

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ashland
LA 6660 (F)
[Distributed by Printex under the trade name **C-Solv**]

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Date Prepared: 11/18/2001
Date Printed: 01/01/2002
MSDS No: 999.0264771-009.001

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: LA 6660 (F)
Product Code: 7748342
General or Generic ID: SOLVENT BLEND

Company

Ashland
Ashland Distribution Co. &
Ashland Specialty Chemical Co.
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, OH 43216
614-790-3333

Emergency Telephone Number:

1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)
24 hours everyday

Regulatory Information Number:

1-800-325-3751

2. COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient(s)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>(by volume)</u>
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	35.0- 39.0
ACETONE	67-64-1	20.0-24.0
TOLUENE	108-88-3	18.0
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0	8.0-12.0
I SOPROPANOL	67-63-0	6.0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	4.0
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	1.0- 5.0

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause severe eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Can injure eye tissue.

Skin

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to 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.

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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: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), temporary changes in mood and behavior, irregular heartbeat, visual impairment (including blindness), and death.

Target Organ Effects

Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with 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. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, nasal damage, spleen damage, testis damage, nervous system damage, eye damage, kidney damage, lung damage, brain damage, effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: eye damage kidney damage.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus 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. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Cancer Information

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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.

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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, 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

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. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, nervous system, spleen, male reproductive system, auditory system, eye.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

< -1.0 F (-18.3 C) TCC

Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower 1.1

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.

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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

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 runoff 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.

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.

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..

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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

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES
No exposure limits established

ACETONE (67-64-1)
OSHA VPEL 750.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 1000.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 500.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 750.000 ppm - STEL

TOLUENE (108-88-3)
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)

ISOBUTYL ACETATE (110-19-0)
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - TWA

ISOPROPANOL (67-63-0)
OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 500.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 500.000 ppm - STEL

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 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)
(64742-89-8)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2)
OSHA VPEL 25.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 20.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for component) 133.0 F (56.1 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for component) 185.000 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density

1.000 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity

.790 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

6.570 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F
.790 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles

100.0

Evaporation Rate

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance

No data

State

LIQUID

Physical Form

HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color

No data

Odor

No data

pH

Not applicable

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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: strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

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

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:

None

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RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

<u>Product Quantity (lbs)</u>	<u>Component</u>
5029	TOLUENE
2673	ACETONE
45339	ISOBUTYL ACETATE

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
TOLUENE	1000
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	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

<u>Section 313 Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
TOLUENE	108-88-3
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2

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 state of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE
ETHYLENE OXIDE

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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
BENZENE
ETHYLENE OXIDE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
ACETONE	67-64-1
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1
2-BUTOXY ETHANOL	111-76-2

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

2 -PROPANONE	67-64-1
BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
ACETIC ACID,~ 2-METHYLPROPYL ESTER	110-19-0
2-PROPANOL	67-63-0
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHANOL, 2-BUTOXY-	111-76-2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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