

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200**

Date of Prep: 01/02/06

## SECTION 1

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FOR INFORMATION:

(847) 541-5700

- SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION  
- CHEM TREC

Product Class: Mixed Solvents  
Trade Name: SUN-STRIP DL LIQUID PAINT & VARNISH  
REMOVER

Manufacturer's Code:  
NPCA HMIS:

635  
Health: 2  
Flammability: 3  
Reactivity: 0

Product Appearance and Odor: Opaque liquid with pungent odor.

## SECTION 2 -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OSHA PEL (STEL)	VAPOR PRESSURE
Hydrocarbon Wax	8002-74-2		2 mg/m3		2 mg/m3		Not applicable
Hydroxypropyl MethylCellulose	9004-65-3		Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not applicable
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1		200 PPM (SKIN)	250 PPM	200 PPM (SKIN)	250 PPM	96 MM Hg @ 20° C
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2		50 PPM Action Level (8 hr. TWA)	12.5 PPM	25 PPM	125 PPM	420 MM Hg @ 25° C.
Xylene	1330-20-7		100 PPM *(A4)	150 PPM *(A4)	100 PPM	150 PPM	7 MM Hg @ 20° C.
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4		100 PPM	125 PPM	100 PPM	125 PPM	10 MM Hg @ 68° F.

\*Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data.

## SECTION 3 -- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have trained person administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician, hospital emergency room or Poison Control Center immediately. Transport to medical attention immediately. Prompt action is essential.
Note to Physician:	Adrenalin should never be given to persons overexposed to Methylene Chloride. Overexposure to this product can produce elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels.
Emergency Medical Treatment Procedures:	This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can 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 administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

**SECTION 4 -- PHYSICAL DATA**

The following data represent approximate or typical values. They do not constitute product specifications.

Boiling Range:	104° (F) - I.B.P.	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether	% Volatile By Volume:	99+%
Weight Per Gallon:	8.65 lbs.		
Solubility in Water:	Approx. 33%		

**SECTION 5 -- FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

Flammability Classification:	Flammable liquid - Class IB
Flash Point:	Approximately 50° F. (T.C.C.)
Lower Explosive Limit:	Not established for mixture
Extinguishing Media:	Purple K dry chemical powder, aqueous film forming foam, alcohol resistant type with 6% foam proportioning equipment, or CO2.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Do not store or mix with strong oxidants. Thermal decomposition generates toxic and irritating vapors.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Firefighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with a water spray, in order to prevent pressure build-up.

## SECTION 6 -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:	Not established for mixture; see Section 2. Note: The action level for a concentration of airborne Methylene Chloride is 12.5 ppm calculated as an 8 hour TWA.
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE	
Acute:	Excessive inhalation or ingestion may produce symptoms of Central Nervous System Depression ranging from light-headedness to unconsciousness and death. Can cause headache, mental confusion, depression, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, cough, loss of sense of balance, and blindness. Exposure of the eyes and skin may produce irritation.
Chronic Effects:	Can cause headache, mental confusion, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, cough, loss of sense of balance and vision disturbances. Chronic overexposures have caused liver and kidney disease in experimental animals. Additionally, a six week inhalation study with Xylene produced hearing loss in rats. Laboratory animals exposed by various routes to high doses of Xylene have exhibited effects in liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart, blood and adrenals. This product contains Ethyl Benzene. A draft report on a study conducted by the National Toxicology program states that lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to concentrations of Ethyl Benzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentration of Ethyl Benzene (75 ppm or 250 ppm). The draft report does not address the relevance of these results to humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.
Routes of Exposure:	
Inhalation:	Major route of potential exposure. Methylene Chloride depresses the Central Nervous System. Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to Methylene Chloride and cause a substantial stress on the cardiovascular system.
Skin:	Absorption of liquid through intact skin is a possible but unlikely route of significant exposure due to irritating effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Systemic effects may also result from skin contact.
Eyes:	Liquid may cause pain, lacrimation and general inflammation.
Ingestion:	Possible route of exposure. Ingestion of methanol can cause blindness, dizziness, headache, nausea. One to four ounces of methanol can cause death. Studies in experimental animals indicate that the metabolism of Methyl Alcohol to formic acid results in metabolic acidosis and reversible or irreversible damage to the optic nerve. Ingestion of Methyl Alcohol, even in small amounts, can cause blindness and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18-24 hours. Treatment prior to onset of obvious symptoms may be lifesaving. Methanol is rapidly absorbed and emesis should be initiated early to be effective, within 30 minutes of ingestion, if possible. Administer syrup of ipecac. After the dose is given, encourage patient to take 6-8 ounces of clear, non-carbonated fluid. Dose may be repeated once if emesis does not occur within 20-30 minutes. Administration of an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal with magnesium citrate or sorbitol as a cathartic has been reported helpful.  Ethanol inhibits the formation of toxic metabolites. Ethanol therapy may prove beneficial. Maintain contact with a poison control center during all aspects of diagnosis and treatment.
Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:	Acute and chronic liver and kidney disease, chronic lung disease, anemia, coronary disease or rhythm disorders of the heart.
Carcinogenicity:	Methylene Chloride has been identified as an animal carcinogen by NTP. IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of Methylene Chloride to experimental animals, and inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of Methylene Chloride to humans, resulting in an IARC classification of 2B. Methylene Chloride is listed on the IARC and NTP carcinogen lists, but not by OSHA. ACGIH classifies Methylene Chloride as an A3 animal carcinogen. Other components are not listed as carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Xylene is not known to be mutagenic, carcinogenic or a skin sensitizer. However, the available experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Xylene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.
Target Organs:	A six week inhalation study with Xylene produced hearing loss in rats. Laboratory animals exposed by various routes to high doses of Xylene have exhibited effects in liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart, blood and adrenals.
Developmental:	Xylene produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of Xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions.

