

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: CLEAR Product Code: A-406

Manufactured by:
Walter Wurdack, Inc.
4977 Fyler Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63139
314-351-6600
info@wurdack.com
www.wurdack.com

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:
CHEMTREC
1-800-424-9300

Product Use: For paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer.

Not recommended for: Anything other than the paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer .

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

NFPA Ratings, risk phrases, and suggested WHMIS Hazard Categories:

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Oral Toxicity	Acute Tox. 5	Anticipated oral LD50 between 2000 and 5000 mg/kg; Indication of significant effect in humans; Any mortality at class 4; Significant clinical signs at class 4
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2	Eye Irritation: Reversible adverse effects on cornea, iris, conjunctiva, Draize score: Corneal opacity >= 1, Iritis > 1, Redness >= 2, Chemosis >= 2
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	2	Human or animal evidence possibly with other information
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity ? 20.5 mm ² /s at 40° C.

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P301+310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P302+352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P303+361+353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P308+313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P332+313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+313	Get medical advice/attention
P370+378	In case of fire: Use ... for extinction
P405	Store locked up
P403+235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Signal Word: Danger



Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Toluene	108-88-3	40.00% - 50.00%
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	10.00% - 20.00%
Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	10.00% - 20.00%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	5.00% - 10.00%
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5.00% - 10.00%
Butyl Cellosolve EB	111-76-2	1.00% - 5.00%
bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1.00% - 5.00%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - If product solids are inhaled either as dust or in the form of a spray mist, remove the person from exposure immediately. If breathing is difficult, irregular, or has stopped, start resuscitation; call a physician. Administer oxygen if a qualified operator is available.

EYE CONTACT - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water.

INGESTION - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

NOTES FOR PHYSICIAN - Treat symptomatically as necessary. Consult Section 2 for composition information.

Refer to Section 1 for more information if needed.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -3 C (27 F)

LEL:

UEL: 13.00

SEE SECTION 9 FOR FLASH POINT AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing systems.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

FIRE FIGHTING: If evacuation of personnel is necessary, evacuate to an upwind area. Decontaminate personnel and equipment with a water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES: Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

SMALL SPILLS: Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

LARGE SPILLS: Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter, sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room

temperatures, i.e., 40 to 95 F (4 to 35 C).

STORAGE: Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 120 F (49 C). Store only in original containers. Do not expose to sparks, flame or other sources of heat.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: Follow local, state and federal regulations regarding the handling and storage of chemicals or mixtures. Consult supervisor for more information.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Toluene 108-88-3	Table Z1 TWA 100 ppm/375mg/m3 Table Z1 STEL 150 ppm/560mg/m3 OEL Z2 TWA 200ppm OEL CEIL 300ppm OEL Z2 Peak 500ppm	TLV TWA 20 ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 100ppm/375mg/m3 NIOSH REL ST 150ppm/560mg/m3
Ethyl Acetate 141-78-6	OEL Table Z1 TWA 400ppm/1,400mg/m3	TLV TWA 400ppm/1400mg/m3	NIOSH REL TWA 400ppm/1,400mg/m3
Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	Table Z1 TWA 150ppm/710mg/m3 Table Z1 STEL 200ppm/950mg/m3 OEL TWA 150ppm/710mg/m3	TLV TWA 150ppm TLV STEL 200ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 150ppm/710mg/m3 NIOSH REL ST 200ppm/950mg/m3
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	Table Z1 TWA: 400 ppm / 980 mg/m3 STEL: 500 ppm / 1225 mg/m3	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 400 ppm	NIOSH TWA: 400 ppm / 980 mg/m3 ST: 500 ppm / 1224 mg/m3
Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0	No data.	No data.	No standards set.
Butyl Cellosolve EB 111-76-2	OEL Table Z1 TWA 50ppm/240mg/m3 Table Z1 TWA 25ppm/120mg/m3	TLV TWA 20ppm	NIOSH TWA 5ppm/24mg/m3
bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate 103-23-1	No data.	No data.	No data.

ENGINEERING: Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fumes into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

VENTILATION: Use only with adequate ventilation, i.e., ventilation in compliance with occupational exposure limits.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: Follow all workplace procedures and rules. Consult supervisor if unsure of proper handling, storage, disposal or usage protocols. Ensure that all of the necessary personal protection equipment is available before using or handling.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and

discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear.

Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. If needed, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges. Do not use respirators beyond their capabilities. FOR EMERGENCIES AND UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS, use supplied-air respiratory protection or a positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Remove contaminated equipment to minimize exposure potential. Consult safety supervisor if needed. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p>Physical State Liquid</p> <p>Vapor pressure: 40.9 hPa 37.7C</p> <p>Vapor Density Heavier than air</p> <p>Specific gravity: 0.92</p> <p>Freezing point: No data.</p> <p>Boiling range: 77°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Slower than ether.</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 13%</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: 170°C</p> <p>Viscosity: No data.</p> <p>% Weight Volatile (VOC) 78.71</p>	<p>Odor: Characteristic.</p> <p>Odor threshold: No data.</p> <p>pH: No data.</p> <p>Melting point: No data.</p> <p>Solubility: No data.</p> <p>Flash point: -3°C, 27°F</p> <p>Flammability: No data.</p> <p>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No data.</p> <p>Decomposition temperature: No data.</p> <p>% Weight Solids 20.07</p> <p>Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water 6.10</p>
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

STABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:

- Strong oxidizing agents
- Strong reducing agents
- Strong bases
- Alkali contamination
- Mineral acids and strong oxidizers
- Strong acids
- Acids
- Bases
- Acid anhydrides
- Light metals
- Aldehydes

This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:

- Oxides of carbon
- Oxides of nitrogen
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Oral Toxicity LD50: 4,575mg/kg
Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 26mg/L

Component Toxicity

123-86-4	Butyl Acetate Inhalation LC50: 390 ppm (Rat)
111-76-2	Butyl Cellosolve EB Oral LD50: 470 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 220 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 450 ppm (Rat)

Product toxicities may be based upon published information from the manufacturer, calculated from the worst offender(s) (most toxic), or estimated from a similar material (if applicable). Refer to specific component (M)SDSs for more information.

