



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 04/02/2012

Section 1 -- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER

RS-600, RS-601, RS-602

HMIS CODES

Health	2
Flammability	2
Reactivity	1

PRODUCT NAME

Acry-Lac Super Cleaner / Release Agent

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Rubber-Seal Products
5751 N. Webster Street
Dayton, OH 45414
www.rubber-seal.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

CHEMTREC:
800-424-9300 (Within USA)
001-703-527-3887 (Outside the USA)
INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.
(937) 890-6547

Section 2 -- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient % by weight

CAS Number

Vapor Pressure

Xylene
20 - 50%

1330-20-7

8

ACGIH TLV	100
ACGIH STEL	150
OSHA PEL	100
OSHA STEL	
NIOSH	STEL 150
NIOSH	REL 100

Ethylbenzene
5 - 20%

100-41-4

7

ACGIH TLV	100
ACGIH STEL	125
OSHA PEL	100
OSHA STEL	N/E
NIOSH	REL 100
NIOSH	STEL 125
NIOSH	IDLH 800

Aliphatic Naphtha
20 - 50%

64742-89-8

12

ACGIH TLV	
ACGIH STEL	
OSHA PEL	N/E
OSHA STEL	N/E

Section 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory system- May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION:

FOR COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF TOXICOLOGY DATA REFER TO SECTION 11.

Section 4 -- FIRST AID MEASURES

If INHALED:

If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN:

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED:

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 -- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT

50 F

LEL UEL

1.0 8.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Class B extinguishers (carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or universal aqueous film forming foam) designed to extinguish NFPA Class IB flammable liquid fires. Water spray may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Provide maximum ventilation. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory, skin, and eye protection should be permitted in the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Take up spilled material with sand, vermiculite, or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in clean, empty containers for disposal. Only the spilled material and the absorbent should be placed in this container.

Section 7 -- HANDLING RELEASE MEASURES

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved bonding and grounding procedures. Do not expose to temperature above 120F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Wash hands after using. This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dust are ACGIII TLV 10 mg/m³ (total dust), 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m³ (total dust), and 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping, or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead.

VENTILATION:

Local exhaust preferable- General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108, and complete an industrial hygiene study to analyze specific working conditions.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in section 2. When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.



PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

None required for normal application of these products where minimal skin contact is expected. For prolonged repeated contact, wear chemical resistant gloves.

**EYE PROTECTION:**

Wear safety spectacles with unperforated side shields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

**Section 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

PRODUCT WEIGHT	6.880 lb. /gal	825 g/l
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.830	
BOILING POINT	185 - 278 F	85 - 137 C
VOLATILES	100.0 % by wt	100.0 % by Vol
EVAPORATION RATE	Same as ether	
VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air	
REGULATORY VOC	6.88 lb. /gal	824 g/l
ACTUAL VOC	6.88 lb. /gal	824 g/l

Section 10 -- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**STABILITY:**

This product is normally stable and will not undergo hazardous reactions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

None Known

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with strong alkalies, strong mineral acids, or strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, oxides of barium, lowers molecular weight polymer fractions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

None Known

Section 11 -- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No Ingredient Name

1330-20-7 Xylene

IARC Classification Group 3
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Rat: 4.300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene

IARC Classification Group 2B
Toxicological Information:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg Severe;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 35500 mg/m³/2H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 55000 mg/m³/2H;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 3500 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 3500 mg/kg;
Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 17800 uL/kg;

Inhalation rat LC50: 17.2 mg/l/4H from BASF.

Carcinogenicity:

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

California: carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04

NTP: Not listed.

IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: No information found

Reproductive Effects: No information found

Mutagenicity: Mutation in mammalian somatic cells (Rodent, mouse) Lymphocyte = 80 mg/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies:

64742-89-8 Aliphatic Naphtha

IARC Classification Not Established
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat: >8, 0000 mg/hg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LD50 rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rat: >4, 0000 mg/kg

IARC Reference

IARC Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans*

This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than *sufficient* but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

IARC Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used when there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.

IARC Group 2B: The agent is *possibly carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used for agents for whom there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.

IARC Group 3: The agent is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*.

This category is used most commonly for agents for whom the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans and *inadequate* or *limited* in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans but *sufficient* in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category. An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.

IARC Group 4: The agent is *probably not carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used for agents for whom there is *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.

Section 12 -- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No Ingredient Name

1330-20-7 Xylene

Biodegradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation: No data available

Eco toxicity effects

Toxicity to fish: 96h LC50 Flathead minnow (*oimephales promelas*); 23.53-29.97 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic Invertebrates: 24h LC50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*): > 100.00 -
<1,000.00 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

Toxicity to algae: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria: No data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): No data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): No data available

Additional ecological information: No data available

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene

Ecological Information

Eco toxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 14.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static Bioassay Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 12.1 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Flow-through Bioassay Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 150.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static Bioassay, pH 6.5-7.9, 21-23 degrees C Water flea EC50 = 2.1 mg/L; 48 Hr.; Static Bioassay Water flea EC50 = 75.0 mg/L; 48 Hr.; Static Bioassay Shrimp (*mysidoposis Bahia*), LC50=87.6 mg/L/96hr. Sheepshead minnow LC50=275 mg/L/96hr. Fathead minnow LC50=42.3 Mg/L/96hr in hard water &48.5 mg/L/96hr in soft water

Environmental: Experimental data on the bio concentration of ethyl benzene include a log BCF of 1.9 in goldfish and the log BCF of 0.67 for clams exposed to the water-soluble fraction of crude oil.

Using its octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow= 3.15) and using a recommended regression equation, one can calculate a log BCF in fish of 2.16 indicating that ethyl benzene should not significantly bio concentrate in aquatic organisms. Ethylbenzene has a moderate adsorption for soil.

The measured Koc for silt loam was 164

Physical: The predominant photochemical reaction of ethyl benzene in the atmosphere is with hydroxyl radicals; the tropospheric half-life for this reaction is 5.5 and 24 hr. in the summer and winter, actively. Degradation is somewhat faster under photochemical smog situations.

Photo oxidation products which have been identified include ethyl phenol, benzaldehyde, acetophenone and m- and p-ethylnitrobenzene. Ethylbenzene is resistant to hydrolysis.

Ethylbenzene does not significantly absorb light above 290 nm in methanol solution.

64742-89-8 Aliphatic Naphtha

No data available.

Section 13 -- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate. Depressurize container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity
NOS Technical Name: ORM-D
Hazard Class: N/A
UN Number: N/A
Packing Group: N/A

Section 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Regulations:

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): <

All substances in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

US Regulations:

This product contains the following substances 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.

SARA 313:

CAS No	CHEMICAL/COMPOUND	% by WT
1330-20-7	Xylene	48.8
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	16.3

PROP 65:

CAS No	CHEMICAL COMPOUND	% by WT
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	16.3

TSCA CERTIFICATION:

U.S. TSCA: This product and/or all of its components are listed on the U.S. TSCA Inventory or are otherwise exempt from TSCA Inventory reporting requirements.

DISCLAIMER:

Do not handle until the manufacturer's safety precautions have been read and understood. Regulations require that all employees be trained on Material Safety Data Sheets for all products with which they come in contact. While we believe that the data contained herein is accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which we assume legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations.