

Material Safety Data Sheet

PERMA•CRETE®

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:

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SECTION I-PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PERMA•STRIP REMOVER

SECTION II-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Approx. %
DICHLOROMETHANE	75-09-2	50 PPM	50 PPM	80-85
METHANOL	67-56-1	200 PPM	200 PPM	10-15
ETHANOL, 2 AMINO	141-43-5	3 PPM	PPM	0.1-2
PROPRIETARY WETTERS	26264-05-1	None Est.	None Est.	0.1-2
NON-HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	None Est.	None Est.	0.1-2	

NOTE: The majority of ingredients used in PERMA•STRIP REMOVER are TSCA listed. The majority of ingredients are regulated under Section 313 of Title III of SARA of 1986, and 40 CFR 372.45. The majority of the ingredients are regulated as a TTO (Total Toxic Organic under 40 CFR 13.02). The majority of the ingredients are regulated as a hazardous substance per 40 CFR 302 or 40 CFR 372.65.

SECTION III-PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT:	93° to 113°F	APPEARANCE:	Clear to Light Amber
VAPOR PRESSURE (Form.):	<310mmHg at STP	pH (10% Solution):	8.7
VAPOR DENSITY (Calculated):	2.5 (Air=1)	EVAPORATION	
MELTING POINT:	Approx. -30°C	RATE (Butyl Acetate=1):	.06
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Partially miscible	ODOR:	Methylene Chloride
SP. GRAVITY 60°F:	1.21	SURFACE TENSION:	30 to 40 dynes/cm

SECTION IV-FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Pensky-Martens CC):	None to boiling
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR:	Not established
EXTINGUISHER MEDIA:	Water Spray, Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, and/or Foam.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Fire fighter should have eye protection and wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

SECTION V-HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation: Yes Skin: Yes Ingestion: Yes

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS LISTED AS A CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN:

National Toxicology Program: Methylene Chloride IARC Monographs: Methylene Chloride
OSHA Regulated: Yes

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Exposure: Detectable odor

Acute Overexposure:

SKIN: Irritation of skin, with prolonged or repeated exposure potentially causing defatting and dermatitis. **EYES:** Irritation of the eye, redness, tearing, and blurred vision. **INGESTION:** Can cause gastro-intestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, possible blindness and death. **INHALATION:** Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, increases in the carboxyhemoglobin concentration of the blood, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.

Chronic Overexposure:

Over exposure to the components of this material has apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, lung damage, kidney damage, eye damage, spleen damage, brain damage and nervous system damage. Over exposure to the components of this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects on humans: Eye damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational over exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Over exposure to methylene chloride can raise the level of carbon monoxide in the blood causing cardiovascular stress. Methylene chloride has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Results of laboratory animal tests show that methylene chloride produced benign tumors in rats exposed to 500 ppm, and cancer in rats and mice exposed to 1,500 ppm and higher, but not in hamsters. Limited epidemiology studies failed to show tumorigenic response in plant workers. Consequently, methylene chloride may not pose a measurable cancer risk to man when handled as recommended. Risk to health depends on level and duration of exposure. Laboratory animal studies to evaluate potential birth defects and effects on reproduction show a low degree of maternal and embryotoxicity at 4,500 ppm, no teratological effects and no effects on reproduction at concentrations of 4,500 and 1,225 ppm.

FIRST AID:

INHALATION: Move to fresh air and avoid breathing fumes. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention immediately. Do not give stimulants. Epinephrine or ephedrine may adversely effect the heart with fatal results.

EYES: Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes while lifting eyelids and rolling eyes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Wash promptly with soap and water for at least 3 times. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use. May dry out skin.

INGESTION: Get medical attention. If conscious give one glass of water. Contact physician or poison control center immediately to determine the need to induce vomiting with ipecac syrup.

SECTION VI-REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY : Strong Acids and/or Oxidizers
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High Temperatures
**HAZARDOUS
POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.
**HAZARDOUS
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Combustion produces Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Ammonia, Nitrogen Oxides, Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene and various Hydrocarbons.

SECTION VII-SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store in cool ventilated area away from ignition sources. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Do not cut open with ignition source. Temperatures in storage should not exceed 100 degrees F. Open containers carefully if at elevated temperatures. Close containers tightly after use.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid acids and Oxidizers. No smoking or eating in handling areas. The material attacks gel coatings and fiberglass board. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents of this material may be harmful or fatal.
MATERIAL RELEASE OR SPILL: Pick up spill on absorbent, non combustible material and place in covered container for disposal. Flush or wipe area with water to remove last traces.
DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL: Consult your local federal, state, county or city regulations on proper methods of disposal.

SECTION VIII-SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If the TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in the absence of proper environmental control.
VENTILATION: Provide sufficient mechanical (general or local exhaust) ventilation for areas of use to maintain exposure under TLV's.
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use chemical resistant gloves such as neoprene, polyvinyl alcohol.
EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles, safety glasses or face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye fountain or safety shower. Long sleeves, aprons or other personal clothing protection.
WORK HYGIENE PRACTICES: Avoid contact with this material. Do not wear contact lenses, eat or smoke when working with this material.

Abbreviations: N/D - Not Determined

N/A - Not Applicable

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