

Section 1. Supplier Information



General Chemical Corp.

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Emergency Telephone: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

<u>Hazardous Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>PEL TWA</u>	<u>PEL Ceiling</u>	<u>TLV TWA</u>	<u>TLV STEL</u>	<u>MFG Limits</u>	<u>WGT %</u>
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	50 ppm#	N/E	25 ppm#	N/E	25 ppm#	15 - 35
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	N/E	N/E	N/E	2 mg/m3	N/E	< 5
Sodium cumenesulfonate	28348-53-0	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	< 5

N/A = Not Applicable; N/E = Not Established; * = Mists; # = Skin; ' = Respirable Dust; " = Total Dust; ^ = Vapor; ** = Fumes; C = Ceiling Limit

All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory and the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), or are exempt from the listing.

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Primary Routes of Entry

Inhalation: YES
Skin: YES
Ingestion: YES

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) Ratings

Health: * 3
Fire: 2
Reactivity: 0
0 = Minimal
1 = Slight
2 = Moderate
3 = Serious
4 = Severe
* = Chronic Hazard

Signs of Symptoms of Exposure:

INHALATION: Exposure to mists may cause coughing, sneezing, and other symptoms of respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure may result in lung tissue damage due to corrosive effects.

SKIN: Can be a severe skin irritant. May be corrosive and cause severe burns if not washed immediately.

EYES: This product is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness.

INGESTION: This product, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

Chemical Listed as Potential Carcinogens:

PAINT LINE CLEANER 3426 --

NTP: NO

IARC: NO

OSHA: NO

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system and CNS.

Section 4. Emergency And First Aid Procedures

INHALATION: If adverse effects such as dizziness, nausea, or irritation are noted, move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention!

SKIN: Immediately wash skin with large amounts of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes; wash before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.

EYES: Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call a physician.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Contact a physician immediately!

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 142 °F (minimum)

Method Used: Tagliabue Closed Cup

Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: LEL: 1.1

UEL: 10.6; for glycol ether EB.

Extinguisher Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode, and protective clothing.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Product is combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

If material is spilled, evacuate the area, ventilate, and avoid breathing vapors. Dike area to contain spill. Clean up area by mopping or with absorbent material and place in closed containers for disposal. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. Do not flush to sewer. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heating systems, to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building.

CERCLA (Superfund) Reportable Quantity (in lbs None in attainable quantities.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes; wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapor; use with adequate ventilation.

Storage: KEEP FROM FREEZING! Store in a dry location at room temperature. Keep container closed and maintain all original markings and labels. Product is corrosive to zinc, aluminum, tin, and alloys of these metals.

Other: CAUTION! Do not use cutting or welding torches on containers, even when empty. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Do not reuse container without recycling or reconditioning. Handle empty containers as if they were full.

Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH / MSHA approved respirator where high vapor or mist concentrations are present.

Local Exhaust: Special ventilation is suggested at points where vapors can be expected to escape to the workplace air.

Mechanical Exhaust: Mechanical ventilation should be sufficient to maintain exposure levels

PAINT LINE CLEANER 3426 --

	below exposure limits.
Protective Gloves:	Wear chemical resistant gloves.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Do NOT wear contact lenses. Chemical goggles and/or faceshield should be worn where splashing is possible.
Other Protection:	Eye wash and safety shower should be readily available. Wear a chemical resistant apron and boots where splashing is possible.
Hygienic Practices:	Protective equipment and clothing should be selected, used and maintained according to applicable standards and regulations. For further information, contact the clothing or equipment manufacturer. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or using restrooms. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at the end of the work shift.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point:	212 °F (initial)	Degree of water solubility:
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1):	1.01-1.02	Negligible = Less than 0.1%
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Similar to water.	Slight = 0.1% - 1%
Vapor Density (air=1)	Similar to water.	Moderate = 1% - 10%
Solubility in Water:	Complete.	Appreciable = More than 10%
Reactivity in Water:	None.	Complete = 100%
Weight per Gallon (lb/gal):	8.4 - 8.5 lbs/gal	
% Volatile by Volume:	94-96%	
% Solid by Weight:	4-6%	
Appearance and Odor:	Clear, colorless liquid with a mild citrus odor.	
Theoretical VOC: (>0.1 mm Hg @ 20 ° C)	2.1 - 2.3 lbs/gal	
Analytical VOC : (EPA method 24)	1.9 - 2.1 lbs/gal	
pH:	12.5 - 13.5	

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable.	Hazard Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	COMBUSTIBLE! Keep from heat, sparks, or open flame.		
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Oxidizing agents, bases, acids, acrolein, acrylonitrile, chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorine dioxide, maleic anhydride, nitroethane, nitroparaffins, 2-nitrophenol, nitropropane, phosphorous, potassium persulfate, and tetrahydrofuran.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Smoke and oxides of carbon.		

Section 11. Toxicological Information

2-butoxyethanol [CASRN 000111-76-2]

ACUTE TOXICITY

Oral LD50 (guinea pig)	= 1.4 g/kg	Eye irritation (rabbit):	severe.
Dermal LD50 (guinea pig)	> 2 g/kg	Skin irritation (rabbit):	moderate.

