


SAFETY DATA SHEET

FABRIKEM® SPECIAL PAINT STRIPPER TYPE M

SECTION 01: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier:	Fabrikem® Special Paint Stripper Type M
Product Use:	Concrete and Masonry Protection
Manufacturer's Name:	Fabrikem Manufacturing Ltd. 20361 Duncan Way, Langley, BC V3A 7N3
Supplier's Name:	Fabrikem Manufacturing Ltd. 20361 Duncan Way, Langley, BC V3A 7N3
Preparation Date of SDS:	7 July 2020
Revision Date of SDS:	7 July 2020
SDS Prepared By:	WHMIS Committee
Phone Number of Preparer:	604-532-3883
CANUTEC Emergency Number:	613-996-6666

SECTION 02: HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	Flammable liquids Category 2 Acute toxicity: Oral Category 3 Acute toxicity: Dermal Category 3 Acute toxicity: Inhalation Category 3 Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A Carcinogenicity Category 1B Reproductive toxicity Category 1A Specific target organ systemic toxicity – single exposure Category 1 Specific target organ systemic toxicity – repeated exposure Category 2
GHS Labelling:	
Signal Word:	Danger
Hazard Statements:	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350 May cause cancer. H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child. H370 Causes damage to organs. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary Statements:	<p>Prevention:</p> P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use. P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. <p>Response:</p> P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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	<p>P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p> <p>P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P308 + P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical, or alcohol resistant foam for extinction.</p> <p>P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>Storage:</p> <p>P403 +P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p> <p>Disposal:</p> <p>P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.</p>
Other hazards	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 03: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS#	%	Common Name/Synonyms	Other Identifiers
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	15-40	Dichloromethane	
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	872-50-4	10-30	M-Pyrol	
Xylene, mixture of isomers	1330-20-7	10-30	Xylene	Xylol
Methanol	67-56-1	5-20	Methyl Hydrate	

SECTION 04: FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice:	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediate medical attention is required.
Inhalation:	Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.
Eye Contact:	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Skin Contact:	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED -CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Self-protection of the first aider:	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:	Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of

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	<p>xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters. Causes moderate eye irritation.</p>
Immediate medical attention and special treatment :	<p>Treat symptomatically. The severity of outcome following methanol ingestion may be more related to the time between ingestion and treatment, rather than the amount ingested. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure. Antidote is fomepizole which enhances elimination of metabolic formic acid. This must be administered by a trained medical professional only. For specialist advice, physicians should contact the Poison Control Centre.</p> <p>An additional hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.</p>

SECTION 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable:	Highly Flammable Liquid
Suitable Means of Extinction:	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , alcohol foam, or water spray.
Unsuitable Means of Extinction:	Do not use a solid stream of water. This may cause spattering and spread the fire.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Product:	Do not allow runoff to enter waterways or sewer. Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapours. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapour pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapours which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme temperatures. Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate irritating and or toxic gases like carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions Fire-Fighters:	Evacuate hazard area of unprotected personnel. Wear proper protective clothing, including a NIOSH-approved, positive pressure, self-contained, breathing apparatus. Cool fire-exposed containers with water. In case of large fires, also cool surrounding equipment and structures with water. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours.

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Environmental Precautions:	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

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Methods for Containment and Cleaning Up.	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
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SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:	Flammable. For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Conditions for Safe Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapour accumulation. Store at ambient temperature. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. For containers or container linings use mild steel or stainless steel. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters																														
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Appropriate Engineering Controls:	Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.																													
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		resistant one piece overall with integral hood. Chemical/oil resistant clothing.
	Respiratory Protection:	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.
	General Hygiene Considerations:	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Slightly amber liquid
Odour:	Petroleum odour
Odour Threshold:	N/E
pH:	N/A
Melting and Freezing Point:	N/E
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	N/E
Flash Point:	11°C (TCC)
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):	> 28
Flammability (solid, gas)	Highly flammable liquid
Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit:	12.8% (UFL) 0.9% (LFL)
Vapour Pressure:	355 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour Density (air = 1):	>1
Relative Density (water = 1):	1.12-1.13
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Solubility in Other Liquids	Aromatic hydrocarbons, ketones
Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	N/E
Auto-ignition Temperature:	432°C
Decomposition Temperature:	N/E
Viscosity:	4500 cps

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	N/E
Chemical Stability:	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Solvents will attack some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings.
Conditions to Avoid:	Conditions to avoid: Heat, sparks and open flames.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizers. Strong mineral acids. Organic acids. Contact with these materials may cause a violent or explosive reaction. May be corrosive to lead, aluminum, magnesium, and platinum. May react with metallic aluminum, magnesium, potassium, sodium or zinc powders and generate hydrogen gas. May attack some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings. Strong bases.

