# M A T E R I A L  S A F E T Y  D A T A  S H E E T

## I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: Old Masters
303 19th St SE
Orange City, IA 51041

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone**
**CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

REVISED: 04/20/2011
PRINTED: 05/13/2011

General Information:
Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM
712-737-4993

**TRADE NAME: OM TM-4 PAINT REMOVER**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: 004**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #75-09-2 Methylene Chloride WT %: 50-75 Footnote: (1,2)
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm
OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 350mmHg@20 LEL%: 12

CAS #108-88-3 Toluene WT %: 5-20 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL:
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: 300 ppm OSHA PEAK: 500 ppm
VAPOR PRESSURE: 23.0 mm Hg LEL%: 1.3

CAS #64742-48-9 Mineral Spirits WT %: 5-20 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL:
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c LEL%:

CAS #78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone WT %: 1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL: 300 ppm
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 83mm Hg75F LEL%: 1.8

CAS #67-56-1 Methanol WT %: 1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm SKIN ACGIH STEL: 250 ppm SKIN
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm SKIN OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 92mmHg 20C LEL%: 6.0%

CAS #64-17-5 Denatured Ethanol WT %: 1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL:
OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 44 mm Hg LEL%: 3.3

WARNING MESSAGES:
(1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
(2) International Agemcy for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 71 (1999) concludes that Methyleme Chloride is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humams and sufficiemt evidence in experimental animals.
(3) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 102-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 95.00% WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.31 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 2.44
EPA VOC (lb/gal): 6.04 EPA VOC (g/L): 723.83

## IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 19° C 66° F LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water Fog, Dry Chemical, Foam, Carbon Dioxide

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:
Concentrated vapors can be ignited by high intensity ignition source. Firefighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus due to thermal decomposition, and avoid skin contact.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Use water spray to reduce vapors. If water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with independent air supply. Keep containers cool with water spray. Avoid skin contact.

## V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:
INHALATION- Major route of potential exposure. Methylene Chloride depresses the central nervous system. Concentrations between 900-1000 ppm may cause dizziness. Nausea, headache, and vomiting can occur at concentrations above 2000 ppm. At 7000 ppm, numbness and tingling in arms and legs and rapid heartbeat have occurred. Loss of consciousness and death have occurred at levels above 9000 ppm, if exposure is prolonged. Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to methylene chloride and can cause a substantial stress on the cardiovascular system. This

elevation can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

Skin- Liquid methylene chloride is painful and irritating if confined to skin by gloves, clothing, etc. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Absorption through intact skin is possible if contact with liquid is prolonged. Propylene oxide as a pure substance, has caused allergic reaction if repeated contact occurs.

Eyes- Liquid may cause temporary irritation with temporary corneal injury. Vapors may irritate eyes.

Ingestion- Single dose toxicity low to moderate. If vomiting occurs, methylene chloride can be aspirated into lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
Alcoholism, acute and chronic liver and kidney disease, anemia, coronary disease or rhythm disorders of the heart

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes- Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Consult medical personnel.

Skin- Wash off in flowing water or shower.

Ingestion- Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Inhalation- Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Note to physician- Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn after decontamination. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reaction of the patient.

## VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable* HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong alkalies, oxygen, nitrogen peroxide, sodium, potassium, and other oxidizers and reactive metals. Contact with aluminum parts in a pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Open flames and welding arcs can cause thermal degradation with the evolution of hydrogen chloride and small amounts of phosgene gas and chlorine.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

## VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

## VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In confined areas of poor ventilation, use chemical cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. A mechanical filter respirator should be used for normal spray applications.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles if there is a danger of splashing or if product is applied by spraying.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Where contact is likely, wear rubber apron and boots. Eye wash station and safety shower should be available.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

## IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Keep away from heat. Keep away from sparks, flames and other

sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use explosion proof equipment. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after the container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Prevent eye and skin contact.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

| Ingredient | CAS # | Wt% of HAPS in product | Pounds HAPS/ Gal product |
|---|---|---|---|
| Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 | 70.3 % | 6.5 |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 8.7 % | 0.8 |
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 3.9 % | 0.4 |