

SCL STERLING

Date Prepared: 9/18/2007

WASHING LACQUER

MSDS Code: 1500N

THINNER

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: WASHING LACQUER THINNER
SAVOGRAN COMPANY
PO BOX 130
NORWOOD, MA 02062-0130
(781) 762-5400

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Component/Exposure Limits | CAS# | % by Wt. |
|--|----------|-----------|
| * TOLUENE ACGIH 20 ppm TWA, A4 OSHA 200 ppm TWA/300 ppm CEILING | 108-88-3 | 50% - 55% |
| * METHANOL ACGIH (SKIN)/OSHA 200 ppm TWA ACGIH 250 ppm STEL-SKIN | 67-56-1 | 40% - 45% |
| * 2-BUTOXYETHANOL OSHA 50 ppm TWA - Skin ACGIH 20 ppm TWA - Skin | 111-76-2 | 0% - 5% |

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:**

Clear Liquid. Solvent Odor.

Health Hazards: May cause eye and skin irritation

Physical Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Vapor may cause flash fire.

Potential Health Effects**EYE:**

Irritating, and will injure eye tissue if not removed promptly.

SKIN:

May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

INGESTION:

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts 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. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits(See Section 2).

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CHRONIC (CANCER) INFORMATION:

This material is not expected to cause cancer in humans. The ingredients in this material are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:

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.

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. Overexposure to toluene has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac sensitization and kidney damage.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:

Methanol exposures may aggravate existing skin, kidney, and liver disorders. Preplacement and annual medical examinations are recommended for workers who normally handle methanol with emphasis on neurological, visual, liver and kidney functions.

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Prolonged inhalation of vapors causes dizziness, nausea, visual impairment, respiratory failure, muscular incoordination and narcosis. Inhalation of high concentrations for prolonged periods has resulted in death. Liver damage has resulted from prolonged or repeated inhalation of vapors. Ingestion can cause blindness, dizziness, headache and in amounts of 100-250 ml can be fatal.

Initial symptoms from ingestion or inhalation may be only mild intoxication, but may become severe after 12-18hours. Toxic effects from repeated overexposure to methanol are accumulative and affect the central nervous system, especially the optic nerve. These symptoms may linger for several days after exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES:

Rinse with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

SKIN:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION:

Induce vomiting of conscious patient immediately by giving two glasses of water and pressing finger down throat. Contact a physician immediately.

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INHALATION:

If overcome by vapor, remove from exposure and call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation; administer oxygen, if available.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

When plasma methanol concentrations are higher than 20 milligrams per deciliter, when ingested doses are greater than 20 milliliters, and when there is evidence of acidosis or visual abnormalities, a 10% solution of ethanol in 5% aqueous dextrose, administered intravenously, is a safe, effective antidote (Western Journal of Medicine, March 1985, p. 337)

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT (F): 31

Method: SETAFLASH CLOSED CUP

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

Lower flammable limit: NO DATA

Upper flammable limit: NO DATA

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

NO DATA

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

May form carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the surface, collect in low areas and may be moved by ventilation and may ignite explosively at locations far removed from handling location. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Use only in explosion proof areas or turn off electricity. Do not smoke or permit others to do so. Do not operate electric switches or motors. Prevent metal objects from striking other objects which may cause sparks. Turn off pilot lights, electric igniters and all other flames. Vapors contacting flame, sparks or hot surfaces may ignite explosively or produce gases which are toxic and are corrosive to metals. Do not use welding or cutting torches on or near containers (empty or full) because product, including residue, can ignite explosively.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water fog, regular foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection

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Guide on Hazardous Materials," Eighth Edition (1984):

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. Water may be ineffective, but water should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect men attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Minimize breathing of gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products. Use supplied air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

NOTE: The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool and protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in fighting all types of flammable liquid fires.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Wipe or scrape up any material. Wash area thoroughly with detergent and water; ventilate adequately with good fresh air movement at floor level.

LARGE SPILL:

Wear proper protective equipment. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to keep from spreading and keep out of ground water and streams. Transfer material to metal containers. Absorb remainder with sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other material and shovel into containers. Then wash area thoroughly with water and detergent. Ventilate adequately with good fresh air movement at floor level. Do not restart pilot lights or operate electrical devices or other sources of sparks, flames or heat until all vapors (odors) are gone.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Do not breathe material. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor and liquid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred.

STORAGE:

Store in cool place, out of hot sun and below 90F. All containers are subject to damage in storage and transit. Damaged containers may start leaking immediately or at a later time. Do not store flammable materials in areas with widely fluctuating temperatures and do not store where vapors may come in contact with flames, sparks, or heat. Flammable materials should not be stored in below ground areas that cannot be adequately ventilated at floor level. Do not use cutting or welding torches near full or empty containers. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Never use internal gas or air pressure to remove contents from a container. Emptied containers may retain product residues (e.g. vapor and liquid or solids); Therefore all precautions given in this sheet

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must be observed until a container is thoroughly cleaned or destroyed. All containers must be completely drained, (less than one inch of material in the bottom of 55 gallon container) before disposal. If possible emptied container of 55 gallons or more should be given to reconditioner for cleaning.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use supplied-air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Use chemical-resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield. Eye wash stations with safety showers should be readily available. Plastic glasses may be dissolved by paint removers and other solvents.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: >147F
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not established
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.836
pH: N/A
ODOR: Solvent
APPEARANCE: Clear liquid

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NO DATA

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NO DATA

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION(Not meant to be all inclusive)

Gallon or smaller, consumer commodity- ORM-D; Five gallon drum or larger, paint related material/3/UN1263/PGII- Flammable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION(Not meant to be all inclusive)

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA: The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

SECTION 312: Immediate/Fire

SECTION 313: This product contains chemicals (Marked * in section 2) which are subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372

STATE REGULATIONS:

New Jersey RTK Label Information: Toluene, 108-88-3, Methanol, 67-56-1, 2-Butoxyethanol, 111-76-2

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information: Benzene, Methyl-, 108-88-3, Methanol, 67-56-1, 2-Butoxyethanol, 111-76-2

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 a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: 100%

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATING (Health, Fire, Physical, PP): 2,3,0,B

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Judgement of potential hazards of this product is based on information available about individual components listed under section II- Ingredients. Direct testing of mixture has not been done. Flash point has been tested. Information given herein is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith. However, no warranty either expressed or implied is made. It is strongly suggested tat users confirm in advance of need that the information is current and applicable to their situations.