

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Benco Sales, Inc., P.O. Box 3649, Crossville, TN 38557**  
**Emergency Phone: 931-484-9578 24 Hour Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053**  
**Product Name: BENCO #B7 INDUSTRIAL PAINT REMOVER**

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION:

General or Generic ID: Chlorinated Hydrocarbon, Alcohol Blend  
 Trade Name: Benco #B7  
 Hazard Classification: Corrosive Liquid  
 DOT Shipping Name: Paint Related Material.8.UN3066,II

2. HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

| INGREDIENT                         | PEL(OSHA) | TWA(OSHA) | APPROX% |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Dichloromethane                    | 25 ppm    | 25 ppm    | 70      |
| Methanol                           | 200 ppm   | 200 ppm   | 8-15    |
| 2-Butoxyethanol                    | 50 ppm    | 25 ppm    | 1-5     |
| 2-Methoxymethylethoxypropanol      | 25 ppm    | 25 ppm    | 1-5     |
| 2,6-di-tert-butyl-para-cresol      | N/A       | N/A       | <1      |
| Sodium Hydroxide                   | N/A       | N/A       | 1-3     |
| Biodegradable Wetting Agents & Wax | N/A       | N/A       | 1-5     |

NOTE: Dichloromethane, and Methanol are subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and 40CFR Part 372, which apply to businesses with 10 or more employees. Please call Benco regarding reporting quantities at 800-632-3626.

3. PHYSICAL DATA:

|                  |                |                   |             |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Boiling Point:   | 104F (Initial) | Vapor Pressure:   | <300 mm Hg  |
| Vapor Density:   | 2.93 (Air=1)   | Percent Volatile: | >95%        |
| Specific Gravity | 1.18           | VOC Content:      | 219 grams/l |

Odor: Typical Methylene Chloride

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

Flash Point: None to boiling point Lower Explosive Limit: Unknown

Extinguishing Media: Water Fog

Fire and Explosion Hazards: May form flammable vapor-air mixtures at temperatures above ambient. Lower temperatures decrease the difficulty of ignition.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

5. HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

Effects of Overexposure:

Eyes: Can cause severe irritation and corneal injury. Vapors may also irritate eyes. Injury intensifies with extended contact.

Skin: Prolonged or repeated exposure will cause a burn. The burn will intensify with extended contact.

Skin Absorption: A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blindness, and even death. If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

Inhalation: Major route of potential exposure. Dichloromethane depresses the central nervous system. Concentrations between 900-1,000 ppm may cause dizziness or drunkenness. Nausea, headache, and vomiting can occur at concentrations above 2,000ppm. At 7,000 ppm, numbness and tingling in arms and legs and rapid heartbeat have occurred. Loss of consciousness and death have occurred at levels above 9,000 ppm, if exposure is prolonged. Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to Dichloromethane and can cause a substantial stress on the cardiovascular system. This elevation can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Alcoholism, acute and chronic liver disease, chronic lung disease, or rhythm disorders of the heart.

Notice: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents to permanent brain and nervous system damage. Persons thought to have heart or respiratory problems should seek medical advice before using solvents of any kind. If signs of allergy develop (breathing difficulty, eye itching, prolonged itching and redness of the skin, headaches, dizziness, etc.) discontinue use of this product immediately and consult a physician. Drinking alcohol before or after exposure to solvents may cause undesirable effects.

FIRST AID:

Skin: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Call physician, poison control center, or hospital emergency room immediately.

Inhalation: If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Adrenaline should never be given to a person exposed to dichloromethane.

TOXICITY:

Chronic Toxicity: The findings of chronic toxic effects in laboratory animals may indicate toxicity to humans. Overexposure should be avoided. Failure to do so could result in injury, illness, or even death.

