

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with
 OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard,
 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
 consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 (Non-Mandatory Form)
 Form Approved
 OMB No. 1218-0072



IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
 Brush Cleaner

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name Tarry Taylor Nails	Emergency Telephone Number 407 240 8340
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 18007-E Sky Park Circle	Telephone Number for Information 714 250 9287
Irvine, CA 92714	Date Prepared 2-7-91
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)				100
2-Butanone:Butanone: MEK				

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point 760mm Hg: 79.6C(175.3F)	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) @20/20 C	0.8060
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) @20°C	74.9mmHg	Melting Point
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	2.5	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Solubility in Water		6.6

Appearance and Odor
 Clear liquid; nonresidual odor

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) 21F(-6 C), Tag Closed Cup ASTM D 56; 22F(-5), Tag Open Cup ASTM D 1310	Flammable Limits @200 F	LEL 1.4	UEL 11.4
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Extinguishing Media Apply alcohol type or all purpose type foams by manufacturer's recommended techniques for large fires. Use CO₂ or dry chemical media for small fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Use water spray to disperse vapors; reignition is possible. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point.

Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively.

This material may produce a floating fire hazard.

(Reproduce locally)

Section V — Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Strong oxidizing agents, alkaline materials, minerals, mineral acids and

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Burning methyl ethyl ketone in an incinerator or pyrolysis, at temperatures generally in excess of 180°C, may produce methyl vinyl ketone. Exposure to low concentrations of methyl vinyl ketone may be fatal.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Ingestion? Skin? Ingestion?

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Carcinogenicity: NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulated?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

SWALLOWING: Moderately toxic. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat, and esophagus with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting resulting in lung injury. **SKIN ABSORPTION:** No evidence of adverse effects from available information. **INHALATION:** Vapor is irritating to the eyes, nose and respiratory tract. Concentrations in excess of the TLV have an objectionable odor, and can cause more severe irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and possible unconsciousness. **SKIN CONTACT:** Brief contact causes redness. Prolonged contact with either the liquid or vapor can cause drying and cracking of the skin due to a defatting action. **EYE CONTACT:** Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Medical Conditions

Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

SWALLOWING: Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything to drink. Obtain medical attention urgently. **SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. **INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Oxygen may be given by qualified personnel if breathing is difficult. Obtain medical attention. **EYES:** Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water and continue washing for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist, urgently.

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Extinguish and do not turn on any ignition source until area is determined to be free from explosion or fire hazards. Collect large spills for disposal. Flush small spills with water.

Waste Disposal Method

Incinerate in a furnace where permitted under appropriate Federal, State and local regulations. At very low concentrations in water, this product is readily biodegradable in a biological wastewater treatment plant.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

WARNING! Flammable, Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye and skin irritation. Aspiration may cause lung damage. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Other Precautions

PROCESS HAZARD: 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.

Section VIII — Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

Self contained breathing apparatus in high vapor concentrations

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	may be needed	Special
	Mechanical (General)	satisfactory	Other

Protective Gloves: Butyl rubber Eye Protection: Mono goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Chemical apron, eye bath and safety shower.

Work/Hygiene Practices