



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: Mighty Comprehensive Remover
Product Code: DL2001
Product Class: Specialty Adhesive Remover
Manufacturer/Supplier: Mighty Distributing System of America
650 Engineering Drive
Norcross, GA 30092
Telephone: 800-829-3900
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

Date Prepared: October 4, 2015
Date of Review/Update:

Section 2: Hazard Identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200:

GHS Hazard Symbols:



GHS Classification: Flammable Liquid 2, Aspiration Toxicity 1, Eye and Skin Irritant 2b,
Signal Word: Danger

GHS Hazard Statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 Causes skin irritation
H320 Causes eye

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P235 + P410 Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: See Section 5 for extinguishing media.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to appropriate waste disposal facility, in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Eye: Eye irritant with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.
Skin: Skin irritant. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).
Ingestion: Harmful or fatal if swallowed and enters airways. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include burning of the mouth, esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and central nervous system (CNS) effects. Aspiration can be fatal.
Inhalation: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause Central Nervous System depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to light petroleum products with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Dermatitis. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to light petroleum products with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

HMIS Rating: Health - 1 Fire - 4 Reactivity - 0 Personal Protection - C
0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

| <u>Chemical Name</u> | <u>CAS Number</u> | <u>% Range</u> | <u>OSHA PEL</u> | <u>ACGIH TLV</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Petroleum Hydrocarbon | 64742-89-8 | 70.0 | 500ppm | 400ppm |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 15.0 | 100ppm | 100ppm |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 15.0 | 200ppm | 100ppm |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 5.0 | 100ppm | 100ppm |

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of soap and water. Do not use ointments. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. Place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin CPR. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician:

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric leverage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosive Properties: Flash Point: <70 / TCC Flammable Limits: LEL / UEL: Not Determined

Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog

Special Firefighting Procedures:

Use extinguishing media. Do not use water jet (frothing possible). Use water with caution. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. Water may be ineffective in fighting the fire. Water spray to cool containers or protect personnel. Use with caution. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. As in any fire, wear SCBA, pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors/dust may cause flash fire or explosion. Flammable liquid and vapors. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Empty containers retain product 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, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Also, do not reuse container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof or hand pump). Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent additional discharge of material if able to do so safely. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed materials. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stay upwind of spill. Use water mist or spray to disperse vapors. Ventilate spill area. Use only non-combustible material for clean-up. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid breathing vapor, fumes or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. When transferring, follow proper grounding procedures. Use spark-resistant tools. Do not load into compartments adjacent to heated cargo. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after containers are emptied because they may retain product residues. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Material accumulates static charge (ignition source). Use only in a well ventilated area. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where this material is used. Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Protect from direct sunlight. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Store containers in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Respirator Protection: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

Ventilation: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product.

Skin Protection: Wear long sleeves when contact is likely to occur. Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g. acid suit) and boots are required. Wear impervious gloves to prevent contact with the skin. Safety shower.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield. Eyewash facility