Carcinogenicity: Humans exposed repeatedly to 250 ppm methylene chloride for 7.5 hours per day developed no adverse health effects. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to high concentrations has induced liver and kidney effects in experimental animals. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has issued a study which reports that mice exposed for two years by inhalation to methylene chloride vapors at concentrations of 2000 and 4000 ppm developed lung and liver tumors. Rats similarly exposed to 1000, 2000, and 4000 ppm developed benign mammary gland tumors. In two earlier inhalation studies, rats and hamsters exposed to methylene chloride at concentrations from 50-3500 ppm did not develop significant incidences of mammary, lung, or liver tumors. EPA's Science Advisory Board recently concluded that the animal evidence for carcinogenicity is "sufficient" to indicate that methylene chloride has carcinogenic potential. Two epidemiological studies showed no evidence of human carcinogenicity or any other health effects related to methylene chloride exposure. The collective evidence of several animal studies and human experience suggests that there is little carcinogenic risk for humans under controlled conditions of occupational exposure.

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The State of California has listed Dichloromethane under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the State to cause cancer. Epidemiology studies of 751 humans chronically exposed to dichloromethane in the workplace of which 252 were exposed a minimum of 20 years did not demonstrate any increase in deaths caused by cancer or cardiac problems. A second study of 2,227 workers confirmed these results.

Reproductive Toxicity: Reproductive toxicity tests have been conducted to evaluate the adverse effects dichloromethane may have on reproduction and offspring of laboratory animals. The results indicate that Dichloromethane does not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

6. REACTIVITY DATA:

Hazardous Polymerization: Can not occur.

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Open flames and welding arcs can cause thermal degradation with the evolution of hydrogen chloride and very small amounts of phosgene and chlorine.

7. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES:

Action to take for spills or leaks:

Small Spills: Mop up, wipe up, or soak up immediately. Remove to out of doors.

Large Spills: Evacuate area. Contain liquid and transfer to closed metal or polyethylene containers. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heating system to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building.

Disposal Method: Evaporate small quantities in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Do not dispose of this material or any waste residue into septic systems, storm drains, or directly onto the ground.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 1,250 lb.. Notify National Response Center at 800-424-8802 of uncontrolled spills in excess of reportable quantity.

8. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

Ventilation: Controlling airborne concentrations below the ACGIH TLV exposure guideline is recommended. ACGIH TWA is 50 ppm. OSHA TWA is 500 ppm. Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is necessary for most applications. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. If this level is exceeded, use a supplied air purifying respirator. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be greatly exceeded, use an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant rubber gloves, apron, boots, and plastic arm sleeves.

Eye Protection: Use safety glasses. Where contact is likely, use chemical splash goggles. Use of contact lenses is not recommended.

Hygiene: Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or using restroom. Any clothing or shoes that have been contaminated should be removed immediately and thoroughly laundered before wearing again.

Safety Shower and Eyewash Station should be available in work area.

SARA Title III Hazard Categories - Immediate Health, Delayed Health.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Special Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storage: Exercise reasonable care and caution. Avoid breathing vapors. Store in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and degreasers, storage tanks, and other confined areas. Do not enter those areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance. Do not use this product in a tank or vat where the product level is 12" from the top of the tank. Lethal concentrations of vapors occur in tanks and every effort should be made to keep from breathing below or near the top level of the tank.

Do not pressure product out of container with air. When opening bung, open bung partially and vent any accumulated pressure before removing bung completely. Empty product containers may contain liquid or vapor residues of this product. All precautions suggested in this Data Sheet apply to empty containers also. Empty containers are property of Benco Sales, Inc. and should not be sold to individuals or other parties. Do not repackage this product for resale. Any product purchased for resale must have this MSDS attached to each container and must be in original container. If each container does not have an MSDS, call Benco at 800-632-3626. Do not use this product in areas where contact of vapors with gas flames or hot electric elements can occur. Please call Benco at 800-632-3626 for advice on proper heating systems. Contact with flames or hot electric elements can produce hydrochloric acid and phosgene fumes which can be fatal. Overexposure to this product can raise the level of carbon monoxide in the blood causing cardiovascular stress. Do not remove or deface labels off containers.

This Material Safety Data Sheet supersedes any previous Material Safety Data Sheet on this product. Effective Date: November 25, 2006.

The information accumulated herein is given in good faith and believed to be accurate, but no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness, or otherwise is made. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Consult Benco Sales, Inc. for proper handling procedures