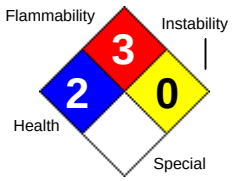
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Lacquer Thinner



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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 1605.46
Product Name: Lacquer Thinner
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: W. M. Barr
2105 Channel Avenue
Memphis, TN 38113
Phone Number: (901)775-0100
Emergency Contact: 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346
Information: W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892
Web site address: www.wmbarr.com
Preparer Name: W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100
Intended Use: Paint thinning and general paint clean up.
Synonyms
GML170, QML170, CML170, QML170L

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger! Extremely flammable. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all other sources of ignition. Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and all other sources of ignition during use and until all vapors are gone. Beware of static electricity that may be generated by clothing and other sources.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Inhalation Acute Exposure Effects:
Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness; headache; watering of eyes; irritation of respiratory tract; weakness; drowsiness; nausea; numbness in fingers, arms and legs; depression of central nervous system; loss of appetite; fatigue; hallucinations; light headedness; visual disturbances; giddiness and intoxication; sleepiness; cough and dyspnea; cold, clammy extremities; diarrhea; vomiting; dilation of pupils; spotted vision. Severe overexposure may cause convulsions; unconsciousness; coma; and death. Intentional misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling can be harmful or fatal.

Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects:
May be absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation; numbness in the fingers and arms; drying of skin; and dermatitis. May cause increased severity of symptoms listed under inhalation.

Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects:
This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation; burns; conjunctivitis of eyes; and corneal ulcerations of the eye. Vapors may irritate eyes.

Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:
Poison. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May be fatal or cause blindness. May cause dizziness; headache; nausea; vomiting; burning sensation in mouth, throat, and stomach; loss of coordination; depression of the central nervous system; narcosis; stupor; gastrointestinal irritation; liver, kidney, and heart damage; diarrhea; loss of

appetite; coma and death. May produce symptoms listed under inhalation.

Chronic Exposure Effects:
Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause conjunctivitis; gastric disturbances; insomnia; dizziness; headache; weakness; fatigue; nausea; heart palpitations; skin irritation; numbness in hands and feet; permanent central nervous system changes; some loss of memory; pancreatic damage; giddiness; visual impairment or blindness; kidney or liver damage; and death. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation.

Target Organs: Central Nervous System, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Stomach, Respiratory System

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin Absorption

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases of the skin, eyes, liver, kidneys, central nervous system and respiratory system.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	10.0 -30.0 %
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	5.0 -60.0 %
3. Acetone	67-64-1	7.0 -13.0 %
4. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	1.0 -15.0 %
5. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	1.0 -5.0 %
6. Acetic acid, Ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	0.5 -15.0 %
7. Hexane, Light aliphatic naptha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	64742-89-8	1.0 -39.0 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation:
If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to air free of vapors, Administer oxygen or artificial medical assistance can be rendered.

Skin Contact:
Wash with soap and large quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation from contact persists.

Eye Contact:
Flush with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:
Call your local poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately for instructions to induce vomiting.

Note to Physician

Poison. This product contains methanol. Methanol is metabolized to formaldehyde and formic acid. These metabolites may 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 as an antidote. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Call your local poison control center for further information.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: NFPA Class IB

Flash Pt: < 20.00 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)

Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

No data available.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Clean up:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area.

Small spills:

Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large spills:

Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	No data.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	PEL: 200 ppm STEL: 500 ppm/(10min) CEIL: 300 ppm	TLV: 50 ppm	No data.
3. Acetone	67-64-1	PEL: 1000 ppm	TLV: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm	No data.
4. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 300 ppm	No data.
5. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 20 ppm	No data.
6. Acetic acid, Ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 400 ppm	No data.
7. Hexane, Light aliphatic naptha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	64742-89-8	No data.	No data.	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For OSHA controlled work place and other regular users. Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV.

For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors. A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses, goggles or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with chemicals.

Protective Gloves

Wear impermeable gloves. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded. Promptly remove clothing that becomes soiled with product.

Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure.

Ventilation

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent build-up of vapors. Open all windows and doors. Use only with a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea, or eye-watering - Stop - ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin.
Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.
Wash hands thoroughly after use.
Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use.
Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Melting Point: No data.
Boiling Point: 133.00 F
Autoignition Pt: No data.

