



# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Prepared in accordance with  
OSHA 2012 Hazard Communication Standard  
29 CFR 1910.1200

## SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Manufacturer's Name:</b>	Environmental Specialists Inc. 1101 Andrews Avenue Youngstown, OH 44505 www.esrecycling.com	<b>Emergency Telephone Number</b>	***PERS (800) 633 – 8253***
		<b>Information Telephone Number</b>	***(888) 331 – 3443***

<b>Product Number:</b>	ESI RP-1000	<b>Use of substance/mixture:</b>	Cleanup of Solvent Based Paint & Ink
<b>Product Name:</b>	CLEAN WASH 1000	<b>Synonyms:</b>	None
<b>Date of Preparation</b>	November 1, 2021	<b>Formula:</b>	Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixture

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Flammable Liquids	Category 2
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
Specific Target Organ System Toxicity – Single Exposure	Category 3
Respiratory System, Central Nervous System, Specific Target	
Organ System Toxicity – Repeated Exposure	Category 2
Nervous System, Aspiration Hazard	Category 1
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2

**GHS HAZARD PICTOGRAMS**

**GHS SIGNAL WORD: DANGER**

### HAZARD STATEMENTS:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes skin irritation.	May cause damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause respiratory irritation.	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Highly flammable liquid and vapor.	
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read.	Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. <b>NO SMOKING!</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Do not breathe dust/fume/mist/vapors/spray.	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.	Use only non-sparking tools.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
	Avoid release to the environment.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	45 – 60%
Methanol	67-56-1	0 – 15%
Toluene	108-88-3	0 – 20%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	0 – 20%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0 – 15%
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	64742-89-8	0 – 10%
Xylene	1330-20-7	5 – 25%
Butanol	71-36-3	0 – 10%
Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	0 – 10%
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	0 – 10%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0 – 10%
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	0 – 10%
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	108-65-6	0 – 10%
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates**	64742-95-6	0 – 10%
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	0 – 20%

\*\*Aromatic distillates may contain 7% Xylene, 3% cumene, 20% 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, which are subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye Contact:** Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately

**Skin Contact:** Remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

**Ingestion:** **DO NOT** induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below the knees to avoid breathing the product into the lungs. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Inhalation:** Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100% humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Note to Physician:** **INHALATION:** Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

**INGESTION:** If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazards. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammable Properties:** NFPA Class – IB Flammable Liquid

**Flash Point:** Tag Closed Cup = 0° F (-17.7° C) Lowest component

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, unidentified organic compounds. Decomposition and combustion materials may be toxic.

**Extinguishing Media:** SMALL FIRES: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water fog, or inert gas to extinguish all fires.

LARGE FIRES: Use foam water fort, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fires as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source. Its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such a sewer. If container is not properly cooled it can rupture in the heat of the fire.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition product and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat: cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Protective Measures:** Eliminate all source of ignition in vicinity of spilled material. Do not touch or walk through, spilled product. Keep non-essential and unprotected personnel from entering the area. If spill occurs indoors, ventilate area, and avoid breathing vapors or mist. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

**Spill Management:** Contain spill with dikes of soil or nonflammable absorbent to minimize contaminated area. Avoid run-off into storm sewers and ditches leading to waterways. If required, notify state and local authorities. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area. Clean up small spills by using a nonflammable absorbent or flushing sparingly with water. Contain larger spills with nonflammable diking or absorbent. Clean up by vacuuming or sweeping.

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Assess the spill situation, as the spill may not evolve large amounts of hazardous airborne contaminants in many outdoor spill situations. It may be advisable in some cases to simply monitor the situation until spilled product is removed.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flames, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bung in place. All label warnings and precautions


must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state, and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.


**Storage:** Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.


## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION


**Engineering Controls:** Use in a well-ventilated area. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. Have an eye wash station and safety shower readily available where contact can occur.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Personal protective equipment (PPE) selections vary based on the potential exposure conditions such as handling practices, concentration, and ventilation. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional knowledgeable with OSHA regulations. At a minimum safety glasses and skin protection should be worn. Additional PPE may be required based on specific working conditions.

**Eye Protection:**  Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended for minimal protection. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

**Hand Protection:**  Avoid skin contact. Wash hands with plenty of soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. Use chemical resistant gloves such as nitrile, or equivalent protection.

**Skin Protection:**  Uniforms or coveralls should provide adequate protection under normal working conditions. If prolonged contact is unavoidable, wear protective clothing made of nitrile or equivalent. Remove contaminated clothing and laundry before reuse. Heavily contaminated clothing and leather goods should be removed promptly discarded.

