

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Aircraft Remover

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Printed: 01/25/2006

Revision: 04/22/2005

Date Created: 04/19/2005

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: GAR343
Product Name: Aircraft Remover
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: W. M. Barr
 2105 Channel Avenue
 Memphis, TN 38113
Phone Number: (901)775-0100
Emergency Contact: 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346
Information: W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892
Web site address: www.wmbarr.com
Preparer Name: Barry Henson 901-775-0100 Ext: 252

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Percentage	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	60.0 -90.0 %	25 ppm	50 ppm	
2. Methanol	67-56-1	2.0 -10.0 %	200 ppm	200 ppm	
3. Tall Oil Acostix	NA	1.0 -5.0 %			
4. POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA-(NONYLPHENYL)-OMEGA-HYDR	9016-45-9	1.0 -3.0 %			
5.	NA	1.0 -10.0 %			
6. Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	5.0 -15.0 %			
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	125 ppm (15 min)			
2. Methanol	67-56-1			250 ppm	
3. Tall Oil Acostix	NA				
4. POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA-(NONYLPHENYL)-OMEGA-HYDR	9016-45-9				
5.	NA				
6. Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6				

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger! Poison. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Vapor harmful. Eye and skin irritant.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Inhalation Acute Exposure Effects:

Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness; headache; watering of eyes; injuries to mucous membranes; irritation of the throat and respiratory tract; nausea; numbness in fingers, arms and legs; bronchospasm; hot flashes; tissue damage; spotted vision; dilation of pupils; increase of carboxyhemoglobin levels, which can cause stress to the cardiovascular system; arm, leg, and chest pains; depression of the central nervous system; bronchitis; pulmonary edema; chemical pneumonitis; difficulty breathing; vomiting; visual disturbances; giddiness; intoxication; sleepiness; cough and dyspnea; cold, clammy, extremities, and diarrhea. Severe overexposure may cause irregular or rapid heartbeat; convulsions; unconsciousness; and death. Elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

This product is a skin irritant. May be absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation; burns; blisters; tissue destruction; drying and defatting of skin, and dermatitis. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation. Vapors and mist can irritate moist skin.

Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation and pain; conjunctivitis of eyes; corneal ulcerations of the eye; burns; and blindness. Vapors and mist can irritate eyes.

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Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects

Poison. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May be fatal or cause blindness. May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach; headache; nausea; dizziness; stupor; liver, kidney and heart damage; depression of the central nervous system; narcosis; burning of esophagus, stomach, mouth and throat; vomiting; gastrointestinal irritation; diarrhea; abdominal pain; collapse; and death. May be corrosive to mouth and throat. May produce symptoms listed under inhalation. Liquid aspirated into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and systemic effects.

Chronic Exposure Effects

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause headache; conjunctivitis; gastric disturbances; skin irritation; permanent central nervous system changes; decreased response to visual and auditory stimulation; visual impairment or blindness; hallucinations; changes in blood; blood disorders; kidney, liver or pancreatic damage; insomnia; giddiness; and death. May cause additional symptoms listed under inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases of the blood, skin, eyes, liver, kidneys, lungs; cardiovascular, pulmonary, and respiratory systems; alcoholism; and rhythm disorders of the heart.

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation

If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to air free of vapors. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration until medical assistance can be rendered.

Skin Contact

Wash with soap and large quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation from contact persists.

Eye Contact

Flush with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Call your poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately for instructions to induce vomiting.

Note to Physician

Poison. This product contains methanol and methylene chloride. 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. Adrenalin should never be given to a person overexposed to methylene chloride. Call your local poison control center for further information.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt:

N.A.

Explosive Limits:

LEL:

UEL:

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

Contact of liquid or vapor with flame or hot surfaces will produce toxic gases and a corrosive residue that will cause deterioration of metal.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Clean-up

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area.

Small Spills

Take up liquid with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large Spills

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Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal.

Waste Disposal

Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry place. Exposure to high temperatures or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to leak or swell. Once opened, remover should be used within six months or discarded to avoid can deterioration. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For OSHA controlled work place and other regular users. Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV. For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus for chlorinated solvent vapors. A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with chemicals.

Protective Gloves

Wear impermeable gloves. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded. Promptly remove clothing that becomes soiled with product.

Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure. A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area. Wash hands thoroughly after use. Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use. Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

Ventilation

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent build up of vapors. Open all windows and doors. Use only with a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea, or eye-watering, STOP ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	☐ Gas	☒ Liquid	☐ Solid
Flash Pt:	N.A. Method:		
Explosive Limits:	LEL:	UEL:	
Specific Gravity:	1.1683 - 1.1985		
VOC / Volume:	159.0000		
Appearance and Odor			

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable ☐ Stable ☒

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents; strong caustics; strong alkalis; oxygen; nitrogen peroxide; chemically active metals such as aluminum and magnesium; sodium; potassium; and nitric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Thermal decomposition may produce hydrogen chloride; chlorine gas; small quantities of phosgene; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; formaldehyde; and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will occur ☐ Will not occur ☒

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur

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11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information
Carcinogenicity/Other Information
Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

Ecological Information

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)
DOT Proper Shipping Name
DOT Packing Group:

II

15. Regulatory Information

No data available.

16. Other Information

Additional Information About This Product

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make an independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.