

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Goof Off Cleaner VOC Compliant

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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 2410
Product Name: Goof Off Cleaner VOC Compliant
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: W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100
Intended Use: Multi-Purpose Remover for grease, tar, ink, paint, adhesive, etc.
Synonyms

FG603, FG612, FG631, FG650, FG651, FG653, FG654, FG656, FG657, FG683, FG653Temp, FG656Temp, FG654Temp, FG612Temp, FG631Temp, FG657Temp, 2410B, FG650S, FG690

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

WARNING! Extremely Flammable!

Causes serious eye and skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation and drowsiness or dizziness. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - may enter lungs and cause damage. May cause damage to Central Nervous System (CNS), Blood and/or Immune System, Liver/Heptatoxin, Kidney/Nephrotoxin via inhalation and/or ingestion. May cause cancer via inhalation. May be harmful if swallowed. Flammable liquid and vapor.

Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors and/or spray. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective eye/face protection. Wear protective gloves. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

GHS:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure - Category 3
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Aspiration - Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Category 5
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Flammable Liquid - Category 1

Australia Hazard Classification: Hazardous Substance; Dangerous Goods

New Zealand: This product is classified as hazardous according to the HSNO Chemical Classification Information Database.

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OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

INHALATION:

ACUTE (IMMEDIATE): Causes respiratory tract irritation.

CHRONIC (DELAYED): May be harmful if inhaled.

SKIN:

ACUTE (IMMEDIATE): Causes skin irritation.

CHRONIC (DELAYED): May cause defatting of skin after prolonged or repeated exposure. This product can be absorbed through skin.

EYE:

ACUTE (IMMEDIATE): Causes severe eye irritation.

CHRONIC (DELAYED): No Data Available

INGESTION:

ACUTE (IMMEDIATE): May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - may enter lungs and cause damage.

CHRONIC (DELAYED): May be harmful if ingested.

ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Skin/Dermal, Eye/Ocular, Ingestion/Oral

TARGET ORGANS: Central Nervous System (CNS), Blood and/or Immune System, Liver, Kidney

Recommended Exposure Limits

Europe

" Acetone (67-64-1): TWAs: (500 ppm TWA; 1210 mg/m³ TWA)

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 442 mg/m³ TWA) | STELs: (200 ppm STEL; 884 mg/m³ STEL) | Skin Absorbers: (possibility of significant uptake through the skin)

" Xylene (1330-20-7): TWAs: (50 ppm TWA; 221 mg/m³ TWA) | STELs: (100 ppm STEL; 442 mg/m³ STEL) | Skin Absorbers: (possibility of significant uptake through the skin)

US STATE CALIFORNIA

" Acetone (67-64-1): PELs: (750 ppm PEL; 1780 mg/m³ PEL) | STELs: (1000 ppm STEL; 2400 mg/m³ STEL) | Ceilings: (3000 ppm Ceiling)

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): PELs: (100 ppm PEL; 435 mg/m³ PEL) | STELs: (125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m³ STEL)

" Xylene (1330-20-7): PELs: (100 ppm PEL; 435 mg/m³ PEL) | STELs: (150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m³ STEL) | Ceilings: (300 ppm Ceiling)

United States - OSHA

" Acetone (67-64-1): TWAs: (1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m³ TWA) | TWAs: (750 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m³ TWA) | STELs (Short Term Exposure Limits): (1000 ppm STEL; 2400 mg/m³ STEL (The acetone STEL does not apply to the cellulose acetate fiber industry. It is in effect for all other sectors))

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA) | TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA) | STELs (Short Term Exposure Limits): (125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m³ STEL)

" Xylene (1330-20-7): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA) | TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA) | STELs (Short Term Exposure Limits): (150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m³ STEL)

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United States - ACGIH

" Acetone (67-64-1): TWAs: (500 ppm TWA) | STELs: (750 ppm STEL) | Carcinogens: (A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen) | TLV Basis - Critical Effects: (irritation) | BEIs: (Acetone in urine: 50 mg/L, end of shift (Ns))

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA) | STELs: (125 ppm STEL) | Carcinogens: (A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans) | TLV Basis - Critical Effects: (irritation; CNS) | BEIs: (Mandelic acid in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine, end of shift at end of workweek (Ns); Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air: (Sq)) | Notice of Intended Changes (BEIs): (Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine, end of shift at end of workweek (Ns, Sq); Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air: not critical (Sq))

" Xylene (1330-20-7): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA) | STELs: (150 ppm STEL) | Carcinogens: (A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen) | TLV Basis - Critical Effects: (irritation) | BEIs: (Methylhippuric acids in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine, end of shift)

United States - NIOSH

" Acetone (67-64-1): TWAs: (250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA)

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): STELs: (125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m3 STEL) | TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA)

New Zealand

" Acetone (67-64-1): TWAs: (500 ppm TWA; 1185 mg/m3 TWA) | STELs: (1000 ppm STEL; 2375 mg/m3 STEL)

" Benzene, ethyl- (100-41-4): TWAs: (100 ppm TWA; 434 mg/m3 TWA) | STELs: (125 ppm STEL; 543 mg/m3 STEL)

" Xylene (1330-20-7): TWAs: (50 ppm TWA; 217 mg/m3 TWA) |

Australia

Acetone: 500 ppm TWA, 1000 ppm STEL

Ethyl Benzene: 100 ppm TWA, 125 ppm STEL

Xylene (1330-20-7): 80 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Skin and Respiratory Conditions

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Acetone {2-Propanone}	67-64-1	60.0 -100.0 %
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	10.0 -30.0 %
3. Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	7.0 -13.0 %
4. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	3.0 -7.0 %
5. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether {2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol {(a glycol ether)}	112-34-5	1.0 -5.0 %
6. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	0.1 -1.0 %
7. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	0.1 -1.0 %
8. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	0.0 -0.1 %
9. Benzene {Benzol; Phenyl hydride}	71-43-2	0.0 -0.1 %
10. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy- {Ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, (a glycol ether)}	111-76-2	0.0 -0.1 %

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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
11. n-Butyl alcohol {1-Butanol}	71-36-3	0.0 -0.1 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

INHALATION: Move injured person into fresh air and keep person calm under observation. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention, if symptoms develop or persist.

EYE: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. If medical assistance is not immediately available, flush an additional 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth with water. Give one or two glasses of water. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of medical personnel. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician

Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification:	NFPA Class IB
Flash Pt:	0.00 F (-17.8 C) Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
Explosive Limits:	LEL: 1 % UEL: 13 %

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn out gear. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

None known.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam and/or water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Use self-containing breathing apparatus or air-mask for large spills in a confined area. Avoid contact with eyes.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Ventilate the area. Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Remove all sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Do not allow spilled material to enter waterways.

CONTAINMENT/CLEAN-UP MEASURES: Wipe, scrape or soak up in an inert material and put in a container for disposal. See section 7, "Handling and Storage", for proper container and storage procedures.