

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

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SECTION 1

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

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FOR INFORMATION:

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- SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION
- CHEM TREC

Product Class: Mixed Solvents
Trade Name: PRO SOLUTIONS LACQUER THINNER
PROFESSIONAL STRENGTH

Manufacturer's Code:
NPCA HMIS:

457P
Health: 2
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 1

Product Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless liquid; mild solvent odor.

SECTION 2 -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OSHA PEL (STEL)	VAPOR PRESSURE
Acetone	67-64-1		500 PPM	750 PPM	750 PPM	1000 PPM	213 MM Hg @ 75° F.
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6		400 PPM		400 PPM		86 MM Hg @ 20° C.
Methanol	67-56-1		200 PPM (SKIN)	250 PPM	200 PPM (SKIN)	250 PPM	96 MM Hg @ 20° C.
Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-89-8		300 PPM (For VM&P Naphtha - CAS # 8032-32-4)		300 PPM	400 PPM	Approx. 60 MM Hg @ 25° C.
Toluene	108-88-3		20 PPM *(SKIN, A4)		100 PPM	150 PPM	Approx. 54 MM Hg @ 25° C.
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2		20 PPM (SKIN)		20 PPM (SKIN)		0.6 MM Hg @ 20° C.

*Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data.

SECTION 3 -- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. In case of irritation from airborne exposure, move to fresh air. Get prompt medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.
Inhalation:	Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from source of exposure and into fresh air. If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms persist seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician, hospital emergency room or Poison Control Center immediately. Transport to medical attention immediately. Prompt action is essential.
Emergency Medical Treatment Procedures:	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. 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. 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.

SECTION 4 -- PHYSICAL DATA

The following data represent approximate or typical values. They do not constitute product specifications.

Boiling Range:	133-336° F.	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether	% Volatile By Volume:	100%
Weight Per Gallon:	6.564 lbs.		
Solubility in Water:	Moderate		
VOC:	5.61 lbs./gal.		

SECTION 5 -- FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flammability Classification:	Flammable liquid - Class IB.
Flash Point:	0° F. (Tag.Closed Cup)
Autoignition Temperature:	460° (F) minimum (approximate)
Lower Explosive Limit:	2.6% @ 77° F
Extinguishing Media:	Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with alcohol type foam and dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Extremely flammable. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off "fuel" to fire. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

SECTION 6 -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:	See Section 2.
Eye Contact:	Severely irritating. If not removed promptly, will injure eye tissue, which may result in permanent damage.
Skin Contact:	Skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause dermatitis, drying, cracking or irritation of the skin.
Inhalation:	Breathing high vapor concentrations may result in respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression, liver and kidney damage, may cause headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and unconsciousness. Brain cell damage may result from long-term vapor inhalation.
Ingestion:	Swallowing as little as one to four ounces of Methanol has been reported to cause death or serious irreversible injury such as blindness in humans. Studies in experimental animals indicate that the metabolism of Methanol to formic acid results in metabolic acidosis and reversible or irreversible damage to the optic nerve. Ingestion of this product, even in small amounts can cause blindness and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18-24 hours. Treatment prior to onset of obvious symptoms may be lifesaving. Methanol is rapidly absorbed and emesis should be initiated early to be effective, within 30 minutes of ingestion, if possible. Administer syrup of ipecac. After the dose is given, encourage patient to take 6-8 ounces of clear, non-carbonated fluid. Dose may be repeated once if emesis does not occur within 20-30 minutes. Administration of an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal with magnesium citrate or sorbitol as a cathartic has been reported helpful. Ethanol inhibits the formation of toxic metabolites. Ethanol therapy may prove beneficial. Maintain contact with a poison control center during all aspects of diagnosis and treatment
Carcinogenicity:	There is inadequate data available to evaluate the risk of developing cancer from exposure to the Toluene present in this product. However, none of the solvents in this product are listed as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by the NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Target Organs:	There is a potential hazard (from Toluene) to the central nervous system, kidney, liver and sense of hearing.
Developmental:	Potential hazard to the fetus.
Chronic Effects:	WARNING: Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation of this product may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals to Toluene (levels greater than approximately 1500 ppm) has been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) conditions, kidney disorders and liver disorders.

Studies in experimental animals with 2-Butoxyethanol have produced damage to the red blood cell by inhalation; skin absorption and ingestion. Toxic liver effects in male rats were also observed.

SECTION 7 -- REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable (2-Butoxyethanol, however, forms peroxides of unknown stability). Inhibitor not been added to mitigate peroxide hazard.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks, and flame.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents like liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen. Maybe corrosive to lead and aluminum.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 8 -- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Remove ignition sources, evacuate area, avoid breathing vapors or contact with liquid. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Recover free liquid or stop leak if possible. Dike large spills and use absorbent material for small spills. Keep spilled material out of sewers, ditches and bodies of water. Warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear.

Waste disposal method: Send to a licensed reclaimer or incinerator. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 9 -- SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate vapor canister, self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air hose mask, if needed.
Ventilation:	It is not recommended that this product be used in confined spaces or in a manner that will allow accumulation of high vapor concentrations. However, for controlled industrial uses when this product is used in confined spaces, heated above ambient temperatures or agitated, the use of explosion proof ventilation is necessary to maintain exposure levels below applicable exposure limits - see Section 2.
Protective Gloves:	For operations where prolonged or repeated skin contact may occur, impervious gloves should be worn.
Eye Protection:	Chemical safety goggles
Other Protective Equipment:	Impervious clothing or boots, if needed.

SECTION 10 -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Dept. of Labor Storage Category:	Flammable liquid - Class IB.
Hygienic Practices:	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Wash skin with soap and water after contact.
Additional Precautions:	Ground containers when transferring liquid to prevent static accumulation and discharge. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1720 L Street Northwest, Washington,DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).
Empty Container Warning:	"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to supplier or disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

SECTION 11 -- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

TOXIC CHEMICAL	CAS #	APPROXIMATE % BY WEIGHT
Toluene	108-88-3	18.88%
Glycol Ethers (Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether)	111-76-2	2.28%
Methanol	67-56-1	15.01%

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health, Fire.

Common Names: Lacquer reducer, solvent mixture

California Proposition 65: This product contains Toluene and may contain trace amounts of Benzene and Ethyl Benzene- which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65.

TRANSPORTATION* (U.S.D.O.T. land transportation in packages of 119 gallons or less)

Proper Shipping Name: Paint related material

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Identification Number: UN 1263

U.S. D.O.T. Hazardous Substance: Ethyl Acetate RQ 1000 lbs.
Acetone RQ 5000 lbs.
Methanol RQ 5000 lbs.
Toluene RQ 1000 lbs.

*Refer to 49 CFR for additional information.
Exceptions or exemptions may exist for smaller quantities.