**Respiratory Protection:**  Use of a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator should be worn when the concentration of vapor exceeds applicable exposure limits. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

### Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

#### Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

Substance	ACGIH	OSHA
Toluene	TLV: 50 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm
Acetone	TLV: 500 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm
Xylene	TLV: 100 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm
Ethyl benzene	TLV: 100 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm
2-Butoxyethanol	TLV: 20 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm
Methanol	TWA: 200 ppm (Skin)	TWA: 200 ppm (Skin)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	TLV: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	TLV: 50 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm
Butanol	CEILING: 20 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm
Butyl Acetate	TWA: 150 ppm	TWA: 150 ppm
Ethyl Acetate	TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 400 ppm
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	TWA: NE	TWA: NE
Methyl Acetate	TWA: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	TLV: N/A	TWA: 50 ppm
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	TLV: NE	TWA: 400 ppm

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Color:</b>	Clear, colorless	<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	> 1.0 (Air = 1)
<b>Odor:</b>	Solvent	<b>Flash Point:</b>	0° F	<b>Total VOC:</b>	7.08 lb/gal
<b>Density:</b>	6.78 lb/gal	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	180° F	<b>Solubility:</b>	Insoluble in water

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, and open flames.
<b>Incompatibility with Other Materials:</b>	Strong oxidizers
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Symptoms of Exposure:

Substance	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Skin Absorption LD <sub>50</sub>
Toluene	26,700 ppm – Rats – 1 Hr	5,580 mg/kg – Rat	>5,000 mg/kg – Rabbit
Acetone	>50,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> – Rats – 8 Hr	5,800 mg/kg – Rat	>20,000 mg/kg – Rabbit
Xylene	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> – Rat – 4 Hr	2,119 mg/kg – Mouse	>1,700 mg/kg – Rabbit
Isopropanol	45,248 ppm – Rat – 1 Hr	5,000 mg/kg – Rat	12,800 mg/kg – Rabbit
Ethyl benzene	17.4 mg/L – Rat – 4 Hr	3500 mg/kg – Rat	15,4000 mg/kg – Rabbit
2-Butoxyethanol	450 ppm – Rat – 4 Hr	1746 mg/kg – Rat	99 mg/kg – Rabbit
Methanol	131.25 mg/L – Rat – 4 Hr	143 mg/kg - Human	17,100 mg/kg - Rabbit

<b>Inhalation:</b>	High concentrations of aerosol or mist may be generated at high temperatures and may be irritating to the respiratory tract, including nose and throat, and may cause difficulty breathing. This may be particularly true with people who have a high level of sensitivity and allergic reactions. Exposure to high levels of solvent mist concentration may lead to chronic pulmonary conditions such as chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, and emphysema.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	May cause mild irritation of the digestive tract, including cramping, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs – by initial ingestion or vomiting – may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.
<b>Skin:</b>	Prolongs and/or repeated exposure may cause mild skin irritation, including redness, burning, temporary drying/cracking, and acute dermatitis. Contact with hot material may cause burns. Chronic symptoms of exposure include skin cracking, drying and dermatitis.
<b>Eyes:</b>	Contact may cause slight to moderate irritation, including burning, redness, and tearing.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available at this time.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Material Disposal:** Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

**Container Disposal:** Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recycler or metal reclaimer.

**Local Legislation:** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**US DOT Status:** **Shipping Name:** Paint Related Material  
**UN/NA #:** UN1263  
**Hazard Class:** 3, Flammable Liquid  
**Packing Group:** II  
**Required Placards:** Class 3  
**North American Emergency Response Guide #:** 128

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

**TSCA Inventory** Components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory.

**SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355.

There are no components in this product on the SARA 302 list.

**SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 311 and 312 to submit aggregate information on chemical by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactivity Hazard:	No

**SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting** This product contains constituents listed in 40 CFR 372 and therefore are subject to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA.

**CERCLA** The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) including petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4.

Chemical substances that are present in this product are subject to CERCLA.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### NFPA Ratings:

Health: 2  
Flammability: 3  
Reactivity: 0



### HMIS Ratings:

Health: 2  
Flammability: 3  
Reactivity: 0

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0
SPECIAL PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>

0 – Least, 1 – Slight, 2 – Moderate, 3 – High, 4 – Extreme

These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) of the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

**LABEL RECOMMENDATION:** RP-1000

**NOTICE:** The information herein is based on data considered to be accurate at date of preparation. No warranty is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information. No responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.