Flash Pt: < 20.00 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Specific Gravity (Water = 1): 0.762 - 0.78
Bulk density: No data.
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): 59 MM HG
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): > 1
Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1): > 1
Solubility in Water: No data.
Percent Volatile: 100.0 % by weight.
VOC / Volume: 689.0000 G/L
Heat Value: No data.
Particle Size: No data.
Corrosion Rate: No data.
pH: No data.
Appearance and Odor

Water White / Free and Clear

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong caustics, hydrogen peroxide, and nitrates.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; formaldehyde; and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Acute Toxicity:

Methanol:
LD50 Rat oral 5628 mg/kg
LC50 Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/4 hr
LC50 Rat inhalation 87.5 mg/L/6 hr
LD50 Rat ip 7529 mg/kg
LD50 Rat iv 2131 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse oral 7300 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse ip 10765 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse sc 4100 mg/kg bw
LD50 Mouse iv 4710 mg/kg
LD50 Rabbit oral 14.4 g/kg
LD50 Rabbit dermal 15,800 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rabbit ip 1826 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rabbit iv 8907 mg/kg bw
LD50 Monkey oral 2-3 g/kg

LD50 Macaca nemestrina (Pigtail monkey) ip 3-4 g/kg
LD50 Dog oral 8000 mg/kg bw
LC50 Cat inhalation 85.41 mg/L/4.5 hr
LC50 Cat inhalation 43.68 mg/L/6 hr
LD50 Guinea pig ip 3556 mg/kg bw
LD50 Hamster ip 8555 mg/kg bw

Toluene:
LD50 Rat oral 2.6 to 7.5 g/kg
LD50 Rabbit dermal 14.1 ml/kg
LD50 Rat (female) ip 1.64 g/kg
LD50 Mouse IP 1.15 G/KG
LD50 Rat oral 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Rat ip 1332 mg/kg
LD50 Rat iv 1960 mg/kg
LC50 Mouse ihl 400 ppm/24 hr
LD50 Mouse ip 59 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse sc 2250 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse ip 640 mg/kg
LD50 Rabbit skin 12,124 mg/kg
LC50 Mice inhalation 5320 ppm/8 hr

Acetone:
LD50 Rat oral 10.7 mL/kg (=8450 mg/kg bw); acetone given by gastric intubation to groups of five non-fasted Carworth-Wistar female rats
LD50 Rat oral 9800 mg/kg/ bw
LD50 Rat oral 5800 mg/kg bw
LD50 Mouse oral 3000 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rabbit oral 5340 mg/kg bw
LC50 Rat inhalation exposure 76 mg/L/4 hr
LC50 Rat inhalation 50.1 mg/L/8 hr
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20,000 mg/kg bw
LD50 Mouse ip 1,297 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rat iv 5500 mg/kg bw
LD50 Mouse oral 5.2 g/kg

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:
LC50 Rat inhalation >5000 ppm/6 hr
LD50 Rat oral 3400 mg/kg bw
LD50 Rat oral 2900 (95% C.I. 2300-3500) mg/kg /From table/
LD50 Rat (female) oral 5520 (95% C.I. 4500-6800) mg/kg /From table/
LD50 Mouse (male) oral 3140 + or - 670 mg/kg /From table/
LC50 (45 min) Mouse (male) inhalation 205,000 + or - 32,500 mg/cu m (69,500 + or - 11,000 ppm) /From table/
LC50 (4 hr) Rat (male) inhalation 34,500 mg/cu m (11,700 ppm) /From table/
LD50 (24 hr) Mouse (male) ip 1660 + or - 740 mg/kg /From table/
LD50 (24 hr) Rat (female) ip 15540 (95% CI 12290-19660) mg/kg /From table/
LD50 (14 day) Rat (female) ip 6070 (95% C.I. 4860-7480 g/kg /From table/
LD50 (14 days) Rabbit (male) dermal >8000 mg/kg /From table; 24-hr occluded exposure duration/

2-Butoxyethanol:

LD50 Rat oral 1.48 g/kg
LD50 Mouse oral 1.2 g/kg
LD50 Rabbit oral 0.32 g/kg
LD50 Guinea pig oral 1.2 g/kg
LD50 Rabbit dermal 400 mg/kg
LD50 Rat (male) oral 560-3000 mg/kg /from table/
LD50 Mouse (male) oral 1519 mg/kg (fasting) /from table/
LC50 Rat (male) inhalation 486 ppm/4 hr /from table/
LC50 Rat (female) inhalation 450 ppm/4 hr /from table/
LC50 Mouse inhalation 700 ppm/7 hr /from table/
LD50 Rat (female) ip 550 mg/kg /from table/
LD50 Rat (female) iv 340 mg/kg /from table/
LD50 Mouse iv 1130 mg/kg /from table/
LD50 Rabbit (male) iv 280 mg/kg /from table/

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:
Methanol, toluene, MEK, and acetone are skin irritants.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:
Methanol and acetone are eye irritants.
Toluene and MEK are severe eye irritants.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: No data available.

