

1. Identification

Product identifier:	Super stripper HPM7
Product code:	HPM7
Supplier Name:	Distribution J. Des Serres Inc. 619, rue du Luxembourg Granby, (Québec) J2J 2V2
Telephone:	450 770-2948
Emergency telephone number:	450 770-2948
Available hours:	8h-17h Monday to Friday
Recommended use:	Stripper for paint, varnish and glue
Restriction on use:	Do not use on any other surface

2. Hazards classification

Signal word: DANGER

Product classification:



Flammable liquids-Category 2.

Skin corrosion-Category 1. Serious eye damage-Category 1. Health hazards not otherwise classified-Category 1 Corrosive.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure-Category 3 Narcotic effects.

Hazard statement(s): Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes serious injury to the respiratory tract.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. For large container, ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lightning equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe mist, vapors and spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and any other part of the body that may have been exposed to the product.

Response: In case of fire: Use an appropriate extinguisher. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Immediately call a doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a doctor. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations in force.

Other hazards: Moderately toxic by intravenous, intraperitoneal route and subcutaneous routes.

See toxicological information, section 11

3. Composition/information on ingredients

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	Concentration % (w/w)
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	30.00 - 60.00
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	15.00 - 40.00
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	7.00 - 13.00

The actual concentration range is withheld as a trade secret.

4. First aid measures

If swallowed, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during use of the product or persists after use, immediately contact a POISON CENTER, an EMERGENCY ROOM or a PHYSICIAN; ensure that the product safety data sheet is available.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash the skin with soap and water. Thoroughly wet contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, consult a doctor.

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep this person warm and lying down. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Symptoms: This product is irritating and corrosive to skin, eyes, respiratory and digestive tracts. The severity of symptoms can vary depending on the exposure conditions (contact time, product concentration, etc.). Cough, breathing pain, eye redness and skin edema. The main symptoms of intoxication include headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of appetite, fatigue, sweating, fever, tachycardia and dyspnea. In the most severe cases, convulsions, hyperthermic coma, liver damage are reported and sometimes death.

Effects (acute or delayed): May cause deep ulceration, bleaching and necrosis of the skin. Possibility of permanent damage to the cornea. Inhalation of high concentrations vapors can cause narcotic effect. Can cause depression of the central nervous system. May cause kidney damage. If ingested: perforation, dysphagia, stenosis, collapse, possible death.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Jets of water can facilitate the spread of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product: Flammable. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source. May release dangerous fumes.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide and dioxide.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or if you do not have suitable training or protection. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all heating and ignition sources. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid dispersal of spilled material, runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Use inert absorbent or retention tubes in the event of a large spill.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Contain leaks and pick up with non-combustible absorbent materials such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Then, place in an appropriate waste disposal container according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids and bases. Oxidizers.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Alberta

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	200	606	250	757	N/A	N/A
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	20	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	5	9.4	10	19	N/A	N/A

British-Columbia

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	200	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	5	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ontario

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Quebec

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	200	606	250	757	N/A	N/A
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	5	9.4	10	19	N/A	N/A

Saskatchewan

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	200	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	20	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	5	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A

United States

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	IDLH NIOSH	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
				OSHA PEL		California / OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH® 2019 TLV®
				ppm	mg/m ³	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	Up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	3100	200	610	200 ppm (ST) 250 ppm	200 ppm (ST) 250 ppm	200 ppm (ST) 250 ppm
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	56.49	5	9	5 ppm (ST) 10 ppm	5 ppm	5 ppm (ST) 10 ppm

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limits

California / OSHA: California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

REL: Recommended Exposure Limits

ACGIH®: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

TLV®: Threshold Limit Values

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyes: DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES Wear anti-splash safety goggles.

Hands: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties.

Respiratory: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Others: Wear protective clothing with long sleeves and appropriate safety shoes at all times.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquid

Colour: Whitish

Odour: Solvent

Odour threshold: Not available

pH: Not applicable

Melting/Freezing point: -90 °C (-130 °F)

Initial boiling point/boiling range: 60 °C (140 °F)

Flash point: -10 °C (14 °F) Closed cup

Lower flammable/explosive limit: 3,1 at 25 °C

Upper flammable/explosive limit: 16 % at 25 °C

Auto-ignition temperature: 250 °C (482 °F)

Evaporation rate: < 3,545 (ether = 1)

Vapour pressure: > 70 mm Hg at 20 °C

Vapour density: > 1 (air = 1)

Relative density: 1,000 kg/L at 20 °C (water = 1)

Solubility in water: Insoluble

Partition coefficient – n-octanol/water: > 0,66

Decomposition temperature: Not available

Kinematic viscosity: Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended conditions of storage and handling.

