1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

MANUFACTURED FOR:
High Teck Quality Products

ADDRESS:
West Palm Beach, FL 33413

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 424-9300
INFORMATION PHONE : (877) 900-8325

DATE PRINTED : 9/4/2013
PREPARER NAME : MSDS Coordinator

Product name UNIVERSAL URETHANE REDUCER FAST
Product code 7710
Product Use Description No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview
Appearance: liquid

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes
Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact
Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact
Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

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 are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

Aggravated Medical Condition
Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, Upper respiratory tract, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Kidney, Central nervous system, blood-forming system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, high blood sugar, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., 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., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, kidney damage

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. 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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No. / trade secret no.	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	>=40 - <50%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	>=20 - <30%
Toluene	108-88-3	>=20 - <30%
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	>=10 - <15%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to physician

Hazards: This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. 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.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, organic compounds

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification

Flammable Liquid Class IB

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Acetone		**67-64-1**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	250 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	590 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,000 ppm

OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,400 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	750 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,800 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3

TOLUENE **108-88-3**

ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	500 mg/m3

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic **64742-89-8**

OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,000 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3

N-Butyl acetate **123-86-4**

ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	150 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	200 ppm
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	200 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	950 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	150 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	710 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	710 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	710 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	950 mg/m3

General advice

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use. Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Boiling point/boiling range	133 °F / 56 °C @ 1,013.23 hPa Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
pH	no data available
Flash point	(<)0 °F / -18 °C Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	1 Ethyl Ether
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1.27 %(V) / 12.8 %(V)
Vapor pressure	31.000 mmHg @ 77 °F / 25 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
Relative vapor density	(>)1 AIR=1
Density	0.801 g/cm3 @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C 6.67 lb/gal @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C
Water solubility	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible products

Acids, alkalis, Amines, Ammonia, halogens, nitrates, organic absorbents such as sawdust, peat moss, ground corn cobs, etc., peroxides, Reducing agents, Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, organic compounds

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

Acute oral toxicity -
Product : no data available

Acute oral toxicity - Components

Acetone	: LD50: 5,800 mg/kg Species: rat Symptoms: tremors
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat
N-Butyl acetate	: LD50: 12,789 mg/kg Species: rat

Acute inhalation toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity –
Product: no data available

Acute inhalation toxicity - Components

Acetone	
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LC50: 7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
N-Butyl acetate	: LC50: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat

Acute dermal toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity -
Product : no data available

Acute dermal toxicity - Components

Acetone	: LD50: 7,426 mg/kg Species: guinea pig
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit
N-Butyl acetate	: LD50: > 14,112 mg/kg Species: rabbit

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : no data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

Biodegradability - Product : no data available

Biodegradability - Components

Acetone	: Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: 77 % Testing period: 2 d Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.
N-Butyl acetate	: 83 % Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Bioaccumulation

Bioaccumulation - Product	: no data available
Bioaccumulation - Components	
N-Butyl acetate	: Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

Toxicity to fish - Product	: no data available
Toxicity to fish - Components	
Acetone	: LC50: 6,100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LL50: 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: semi-static test
N-Butyl acetate	: LC50: 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates - Product	: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates - Components

Acetone	: EC50: 7,630 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test substance: Acetone
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: EL50: 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Analytical monitoring: yes Test substance: Naphtha Test Type: Immobilization
N-Butyl acetate	: 44 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Toxicity to algae

Toxicity to algae - Product	: no data available

Toxicity to algae - Components

N-Butyl acetate	: 648 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) Test Type: Growth inhibition

Acetone :Remarks: no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic : EL50: 3.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to bacteria

Toxicity to bacteria - Product : no data available

Toxicity to bacteria - Components

N-Butyl acetate : EC 50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h Species: Bacteria

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

N-Butyl acetate : 0.00169 mg/g

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
U.S. DOT - ROAD					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - RAIL					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	

MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

UN	1263 PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA	3	II

***ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ethylbenzene
Benzene
Cumene

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Toluene
Benzene

SARA Hazard Classification

SARA 311/312 Classification

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

Toluene 21.69 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

Acetone	67-64-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

Acetone	67-64-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Benzene	71-43-2

Notification status

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)4609 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

Toluene 108-88-3 1000 lbs

	HMIS	**NFPA**
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made become available subsequently to the date hereof, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

VOC and HAP Datasheet

Revision Date: 05/26/2011
Print Date: 2/13/2013
MSDS Number: R0365914
HT-7710 Universal Urethane Reducer Fast 159793 Version: 1.1

VOC and HAP

VOC Percent		50.54 %
VOC Content, less water and exempt solvents		404.80 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C		7.28 mm of Hg / 9.70 hPa
Calculated HAP Total		21.48%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	21.67%
Calculated Organic HAP Total		21.48%