

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This MSDS complies with OSHA'S Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and OSHA Form 174

IDENTITY AND MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION				
Manufacturer's Name: MKG Sales Associates, Inc. Address: 409 Bloomfield Dr. Unit #5 W. Berlin, NJ 08091		Identity (trade name as used on label): Paint & Varnish Stripper Gel		
Date Prepared: 04/25/97 Prepared By: RR		MSDS Number: 7062450		
Information Calls: (609)753-7111 EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBER: 800-424-9300		NOTICE: JUDGMENT BASED ON INDIRECT TEST DATA		
SECTION 1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION				
COMPONENTS-CHEMICAL NAMES AND COMMON NAMES (Hazardous Components 1% or greater; Carcinogens 0.1% or greater)	CAS Number	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) %	OSHA PEL (ppm)	ACGIH TLV (ppm)
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	420.0	100	100
Methylene Chloride		over 9%	500	500
Methanol	67-56-1	96.0	200	200
Methyl Alcohol		less than 9%	200	200
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	Pel 2mg/m3 ceiling		
Caustic Potash		TLV 2mg/m3 ceiling		
Toluol	108-88-3	200 ppm	200	200
Toluene				
Dichloromethane possible cancer risk				
Shipping Information: Paint related material 8 UN 3066 II Corrosive (Potassium Hydroxide)				
SECTION 2 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Boiling Point: 110 Degrees F		Specific Gravity: 10 lbs. Per gallon		
Vapor Pressure: 1.4		% Volatile by Volume: 93.5%		
Vapor Density: Heavier than air		Evaporation Rate: Slower than ether		
pH: 12.1-13		VAC: 96% of Specific Gravity		
Solubility in Water: Negligible		Melting Point: Liquid		
Appearance and Odor: Clear to cloudy yellow liquid, solvent odor.				
SECTION 3 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA				
FLAMMABILITY		LEL: 1.2 with air		UEL: N/A
FLASH POINT AND METHOD USED (non-aerosols): Plus 110 degrees F.		EXTINGUISHER MEDIA: Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Alcohol type foam. Water spray. Universal-type foam.		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over pressurization may result. When heated to decomposition, product will liberate toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene. Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents.				
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective clothing. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures.				
SECTION 4 - REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA				
STABILITY [X] STABLE [] UNSTABLE		HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION [] WILL [X] WILL NOT OCCUR		
Incompatibility (Mat. to avoid): Strong acids. Pure oxygen. Alkali metals. Oxidizing agents. Open flame. Electric arcs. Aluminum, tin, zinc, and their alloys. Leather, wool. Direct contact with water. Nitrates. Perchlorates.		Conditions to Avoid: High Heat.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide. Asphyxiants. Hydrogen chloride. Small amounts of phosgene. Aldehydes. Acids. Ketones. Toxic vapors. Formaldehyde.				
SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA				
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Ingestion, absorption, inhalation				
ACUTE EFFECTS				
Inhalation: Narcosis, dizziness, vomiting, nausea, loss of coordination. Visual impairment. Severe irritation. Loss of balance. Unconscious, coma, respiratory failure. Olfactory fatigue. Pneumonitis. Central nervous system depression. Death				
Eye Contact: Loss of sight. Severe irritation. Chemical burns. Lacrimation. Pain. Permanent eye damage.		Skin Absorption: Possible systematic effects. Skin Contact: Chemical burns. Irritation. Chapping. Dermatitis. Edema. Erythema. Scaling.		
Ingestion: Vomiting, headache, loss of consciousness. Central nervous system depression. Irritation of gastrointestinal tract. Death. Burns of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Pulmonary aspiration hazard if vomiting occurs. Blindness.				
CHRONIC EFFECTS: Causes burns to exposed tissue. Headache. Mental confusion. Depression. Fatigue. Loss of appetite. Nausea. Vomiting. Cough. Loss of sense of balance. Visual disturbance. Dermatitis. Toxic effects of methanol are accumulative and effect the nervous system, especially the optic nerve. These symptoms may linger for several days after overexposures.				
Other Health Hazards: A 1985 NTP, 2 year animal inhalation study report on Methylene Chloride states that there is "clear evidence of carcinogenicity" in mice and female rats. Experience in industry has shown no increased incidences of cancer of any type in the worker population. Persons with agina or heart disease should not be exposed to Methylene Chloride.				
EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES				
Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Washing eyes within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness.				
Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Immediately wash skin with soap and water. Destroy contaminated shoes.				
Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.				
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Do not give liquids. Small amounts may accidentally enter the mouth, should be rinsed out until no taste of this product remains.				
Notes to Physician: Methylene Chloride overexposure can produce elevated carboxyhemoglobin.				
SECTION 6 - CONTROL AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES				
Respiratory Protection (specify type): Supplied-air respirator approved by NIOSH in areas of high concentrations.				
Protective Gloves: Consult the glove manufacturer for the most appropriate glove material.		Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles. Face shield.		
Ventilation Requirements: General (mechanical) room ventilation to maintain vapor levels below TLV is expected to be satisfactory. Special, local ventilation is needed at points where vapors or mists are expected to escape to the work place air.				
Other Protective Clothing & Equipment: Eye bath and safety shower. Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact. Chemically resistant shoes or boots. Decontaminate clothing before reuse.				
SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE				
Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Spilled Or Released: Contact local authorities				
Waste Disposal Methods: Reclamation in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Incineration in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.				

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling & Storage: DANGER!! May be fatal if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. Harmful, if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes severe eye and skin burns. Causes eye and skin irritation. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Store in tightly closed container. Store in cool, dry and ventilated areas. Do not take internally. Equipment and containers should be bonded and grounded when transferring or using material. Empty containers should not be exposed to fire, sparks, or flame as residual vapors may be explosive. For industrial use only. May cause blindness if swallowed. Hazardous carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with food and beverage products in enclosed spaces and can cause death. Follow beverage products in enclosed spaces and can cause death. Follow appropriate tank entry procedures. Use explosion proof electrical fixtures. Persons with agina or heart disease should not be exposed.

Other Precautions &/or Special Hazards: Do not ingest. Caustic reacts with reducing sugars such as fructose, lactose, maltose, galactose, levulose, and arabinose form carbon monoxide. While the potential for worker exposure to carbon monoxide may be small, a potential does exist during cleaning of certain dairy and possibly other industrial equipment. Empty containers should be shipped in accordance with supplier's recommendations. Return shipments should comply with all federal, state, and DOT regulations. All residual material should be removed from containers prior to disposal. Contact lenses should not be worn.

We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind.

****** Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen. [a] NTP [b] IARC Monograph [c] OSHA [d] Not Listed [e] Animal Data Only