACGIH	TLV	750.000 ppm -	STEL

XYLENE (1330-20-7)

OSHA	PEL	100.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	100.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	150.000 ppm -	STEL
ACGIH	TLV	100.000 ppm -	TWA
ACGIH	TLV	150.000 ppm -	STEL
OTHER LIMIT		46.000 ppm -	TWA

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)

OSHA	PEL	200.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	200.000 ppm -	TWA (Skin)
OSHA	VPEL	250.000 ppm -	STEL (Skin)
ACGIH	TLV	200.000 ppm -	TWA (Skin)
ACGIH	TLV	250.000 ppm -	STEL (Skin)

2,2-DIMETHOXYPROPANE (77-76-9)

No exposure limits established

ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)

OSHA	PEL	100.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	100.000 ppm -	TWA
OSHA	VPEL	125.000 ppm -	STEL
ACGIH	TLV	100.000 ppm-	TWA



ACGIH TLV

125.000 ppm -

STEL

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: (for component)	133.0 F (56.1 C)
VAPOR PRESSURE: (for component)	185.000 mmHg
VAPOR PRESSURE: (for blend)	65.3 mmHg
SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: @ AIR = 1	> 1.000
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	.805 - .838 @ 68.00 F
LIQUID DENSITY:	6.850 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F .805 - .838 kg/l @ 20.00 C
PERCENT VOLATILES:	No data
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:	5.9 lbs/gal (708.3 g/l)
EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than Ethyl Ether
APPEARANCE:	Clear and particle free
STATE:	Liquid
PHYSICAL FORM:	Homogeneous solution
COLOR:	Water white
ODOR:	No data
Ph:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

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

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with: acids, calcium hypochlorite, sodium, strong oxidizing agents, zinc.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:**

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. For assistance with your waste management needs – including disposal, recycling and



waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution Company, IC&S Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT INFORMATION – 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION:

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, II

CONTAINER MODE:

55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

NOS COMPONENT:

Not applicable

RQ (Reportable Quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101

<u>Product Quantity (lbs)</u>	<u>Component</u>
237	XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)
11552	ACETONE
11848	ETHYLBENZENE
42526	METHANOL

OTHER TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The DOT Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

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(a):

<u>Component</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
ACETONE	5000
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	100
METHYL ALCOHOL	5000
ETHYLBENZENE	1000

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 (X)

SARA 313 COMPONENTS – 40 CFR 372.65:

<u>Section 313 Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>%</u>
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	42.20
METHANOL	67-56-1	11.75
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	9.28

OSHA PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT 29 CFR 1910:

None listed

EPA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION 40 CFR 68:

None listed



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 /stat of California to cause cancer.

- BENZENE
- ACETALDEHYDE
- FORMALDEHYDE (GAS)

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 /stat of California to cause reproductive harm.

- BENZENE
- TOLUENE

NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ACETONE | 67-64-1 |
| XYLENES | 1330-20-7 |
| METHYL ALCOHOL | 67-56-1 |
| ETHYL BENZENE | 100-41-4 |

PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 2-PROPANONE | 67-64-1 |
| BENZENE, DIMETHYL- | 1330-20-7 |
| METHANOL | 67-56-1 |
| BENZENE, ETHYL- | 100-41-4 |

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NOTICE

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 the need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.