Atlanta Sundries

INCORPORATED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Goof Off Remover
MSDS DATE: October 20, 1992
INFORMATION TELEPHONE #: 404-482-4530

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT DAY OR NIGHT CALL CHEM-TEL 800-255-3924

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

COMMON NAME: Solvent Blend

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable Liquid (173.115)

SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

* THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS LISTED UNDER SARA 313:

INGREDIENT	% (by WT)	PEL	TLV	Note
Nonylphenol Polyethoxylate CAS # 9016-45-9	1			(1)
Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7	92	100 PPM	100 PPM	(2)
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether CAS # 111-77-3	5			(3)
Methyl Alcohol CAS # 67-56-1	2	200 PPM - Skin	200 PPM - Skin	(4)

NOTES:

(1) PEL/TLV not established for this material. Traces of Ethylene Oxide may accumulate in the head space of storage and transport vessels. The TLV of Ethylene Oxide is 1 PPM. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.1047 for current OSHA regulations.

(2) Technical grade Xylene contains 18-20% Ethyl Benzene. Ethyl Benzene has a PEL/TLV of 100 PPM (125 PPM - STEL): it has a CAS # of 100-41-4. Ethyl Benzene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Sara Title III. OSHA/ACGIH short term exposure limit (STEL) for Xylene is 150 PPM. NIOSH recommends a limit of 100 PPM, 8-hour TWA: 200 PPM 10 minute ceiling. This chemical is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 303 of Sara Title III.

(3) PEL/TLV not established for this material. Manufacturer recommends a workplace exposure limit of 30 PPM. This chemical is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Sara Title III.

(4) Skin absorption may potentially contribute to the overall exposure to this material. Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent absorption so that the TLV is not invalidated. OSHA/ACGIH short term exposure limit (STEL) for Methyl Alcohol is 250 PPM. NIOSH recommends a limit of 200 PPM, 8-hour TWA, 800 PPM 15 minute ceiling. This chemical is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Sara Title III.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: for COMPONENT (2%) 147° F, 63.88° C, 760.00 mm Hg.
VAPOR PRESSURE: for COMPONENT (2%) 97.68 mm Hg., 68° F, 20° C
SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: Air = 1 > 1.0
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: < 1.000, 77° F, 25° C
PERCENT VOLATILES: > 98%
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than Ether

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT: 50° - 60° F, 10° - 15.6° C
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: (Lowest value of component) Lower - 1.0%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Regular foam or Carbon Dioxide or dry chemical
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May form toxic materials: Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.
FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.
SPECIAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL: Not established for product. See Section II.
EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:
EYES - Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
SKIN - Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis. Can be absorbed in toxic amounts, especially from prolonged or repeated exposure.
BREATHING - Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness, and even death.
SWALLOWING - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

FIRST AID:
IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
*** **NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:** This product contains methanol. Methanol is metabolized to formaldehyde and formic acid. These metabolites may cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used as an antidote. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.
IF BREATHED: If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:
Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:
* In laboratory animals, Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether has been reported to cause slight toxic effects to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother following skin contact. Birth defects have been reported in lab animals only following high oral doses, exposures which have little relevance to potential human exposure.
* Overexposure to this material (or it's components) has apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, lung damage, brain damage, nervous system damage, testes damage.
* Overexposure to this material (or it's components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac abnormality, eye damage.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Cannot occur
STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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

SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.
LARGE SPILL: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occured.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

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

SECTION VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see Section II) a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your safety equipment supplier). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.
VENTILATION: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. However, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (consult your safety equipment supplier).
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

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 this data sheet must be observed.
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.

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.