

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: HAMMER JUICE THINNED Product Code: A-406-HJT

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 Raings, 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
Inhalation Toxicity	Acute Tox. 1	Gases ≤ 100ppm, Vapors ≤ 0.5mg/l, Dusts&mists ≤ 0.05mg/l
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: ≥ 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
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
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
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
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P284	Wear respiratory protection
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label)
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P405	Store locked up
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	50.00% - 60.00%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	10.00% - 20.00%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	10.00% - 20.00%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	5.00% - 10.00%
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	1.00% - 5.00%
Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	1.00% - 5.00%
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	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: 1.00

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
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
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1	Table Z1 TWA 50ppm/205mg/m3 Table Z1 STEL 75ppm/300mg/m3 OEL Table Z1 TWA 100ppm/410mg/m3	TLV TWA 50ppm/205mg/m3 TLV STEL 75ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 50ppm/205mg/m3 NIOSH REL ST 75ppm/300mg/m3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3	TWA 200ppm 590 mg/m3	TLV TWA 200ppm TLV STEL 300ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 200ppm/590mg/m3 NIOSH REL ST 300ppm/885mg/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
Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0	No data.	No data.	No standards set.

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: 39.2 hPa 20C</p> <p>Vapor Density Heavier than air</p> <p>Specific gravity: 0.86</p> <p>Freezing point: No data.</p> <p>Boiling range: 77 - 126°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Slower than ether.</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 13%</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: 170°C</p> <p>Viscosity: No data.</p> <p>% Weight Volatile (VOC) 95.41</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 4.32</p> <p>Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water 6.84</p>
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

UNSTABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:

- Strong oxidizing agents
- Strong reducing agents
- Strong bases
- Alkali contamination
- 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: 4,484mg/kg
Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 0mg/L

Component Toxicity

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Oral LD50: 2,080 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation LC50: 16 mg/m3 (Rat)

78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Oral LD50: 2,737 mg/kg (Rat)

Product toxicities may be based upon published information from the manufacturer, calculated from the worst offender(s) (most tox

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Eyes Kidneys Liver Central Nervous System Skin Respiratory System

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

Methyl isobutyl ketone can affect you when breathed in. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor may cause loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Contact or the vapor can irritate the eyes, nose, mouth, throat. Contact can irritate the skin. Ingestion chemical pneumonitis. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system. 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

Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin. Has been implicated in certain nervous system and brain disorders characterized by weakness, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, heaviness in chest and numbness of hand and feet. These symptoms may develop after 1 year of exposure to vapor concentrations of 50 - 200 ppm. Improvement is gradual and may take years after exposure is discontinued. Animal tests show that this chemical is a teratogen in animals and possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction. 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.

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 Absorbtion	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.

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

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

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

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

Isopropyl Alcohol

Toxicity to fish

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h

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

Toxicity to algae

EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h

EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Toxicity to fish

LC0 - Leuciscus idus melanotus - 480 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,550 - 3,623 mg/l - 24 h

Toxicity to algae

EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - 980 - 2,000 mg/l - 48 h

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): >

100mg/l

Exposure time: 96h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)):

>100mg/l

Exposure time: 48h

Test type : Immobilization

Toxicity to algae: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

<100mg/l

Exposure time: 96h

Ethyl Acetate

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

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

Toxicity to algae

EC50 - Algae - 4,300.00 mg/l - 24 h

EC50 - SELENASTRUM - 1,800.00 - 3,200.00 mg/l - 72 h

Butyl Acetate

Toxicity to fish
LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 100 mg/l - 96 h

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

Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus) - 674.7 mg/l - 72 h

Nitrocellulose

No data.

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 50 to 60 %
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 %

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

R0: No data.

Safety Phrase

S0: No data.

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

- Inert Non-hazardous 1.6%

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.

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 - 20%
 108-88-3 Toluene 50 - 60%
 123-86-4 Butyl Acetate 1.0 - 5%

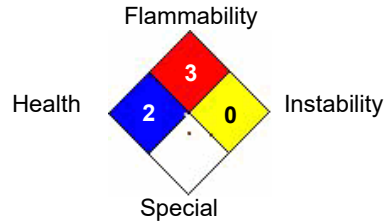
Section 16 - Other Information

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: 1/17/2017