Routes of Entry:

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Central Nervous System Skin Respiratory System

Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation	Inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). Persons with impaired lung function or asthma-like conditions may experience additional breathing difficulties due to the irritant properties of this material. Liquid and high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects: headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause headache, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and mild narcotic effects.
Skin Contact	Skin contact - Xylene is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure will dry and defat the skin leading to redness, drying, cracking and dermatitis. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with liquid tends to remove skin oils which may lead to irritation and dermatitis. Skin contact - Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in drying and cracking of the skin.
Skin Absorption	Xylene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to total exposure. Toluene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to exposure.
Ingestion	Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the digestive tract and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). If vomiting occurs, breathing of vomitus into the lungs poses a pulmonary aspiration hazard. Toluene is moderately toxic if ingested and may cause vomiting. Small amounts aspirated (breathed) into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary injury or death.
Systemic Effects	Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapor or mists may cause liver and kidney damage. Preexisting liver and kidney disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Prolonged, repeated, and excessive exposures may cause other effects - chronic, adverse systemic effects including liver and kidney damage. Noise interaction with toluene (mixed solvent) in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss. Ethyl acetate does not produce systemic effects and is one of the least toxic of the organic solvents.

Eye Contact Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Mists and liquid may cause moderate to severe irritation.
Contact with vapor or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Short Term Exposure This chemical irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High exposure caused dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. breath. Higher exposures can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency that can be delayed for several hours. This can cause death. Exposure could cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney damage The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract . High exposures, above the occupational exposure levels, can cause weakness, headache, and drowsiness and may cause unconsciousness. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Only those associated with the flammable and explosive nature of this flammable and reactive material. However, it may be wetted with alcohol, ether, or other dangerous liquid material that can be irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled will cause dizziness, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness . Isopropyl alcohol irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Inhalation: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur at 400 ppm and above. Skin: 5% solution may cause irritation and dryness. Eyes: Vapor levels of 20 ppm or above may result in irritation . Liquid may cause corneal burns and eye damage. Ingestion: 22.5 ml (2/3 oz) has caused salivation, reddening of face, stomach pain, depression, dizziness, headache, vomiting and unconsciousness. Ingestion of 100 ml (3 oz) has caused death.

Long Term Exposure The liquid defats the skin. This chemical can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia; effects the haematopoietic system, resulting in blood disorders . It can also damage the liver and kidneys. n-Butyl acetate may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects. Exposure to low levels may cause many of the symptoms listed above. Skin contact causes dryness and cracking. May cause liver damage. Because methyl alcohol is slowly eliminated from body, repeated low exposures may build-up to high levels causing severe symptoms. Recovery is not always complete. Methanol has been found to be a teratogen (changes in the genetic material) in animals. Whether it does in humans is unknown. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause dry, cracking skin. There is an increased incidence of nasal sinus cancer in workers involved in the manufacture of IPA by the strong acid process . Although this chemical has not been adequately evaluated, many solvents and similar petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause brain or other nerve damage.

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing) .

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
None			No data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do not let product enter drains, soil or bodies of water (moving and unmoving). Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Ensure that the proper personal protection equipment is available. Consult sections 6 and 13 for spillage and disposal information, respectively. Refer to component (M)SDS for specific ecotoxicity, biodegradability and other information as needed.

Component Ecotoxicity

Toluene	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 7.63 mg/l - 96 h NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 5.44 mg/l - 7 d</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8.00 mg/l - 24 h Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6 mg/l - 48 h</p> <p>Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 245.00 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 10.00 mg/l - 24 h</p>
Ethyl Acetate	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 350.00 - 600.00 mg/l - 96 h LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 220.00 - 250.00 mg/l - 96 h</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 2,300.00 - 3,090.00 mg/l - 24 h LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 560 mg/l - 48 h</p> <p>Toxicity to algae EC50 - Algae - 4,300.00 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - SELENASTRUM - 1,800.00 - 3,200.00 mg/l - 72 h</p>
Butyl Acetate	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 100 mg/l - 96 h</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 72.8 - 205.0 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - Daphnia - 44 mg/l - 48 h</p> <p>Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus) - 674.7 mg/l - 72 h</p>
Isopropyl Alcohol	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6,851 mg/l - 24 h</p> <p>Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h</p>
Nitrocellulose	No data.
Butyl Cellosolve EB	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 Other fish - 220 mg/l - 96 h</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,815 mg/l - 24 h</p>

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of

the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Section 14 - Transport Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	PAINT	1263	II	3
IATA	PAINT	1263	II	3

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings, where applicable:

State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING!

This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

108-88-3 Toluene 40 to 50 %

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>
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EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

- None

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

108-88-3	Toluene	40 - 50%	
111-76-2	Butyl Cellosolve EB	1.0 - 5%	
123-86-4	Butyl Acetate	10 - 20%	
126-13-6	Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	1.0 - 5%	

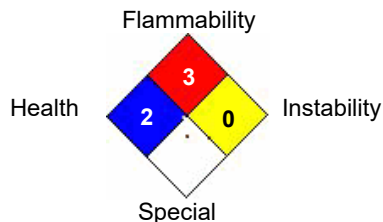
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
 * = Chronic Health Hazard
 0 = INSIGNIFICANT
 1 = SLIGHT
 2 = MODERATE
 3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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Reviewer Revision

Date Prepared: 3/15/2017