FROM: PO# K 67739 2871 $12.00 1996.02-

September 1, 1993

A.I.I. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 800-255-3924 IS TO BE USED "ONLY IN THE EVENT OF CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING A SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT INVOLVING CHEMICALS."

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I — AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL — DECEMBER 9, 1993

Manufacturer: AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL IND.
Address: 2220 GASPAR AVE., LOS ANGELES, CA 90040

Chemical Name: VOLATILE SOLVENT
Trade Name: NON-ACETONE REMOVER (#56055)
Chemical Family: OXGENATED HYDROCARBON

HMIS HAZARD CLASS

Health = 1 Flammability = 3 Reactivity = 0
HMIS Key: 0 =Least 1 = Light 2 = Moderate 3 =High 4 =Extreme

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Material	%	CAS No.	TLV	UNIT	PEL	UNIT
Ethyl Acetate	75-85	141-78-6	400	PPM	400	PPM
Isopropyl Alcohol	15-25	67-63-0	400	PPM	400	PPM

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling point: 171-210 F
Specific Gravity (H2O=1): 0.78
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.): more than 73 @ 20 C
Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.0
Percent Volatile by Volume: 100%
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1): 3-4
Appearance & Odor: Clear solution with ester oder
Solubility in Water: 30%

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Test Method): 24 F TCC
Flammable Limits: 2.0 LEL 11.4 UEL

CAMEO SUPPLY CO., INC.
335 MERRICK ROAD
AMITYVILLE, N.Y. 11701

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water is recommended to be used in large volume. Dry chemical, co2 or a universal type foam could be used to extinguish small fires.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

High heat on drums of this material will cause the evaporation of solvent contents, resulting in an increase in pressure causing the release of the drum lid or even the drum explosion. Don't approach fires involving this material before cooling the drums in the fire to decrease the chance of drum lid release or drum explosion. fight fires from a safe distance.
Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used, to eliminate or minimize breathing vapor, fumes or gases released from the decomposed product. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Avoid spreading burning material with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. This material creates a special hazard because it floats on water. This material is flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EYE-CONTACT

This product may cause eye irritation. Direct Contact with this material or exposure to its vapors or mists (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) may cause burning, tearing and redness and swelling.

SKIN CONTACT

This product may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause redness and burning, drying and cracking of the skin and dermatitis. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

INHALATION (BREATHING)

Breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat. Signs of nervous system depression (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, and fatigue).
Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (e.g., Asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to the vapors of this material.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING)

Ingestion of excessive quantities may cause irritation of the digestive tract. Signs of nervous system depression (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, and fatigue).

COMMENTS

No ingredient present in this product is identified as a carcinogen or probable carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA, except formaldehyde which is present in a very low level soluble in the system not as a free gas.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents present in this product with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painter's syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility (Material to Avoid): This product is incompatible with strong acids or bases and oxidizers.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Under some conditions, methane, irritating aldehydes and carboxylic acids may be formed.

Conditions to Avoid

Flame, electric spark, static and heat.

SECTION VII - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURES

Spill or Leak Procedures

Highway or railway spills call chemtrec (800)424-9300 cont. U.S. Collect (202)483-7616 from Alaska and Hawaii.

Precautions in case of Release or Spill

Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. If spill is indoors, ventilate area of spill. Keep out of drains, sewers or waterways. Use sand or other inert material to dam and contain spill. Do not flush with water; use absorbent pads. For large spill call response team and notify appropriate state/local agencies. Immediately notify the National Response Center (phone number: 800-424-8802) in case if the spill is in excess of EPA reportable quantity.

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ventilation

The ventilation system should be designed to be able to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits show in section II. If the current ventilation is not adequate to maintain this level, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Respiratory Protection

When vapor concentrations exceed the established exposure limits showed in section II, respiratory protection is necessary. Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator or gas mask with appropriate cartridges and canisters (NIOSH approved organic vapor) or supplied air equipment.

Protective Gloves

The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Eye Protection

Use splash goggles (NIOSH approved) to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury.

Work Practices and Engineering Controls

Keep containers and storage containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidents. While transferring this material the containers used in this process has to be effectively grounded (ultimately to an earth ground) to prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation in accordance with the Nation Fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

-Personal Hygiene

Minimize breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Maintain a source of clean water to be available in work area for flushing eyes and skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before use. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by washing with soap and water. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Handling and Storage Precautions

Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool, dry and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice.

Empty Containers Precautions

Empty containers retain residue of this material and its vapors, which can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or any other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to disposal or drum conditioner. Empty containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Empty Tank Precautions

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this product, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning , repairing, welding or other contemplated operations.

SECTION X - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact

Move victim away from exposure to vapors and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. For direct contact flush the effected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

Remove all contaminated clothing. Cleanse affected areas thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing)

If symptoms of exposure develop (see Section V), move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personal. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Seek medical attention, if victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Do not give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious and alert, vomiting should be induced for ingestion of large amounts (more than 5 ounces in an adult) preferably with syrup of IPECAC under direction from a physician or poison center. If syrup of IPECAC is not available, vomiting can be induced by giving 3 tablespoons of liquid dishwashing soap in a glass of water, or by gently placing 2 fingers in the back of the throat. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention.

SECTION XI - SHIPPING INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Paint related material
DOT Hazzard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Packaging Group: PG III
UN ID Number: UN1263