Aspiration Hazard: No data available.

Chronic Toxicological Effects

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity:
Gross toluene exposure during pregnancy can produce renal toxicity, fetal toxicity, and teratogenicity.

STOT-Single Exposure: No data available.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: No data available.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

No data available.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	3	A4	No
3. Acetone	67-64-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
4. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	Possible	2B	A3	No
6. Acetic acid, Ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7. Hexane, Light aliphatic naptha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	64742-89-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients:

Toxicity:
Toluene: LC50 FOR BLUEGILL WAS 17 MG/L/24 HR & 13 MG/L/96 HR
Acetone: LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow, age 33 days, length 22.6 mm, weight 0.159 g) 8,120 mg/L/96 h (95% confidence limit: 7,530-8,760 mg/L); flow through, 25.0 deg C, dissolved oxygen 6.7 mg/L, hardness 48.5 mg/L CaCO3, alkalinity 45.8 mg/L CaCO3, pH 7.58 /99% pure/
MEK: LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow, age 31 days, mean length 22.0 mm, mean weight 0.167 g) 3220 mg/L/96 hr (95% confidence limit: 3130-3320 mg/L); flow through, 26 deg C, pH 7.48, dissolved oxygen 5.3 mg/L, hardness 47.7 mg/L CaCO3, alkalinity 41.0 mg/L CaCO3 /99+% purity/

Persistence and Degradability:
Toluene is readily degradable.
Acetone: Based on a vapor pressure of 231 mm Hg at 25 deg C, acetone is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase acetone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric half-life of about 79 days. Acetone also undergoes photodecomposition by sunlight with an estimated half-life of about 80 days.
MEK: Vapor-phase methyl ethyl ketone will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 14 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to undergo direct photolysis by sunlight with a half-life of about 4 days. This compound is expected to biodegrade under aerobic and anaerobic conditions in soil.

Bioaccumulative Potential:
Methanol is not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment.
Toluene: Bioaccumulation is low to moderate.
Acetone: Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is also expected based upon the measured Henry's Law constant of 3.97X10-5 atm-cu m/mol. This compound is expected to biodegrade under aerobic and anaerobic conditions based upon the results of numerous screening tests. If released into water, acetone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids or sediment based upon its estimated Koc value. Methyl ethyl ketone may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure.
MEK: If released into water, methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the Koc values.

Mobility in Soil:
Methanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.
Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil.
Acetone is expected to have very high mobility in soils.
MEK: If released to soil, methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility based upon Koc values of 29 and 34 obtained in silt loams.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

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

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name UN1263, Paint Related Material, 3, PGII
DOT Hazard Class: 3
DOT Hazard Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
UN/NA Number: UN1263
Packing Group: II

Additional Transport Information

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

The supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these exceptions.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
3. Acetone	67-64-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
4. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
5. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	
6. Acetic acid, Ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No
7. Hexane, Light aliphatic naptha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	64742-89-8	No	No	No	

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	HAP		Inventory	
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 8A CAIR, 8A PAIR	Yes
3. Acetone	67-64-1	No		Inventory, 4 Test, 12(b)	
4. Methyl ethyl ketone {MEK; 2-Butanone}	78-93-3	HAP		Inventory, 8A PAIR	
5. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	No		Inventory, 8A PAIR, 8D	
6. Acetic acid, Ethyl ester {Ethyl acetate}	141-78-6	No		Inventory, 4 Test, 8A PAIR, 12(b)	
7. Hexane, Light aliphatic naptha {Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)}	64742-89-8	No		Inventory	

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

Sec.302: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.

Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

Inventory: Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.

5A(2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)

6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules

8A: Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production

8A CAIR: Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)

8A PAIR: Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)

8C: Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions

8D: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules

8D TERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations

12(b): Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES: EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical

CAA HAP: EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant

CAA ODC: EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)

CA PROP 65: California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.