PAINT LINE CLEANER 3426 --

Inhalation LC50 (guinea pig) > 633 ppm, 1 hr

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Inhalation exposure of pregnant rabbits caused some lethality to the dam and fetus at 200 ppm, but there were no effects at 100 ppm and below. In another study by the same route irritancy was noted in the dams and a related fetotoxicity was observed at 100 and 200 ppm, but there were no effects 50 ppm and below. Birth defects were not noted in either study.

Other Testing: Exposure of rats by inhalation to 2-butoxyethanol caused hemolysis, hemoglobinuria (blood in the urine) and a slight increase in liver weight. Other species, including man, were much less sensitive to hemolysis. The hemolytic effect seen in rats was transitory and/or reversible and not considered to be relevant to human health.

Carcinogenicity: The National Toxicology Program (NTP, 1998) has conducted lifetime inhalation bioassays in rats and mice at concentrations up to 125 ppm and 250 ppm 2-butoxyethanol, respectively. NTP found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats, equivocal evidence in female rats based on adrenal tumors, and some evidence in male and female mice based on liver hemangiosarcoma and forestomach tumors. The relevance of these findings to humans is questionable. NTP concludes that the human carcinogenic potential of this material cannot be determined at this time. [18,7-1,14-082400]

Potassium hydroxide [CASRN 001310-58-3]

ACUTE TOXICITY

Oral LD50 (rat) = 365 mg/kg Primary skin irritation (rabbit, 24 hr) - Severe
Primary eye irritation (rabbit, 24 hr) - Severe

Human Dermal Exposure: Severity of damage and extent of irreversibility increases with concentration and contact time. Prolonged contact with potassium hydroxide solution (>2.0%) can cause a high degree of tissue destruction. The latent period, following skin contact during which no sensation of irritation occurs varies with concentration. [14,23-2,15,11,0,6-101998]

Sodium cumenesulfonate [CASRN 028348-53-0]

ACUTE TOXICITY Oral LD50 (rat) = 5.2 g/kg
Dermal LD50 (rat) > 2.0 g/kg [17,13-13,E,F,18,2-110597]

Section 12. Ecological Information

2-butoxyethanol [CASRN 000111-76-2]

ECOTOXICITY

48 h LC50 (Daphnia) > 1,000 mg/l 24 h TLm Brine shrimp = 1,000 mg/l
96 h LC50 Fathead minnow = 1,700 mg/l IC50 bacteria > 5,000 mg/l

DEGRADATION

BOD 5 = 26 % (O2 consumption) COD (measured) = 2.25 mg/mg
BOD10 = 74 % ThOD (calculated) = 2.10 - 2.30 mg/mg
BOD20 = 88 % Kow (measured) = 0.83
28 d Sturm test = 90% (CO2 evolved) [20,2-1,2,18-011701]

PAINT LINE CLEANER 3426 --

Potassium hydroxide [CASRN 001310-58-3]

ECOTOXICITY

96 hr - LC50 (fathead minnow) = 179 mg/L* 48 hr - EC50 (water flea) = 60 mg/L*
96 hr - EC50 (green algae) = 61 mg/L* * 45.25 % aqueous KOH solution

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA: Inorganic, not subject to biodegradation

This material has produced slight toxicity in laboratory tests with aquatic organisms. This material is strongly alkaline. If released to surface water, this compound will cause the pH to rise dependent on the buffering capacity of the waterbody. Aquatic organisms become increasingly stressed as pH exceeds 9, with many aquatic species being intolerant of pH in excess of 10. This compound does not bioaccumulate in organisms. Due caution should be exercised to prevent the accidental release of this material to the environment. [14,23-2,15,11,0,6-101998]

Sodium cumenesulfonate [CASRN 028348-53-0]

ECOTOXICITY

96 hr LC50 (fathead minnow) > 1000 mg/L 24 & 48 hr EC50 (daphnia magna) >1000 mg/L
96 hr NOEC (fathead minnow) = 560 mg/L 24 & 48 hr NOEC (daphnia magna) >1000 mg/L

DEGRADATION Aerobic degradation: Modified Sturm test, classified "biodegradable".

The above data is for a 45% aqueous solution of sodium cumenesulfonate [17,13-13,E,F,18,2-110597]

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Methods (Federal, State, Local):

In accordance with all federal, state and local requirements.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: D002

Section 14. Transport Information

Hazardous Material Description:

(Proper shipping name, hazard class, hazard ID#, packing group)

Domestic ground non-bulk: UN1814, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION, 8, PG II

Domestic ground bulk: UN1814, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION, 8, PG II

International: UN1814, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION, 8, PG II

Section 15. Regulatory Information

SARA 313 Information

'This product contains the following chemical(s) above deminis concentrations and may be subject to reporting under section 313:

Reportable category: Certain glycol ethers, 15 - 35 %.

Section 16. Other Information

This MSDS contains revisions in the following sections: New product

Prepared by: Andrew J. Thomas Chemist

Revised by:

The development of this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) relies upon information provided to us by each of our raw material suppliers. This MSDS will be updated as changes occur to their MSDS(s).

We believe the recommendations and technical information contained herein to be accurate. However, they are given without warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, and we assume no responsibility for losses or damage, direct or indirect, as a result of their use.