Chemical stability: The product is chemically stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Danger of explosion when heated. No dangerous or polymerization reactions will occur under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid electrical discharge. Keep away from sources of ignition, open flames and sparks, Keep away from incompatible products.

Incompatible materials: This product can attack certain types of plastic, rubber or coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and dioxide.

11. Toxicological information

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	LD ₅₀ oral mg/kg	LD ₅₀ skin mg/kg	LC ₅₀ inhalation ppmV 4h - gases	LC ₅₀ inhalation mg/l 4h - vapours	LC ₅₀ inhalation mg/l 4h - dusts-mist
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	6482	> 2000	N/A	> 49.2	> 12.0
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	3000	8480	N/A	68.4	> 15.00
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	700	> 5000	N/A	7.85	1.0

Routes of exposure: This product is absorbed through the respiratory tract, skin and gastrointestinal tract and it exerts a local action that destroys tissue.

Symptoms: This product is irritating and corrosive to skin, eyes, respiratory and digestive tracts. The severity of symptoms can vary depending on the exposure conditions (contact time, product concentration, etc.). Cough, breathing pain, eye redness and skin edema. The main symptoms of intoxication include headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of appetite, fatigue, sweating, fever, tachycardia and dyspnea. In the most severe cases, convulsions, hyperthermic coma, liver damage are reported and sometimes death.

Delayed and immediate effects: May cause deep ulceration, bleaching and necrosis of the skin. Possibility of permanent damage to the cornea. Inhalation of high concentrations vapors can cause narcotic effect. Can cause depression of the central nervous system. May cause kidney damage. If ingested: perforation, dysphagia, stenosis, collapse, possible death.

Respiratory and skin sensitization: This product is not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	IARC	ACGIH	Mutagenicity	Effect on reproduction
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	4	A5	The data do not allow for an adequate assessment of mutagenic effects.	Not available.
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	N/A	N/A	The data do not allow for an adequate assessment of mutagenic effects.	Not available.
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	N/A	N/A	The data do not allow for an adequate assessment of mutagenic effects.	Not available.

Cancer classification under IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 1: carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 2A: probably carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 2B: possibly carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 3: not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
 Group 4: probably not carcinogenic to humans.

Cancer classification under ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

Group A1: confirmed human carcinogen.
 Group A2: suspected human carcinogen.
 Group A3: confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
 Group A4: not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
 Group A5: not suspected as a human carcinogen.

12. Ecological information

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	%	Persistent	Bio-accumulation	Aquatic ecotoxicity
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	30.00 - 60.00	Yes	No	No
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	15.00 - 40.00	No	No	No
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	7.00 - 13.00	No	No	No

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	%	Ecotoxicity for aquatic organisms - Short term	Ecotoxicity for aquatic organisms - Long term	Environmental effects
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	30.00 - 60.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	15.00 - 40.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	7.00 - 13.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

14. Transport information

	TDG	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	2924	2924	2924	2924
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Methyl acetate, Formic acid)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Methyl acetate, Formic acid)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Methyl acetate, Formic acid)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Methyl acetate, Formic acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	3 (8)	3 (8)	3 (8)	3 (8)
Packing group	II	II	II	II

United States - Reportable Quantities (RQ)

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	RQ lbs (kg)
1	64-18-6	Formic acid	5000 (2270)

Other information

Marine pollutant: No

Exemption for limited quantity: 1 L

In accordance with the Canadian Transport of Dangerous Goods regulations by Road, we use the 1.17 exemption when applicable. In accordance with 49 CFR article 172.315 for transportation by a mode other than air, we use the Limited quantities exemption when applicable.

Special precautions: Not applicable

Other exemptions: No other exemption.

15. Regulatory information

Canada

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	%	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	30.00 - 60.00	X		
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	15.00 - 40.00	X		X
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	7.00 - 13.00	X		X

United States

No	CAS No	Common name and synonyms	%	TSCA	PROP-65	RTK
1	79-20-9	Methyl acetate	30.00 - 60.00	X		X
2	646-06-0	1,3-Dioxolane	15.00 - 40.00	X		X
3	64-18-6	Formic acid	7.00 - 13.00	X		X

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE (personal protection equipment) code for this material.

The classification of the product and the SDS were developed in accordance with HPR and HazCom 2012.

16. Other information

Date: 2020-02-18

Version: 1

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