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Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, phosgene, formaldehyde.
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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure:																					
Inhalation:	Toxic if inhaled. The main effect of inhaling vapour is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.																				
Eye Contact:	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision.																				
Skin Contact:	Toxic by skin contact. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.																				
Ingestion:	Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.																				
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Skin Corrosion/Irritation:	Toxic by skin contact. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.e.																				
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Vapours are irritating to eyes. May cause conjunctivitis, corneal burns and permanent damage. Causes serious eye irritation.																				
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):	Toxic if inhaled. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.																				
Aspiration Hazard:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.																				
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):	May cause damage to Central Nervous System, Ears, Kidney, Liver.																				
Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization:	No information available.																				

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Carcinogenicity:

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
Dichloromethane	Group 2A	A3	Present
M-Pyrol	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Xylene	Group 3	N/A	N/A
Methanol	N/A	N/A	N/A

Legend:

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Group 2A – Probably Carcinogenicity in Humans
 ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) – A3 - Animal Carcinogen
 IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

Reproductive Toxicity:

Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, xylene did not produce reproductive effects. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents but it is not possible to attribute this to xylene alone. Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects (delayed ossification and behavioral effects) in animals, in the absence of maternal toxicity. One study found that significant fetal effects at doses that did not cause high maternal toxicity included reduced fetal weight and increased incidence of malformed fetuses. In other studies where rats and mice were exposed by inhalation or ingestion, harmful effects in the offspring (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and/or fetotoxicity) were either not observed or were observed in the presence of significant harmful effects in the mothers. There have been a few studies investigating the mutagenic potential of xylenes. These studies (induction of sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes [white blood cells]) were negative.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

Interactive Effects:

No information available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity Fish Species Data	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Dichloromethane	EC ₅₀ 500 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 h EC ₅₀ 500 mg/L Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h	LC ₅₀ 140.8 - 277.8 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through LC ₅₀ 262 - 855 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static LC ₅₀ 193 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through LC ₅₀ 193 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static	Not Available	EC ₅₀ : 1532 - 1847mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC ₅₀ : =190mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
M-Pyrol	EC ₅₀ (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 600 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h	LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 359 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h	Not Available	No EC =>1,000mg/L (24h, Daphnia magna)
Xylene	EC ₅₀ 11 mg/L Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 h	LC ₅₀ 13.1 - 16.5 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through 13.5 - LC ₅₀ 17.3 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static LC ₅₀ 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L (Pimephales promelas)	Not Available	LC ₅₀ : =0.6mg/L (48h, Gammarus lacustris) EC ₅₀ : =3.82mg/L (48h, water flea)

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		96 h static LC ₅₀ 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) 96 h static LC ₅₀ 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 13.4 mg/L LC ₅₀ (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through LC ₅₀ 19 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h LC ₅₀ 780 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio) 96 h semi-static LC ₅₀ 780 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio) 96 h	
Methanol	Not Available	LC ₅₀ 28200 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through LC ₅₀ 100 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static LC ₅₀ 19500 - 20700 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through LC ₅₀ 18 - 20 mL/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static LC ₅₀ 13500 - 17600 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through	Not Available
			Not Available

Persistence and Degradability:	No information available.		
Bioaccumulation:	No information available.		
Component Information:		Chemical Name	Partition Coefficient
		Dichloromethane	1.25
		M-Pyrol	0.46
		Xylene	2.77-1.35
		Methanol	-0.77
Other Adverse Effects:	No information available.		

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:	Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous.
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Name:	UN 1992, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Xylene and Dichloromethane), Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group II
PIN:	1992
TDG:	UN 1992, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Xylene and Dichloromethane), Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group II
DOT:	UN 1992, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Xylene and Dichloromethane), Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group II
IMO:	N/E

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FABRIKEM® SPECIAL PAINT STRIPPER TYPE M

ICAO:	N/E
ERAP:	N/E

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations																					
U.S. Regulatory Rules																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Chemical Name</th> <th style="width: 20%;">CERCLA/SARA Section 302</th> <th style="width: 20%;">SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class</th> <th style="width: 30%;">CERCLA/SARA Section 313</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dichloromethane</td> <td>Not Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M-Pyrol</td> <td>Not Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td> <td>Not Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Methanol</td> <td>Not Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> <td>Listed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA Section 302	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class	CERCLA/SARA Section 313	Dichloromethane	Not Listed	Listed	Listed	M-Pyrol	Not Listed	Listed	Listed	Xylene	Not Listed	Listed	Listed	Methanol	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA Section 302	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class	CERCLA/SARA Section 313																		
Dichloromethane	Not Listed	Listed	Listed																		
M-Pyrol	Not Listed	Listed	Listed																		
Xylene	Not Listed	Listed	Listed																		
Methanol	Not Listed	Listed	Listed																		
TSCA:	Complies																				
DSL/NDSL:	Complies																				
IARC Monograph:	Group 2A (Dichloromethane); Group 3 (Xylene)																				
NFPA Rating:	Health = 4, Fire = 3, Instability = 0																				

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Latest Revision:	7 July 2020
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The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. It is provided solely for the customer's consideration, and verification and Fabrikem Manufacturing Ltd. hereby specifically claims it shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above products.

N/A = Not Applicable
N/E = Not Established