



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

prepared 10/26/10

Akzo Nobel Paints

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WOOD STRIPPER

FLD138

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 3)

Primary route(s) of exposure : Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure :

Inhalation : Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, severe respiratory tract irritation, respiratory tract burns, liver damage, convulsions.

Skin contact : Irritation of skin. This material may cause burns on contact. This material is corrosive and may cause burns on contact. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, severe skin irritation or burns. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, kidney damage.

Eye contact : Irritation of eyes, this material is corrosive and may cause burns on contact. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, severe eye irritation or burns, corneal injury, blindness.

Ingestion : Ingestion may cause drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, central nervous system stimulation. Vomiting of blood and mucosa burns of the mouth, throat, stomach, severe irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach, liver damage, kidney damage, convulsions.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure : Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, liver disorders, nervous system disorders.

FIRST-AID MEASURES

(ANSI Section 4)

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty.

Skin contact : Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes and belts.

Eye contact : Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

Ingestion : If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

(ANSI Section 5)

Fire extinguishing media : Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.

Fire fighting procedures : Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Sodium oxide.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(ANSI Section 6)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled : Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Spills may be collected

with absorbent materials. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

(ANSI Section 7)

Handling and storage : Store below 100f (38c). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep from freezing.

Other precautions : Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection : Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

Ventilation : Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors.

Personal protective equipment : Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield, apron, boots.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

(ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions : Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

Materials to avoid : Oxidizers, acids, bases, halogens, metals, peroxides, metal salts, halogenated compounds, combustible materials. Reactive metals

Conditions to avoid : Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, freezing, sparks, open flame, exposure to light, ignition sources. Contact with combustible materials

Hazardous polymerization : May occur will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information : This material is corrosive; avoid contact. Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Contact with eyes may cause permanent injury. Notice - 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. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney.

Carcinogenicity : Contains a chemical which is a possible cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. D-limonene has been shown to cause kidney tumors in male rats in a national toxicology program (NTP) study. These tumors were associated with a specific protein, alpha-2u- microglobulin. Because humans do not produce this protein, d-limonene has not been classified as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive effects : No reproductive effects are anticipated

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which Akzo Nobel Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. Akzo Nobel Paints shall not be responsible for the use of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of your employees and the users of this material. Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR1910.1200.

Physical Data

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMIS	DOT, proper shipping name
FLD138	flood wood stripper	9.00	830.52	95.13	none	212-380	311	UN2922,corrosive liquids,toxic,n.o.s., (sodium hydroxide,alcohol),8(6.1),PGII

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	FLD138
d-glycero-d-gulo-heptonic acid, sodium salt (1:1)	sodium glucoheptonate	13007-85-7	1-5
sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	5-10
2-propanol,1-(2-butoxy-1-methylethoxy)-	dipropylene glycol butyl ether	29911-28-2	5-10
propanol, (2-methoxymethylethoxy)-	dpg monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	1-5
water	water	7732-18-5	60-70
2-furanmethanol	furfuryl alcohol	98-00-0	10-20

Chemical Hazard Data

(ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC					
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S					H	M	N	I	O
sodium glucoheptonate	13007-85-7	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	not est.	not est.	2 mg/m3	not est.	2 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n
dipropylene glycol butyl ether	29911-28-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
dpg monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	100 ppm	150 ppm	not est.	y	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	y	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
furfuryl alcohol	98-00-0	10 ppm	15 ppm	not est.	y	50 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

Footnotes:

C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.

n/a=not applicable

not est=not established

CC=CERCLA Chemical

ppm=parts per million

mg/m3=milligrams per cubic meter

Sup Conf=Supplier Confidential

S2=Sara Section 302 EHS

S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical

S.R.Std.=Supplier Recommended Standard

H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant

P=Pollutant, S=Severe Pollutant

Carcinogenicity Listed By:

N=NTP, I=IARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no

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