



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: DIEDRICH TECHNOLOGIES, INC. 7373 S. 6TH ST. OAK CREEK, WI 53154

EMERGENCY PHONE NO. 414-764-0058

PRODUCT NAME: 505 SPECIAL COATINGS STRIPPER

4-92

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS NO.	HFPA CODE	TLV	PEL
Methylene Chloride 75-09-2	1/0/0/-	100 ppm	500 ppm

PERCENTAGE CONTENT OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS WITHIN THE SECRET FURNISHMENT TO HAZARDOUS REGULATIONS. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 311 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 AND 40 CFR PART 311 APPLY.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F)	150-400°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O)	1.09
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg)	350	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME	72
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.9	EVAPORATION RATE (But Acet=1)	14.5
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Moderate	APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Viscous, white opaque Ether like odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (°F): No flash point to boiling

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray/fog. Avoid use of a direct water stream.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not allow access to fire area without proper protective equipment. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied breathing apparatus. Exposed containers, surrounding equipment and structures exposed to fire should be cooled with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: At high temperature, methylene chloride can decompose, giving off hydrogen chloride gas, phosgene, and other toxic substances and irritating vapors. Vapors can be ignited by high energy ignition source.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion.

CARCINOGEN INFORMATION: NTP study found methylene chloride to produce tumors in some laboratory mice.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: No applicable information found.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: The following effects have been observed in laboratory animals: Brain and nervous system damage, damage to eyes, lungs, kidneys and spleen, liver abnormalities and anemia.

Possible cause of the following in humans: Cardiac abnormality, confusion, depression,

fatigue, headaches, appetite loss, nausea, vomiting, cough, impairment of vision and balance. May be diarrhea, urine suppression, facial swelling, blood in urine and jaundice. Severe overexposure can cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and even death in extreme cases.

CHRONIC: Repeated or prolonged exposure to high concentrations can cause neural dysfunction. Can elevate carboxyhemoglobin level. Toxic hazards can be increased by alcohol consumption, smoking, the presence of carbon monoxide and performance of heavy labor.

EYE CONTACT: Severe persistent irritation results for direct contact with liquid.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with skin will result in severe irritation, reddening, drying and cracking of affected skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dermatitis.

INHALATION: Exposure to high concentrations or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be slightly irritating to mucous membranes, cause dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness and even asphyxiation. Exposure may also lead to kidney and lung damage and possible death.

INGESTION: Ingestion of liquid may result in vomiting; aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as contact with lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. Can cause irritation of gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Because the body metabolizes methylene chloride to carbon monoxide, the oxygen carrying capacity of blood will be reduced. May be fatal if swallowed.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with copious amounts of water. Lifting both upper and lower lids to insure thorough rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Keep victim warm and quiet, seek immediate medical attention. DO NOT GIVE STIMULANTS, epinephrine or ephedrine may affect the heart with fatal results.

INGESTION: If conscious, immediately induce vomiting by giving two glasses of water and striking a finger down the throat. Keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs, administer additional water. Seek immediate medical attention.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with open flames, electric arc and hot surfaces.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Oxidizing or reducing agents; alkalis, water, moist air, titanium, aluminum, pure oxygen, alkali metals, chromic anhydride, lead perchlorate and perchloric acids.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Exposure to high temperatures or open flames generate hydrogen chloride and small amounts of phosgene and chloride, carbon monoxide, and other unidentified organic compounds.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL, LEAK AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES:

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Use proper protective equipment. Shut off source of leak only if safe to do so. Dike area to contain spill. Sweep, mop, wipe or soak up immediately. Use Driedrich Neutra-Soak "g" or other noncombustible absorbent such as clay or vermiculite for diking and absorption; place in drums for proper disposal. Flush area with water to remove any residue; dispose of flush solutions in drums. Keep out of water supply.

SMALL SPILLS: Soak up with Driedrich Neutra-Soak "g" or other noncombustible absorbent such as clay or vermiculite and place in drums for proper disposal. Flush area with water to remove residue; dispose of flush solution in drums.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Allow solvent to evaporate to atmosphere at safe distance from inhabited buildings. Dispose of in a facility approved under RCRA regulations for hazardous waste and in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Below 500 ppm - none. Respiratory protection required in the absence of environmental control. For levels up to 2A for 1/2 hour or less, a suitable full face mask with organic canister should be used. Above 2A and for emergencies, use a self contained breathing apparatus. Overexposure prevention must be in compliance with 29CFR 1910.134.

VENTILATION:

Provide sufficient general and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). Ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below the TLV. Vapors are heavier than air, exhaust a floor level.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:

Wear full body protective chemical resistant clothing as required to prevent skin contact.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Solvent resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber.

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations. OSHA regulations may permit alternative safety glass, consult with your local safety supplier.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Solvent resistant boots and headgear, safety shower and eyewash.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Exercise reasonable care and caution. Avoid breathing vapors, store in cool place.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

*Note to physician: Overexposure to many of the chlorinated solvents especially if accompanied by anoxia, may temporarily increase cardiac irritability. Maintain adequate oxygenation until recovery. Avoid sympathomimetic amines, such as epinephrine, which may precipitate arrhythmias.

Methylene Chloride type stripper residue must not be allowed to go into the soil because, it will not evaporate out of the soil and is not biodegradable. Contain and collect washoff residue with plastic sheets or canvas tarps. Do not roll up active material, allow 24-48 hours for the methylene chloride to evaporate/dissipate. When odor is no longer evident, the residue is inactive and can be disposed of according to local

regulations. Conduct a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test for lead before disposal of liquid or solid waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ASSIST IN MEETING DMR, EPA, OSHA REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES ON PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN (PPC):

When removing lead based paint, the lead particles must be collected, handled and disposed of as hazardous waste. There several ways of containing and collecting these lead particles.

1. Catch and collect all runoff (chemical, paint and water). Place in approved hazardous waste containers, and dispose of per regulation at approved dumpsite. Haybales or sandbags may be used to channel, contain or collect/absorb residue.

2. Collect all runoff in reservoir type containment, A.B.D. water to evaporate off, then place remaining sludge containing paint and chemical, in approved containers and dispose of per regulations. Label drums "CAUTION: PAINT REMOVAL RESIDUE, MAY CONTAIN LEAD PARTICLES".

3. Scrape off-sludge containing dissolved paint and chemicals and immediately place in approved containers. Then wash surface with pressured water. Removed sludge should be disposed of per regulations.

4. Construct a filter system at the base of the wall consisting of alternating layers of perforated plastic sheets and hay. The filter should be 3 to 4 layers deep with several inches of hay per layer. Wash the wall with pressured water and allow this to pass through the filter. The paint sludge and lead particles will collect on the plastic and hay. The liquid can then pass through and soak into the ground or be directed towards a sanitary sewer. (For further dilution properties feed 2 garden hoses running water into the residue, runoff to sanitary systems only, not storm sewers.) This liquid can safely pass through a treatment facility. The plastic and hay should be rolled up, placed in 55 gal drums and a licensed waste hauler is paid to dispose of it properly.

5. If doing paint removal near a well supplying drinking water, runoff must be diverted away to a minimum of 50 ft. from well opening.

6. Residue materials will not evaporate if collected in pails or drums.

LEGENDS:

0 - LEAST 1 - SLIGHT 2 - MODERATE 3 - HIGH 4 - EXTREME

N.D. = NOT DETERMINED N.A. = NOT AVAILABLE N/A = NOT APPLICABLE

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