## SECTION 7 -- REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, open flame or electrical arcs.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Avoid contacting this product with pure oxygen, alkalis, nitrogen peroxide, sodium, potassium and other oxidizers and reactive metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	At high temperatures this product decomposes to give off hydrogen chloride vapor and small quantities of other toxic and irritating vapors, including phosgene and chlorine.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Not known to occur.

**SECTION 8 -- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Remove ignition sources, evacuate area, avoid breathing vapor or contact with liquid. Recover free liquid or stop leak if possible. Dike large spills and use absorbent material for small spills. Keep spilled material out of sewers, ditches and bodies of water. Avoid contaminating ground and surface waters.

Waste disposal method: Send to a licensed reclaimer or incinerator. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 9 -- SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION**

Respiratory Protection:	Not required under normal use. Use a NIOSH approved respirator where mist, spray or vapor is generated and exceeds PEL.
Ventilation:	Do not use in closed or confined space. Open doors and/or windows. Use ventilation to maintain exposure levels below occupational exposure levels (See Section 2).
Protective Gloves:	Wear solvent-resistant gloves such as Viton, Polyvinyl Alcohol or Polyfluorinated Polyethylene.
Eye Protection:	Chemical goggles and/or face shield should be worn where splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn.
Other Protective Equipment:	Impervious clothing or boots, if needed. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**SECTION 10 -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

Dept. of Labor Storage Category:	Flammable liquid - Class 1B.
Hygienic Practices:	Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using rest room.
Additional Precautions:	<p>Do not store where Zinc or Aluminum are used. Ground containers when transferring liquid to prevent static accumulations and discharge.</p> <p>Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1720 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).</p>
Empty Container Warning:	"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to supplier or disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations

## SECTION 11 -- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

TOXIC CHEMICAL	CAS #	APPROXIMATE % BY WEIGHT
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	52.86%
Methanol	67-56-1	25.50%
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1330-20-7	17.85%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	3.82%

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health, Fire.

Common Names: PVR, Slightly viscous blend of solvents/thickeners.

California Proposition 65: This product Ethyl Benzene, Methylene Chloride and may contain trace amounts of Benzene and Toluene- which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65.

TRANSPORTATION (U.S. DOT land transportation in packages of 119 gallons or less.

U.S. D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, Toxic, NOS (Contains Dichloromethane, Methanol)

U.S. D.O.T. Hazard Class 3,(Subsidiary Hazard 6.1)

U.S. D.O.T. Packing Group: II

U.S. D.O.T. I.D. Number: UN 1992

U.S. D.O.T. Hazardous Substance: Dichloromethane, RQ: 1000 lbs.  
Xylenes (mixed) RQ 100 lbs.  
Methanol RQ 5000 lbs.  
Ethyl Benzene RQ 1000 lbs.  
RQ of mixture 560 lbs.

\*Refer to 49 CFR for additional information. Exceptions or exemptions may exist for smaller quantities.