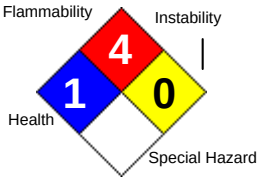
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Goof Off Goodbye Cracks

HEALTH	*	1
FLAMMABILITY		4
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		X



Printed: 03/13/2013
Revision: 03/04/2010
Supercedes Revision: 07/07/2009

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: A2500

Product Name: Goof Off Goodbye Cracks

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: Repair of cracks in plaster, drywall, and wood.

Synonyms

FG695, FG695TEMP, FG697

Revision Date: 03/04/2010

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Hazard Phrases

No data available.

GHS Precaution Phrases

No data available.

GHS Response Phrases

No data available.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

No data available.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

EYE CONTACT:
Will cause eye irritation.

SKIN CONTACT:
Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

INHALATION:
Headaches, dizziness, nausea, central nervous system depression, decreased blood pressure, changes in heart rate and cyanosis may result from over-exposure to vapor. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

INGESTION:
Moderately toxic. May be harmful if swallowed.

CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Chronic overexposure to xylene may cause damage to the formed elements of blood (e.g., red cells, which carry oxygen). Reports indicate that repeated and prolonged overexposure of the eyes to xylene vapor may cause corneal injury. Repeated, excessive exposures may cause kidney and liver damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:
skin contact, inhalation, ingestion, eye contact

TARGET ORGANS AND SYSTEMS:
liver, kidneys, circulatory system, central nervous system

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases of the skin.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	1.0 -10.0 %
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	4.0 -40.0 %
3. Heptane	142-82-5	3.0 -30.0 %
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	33.0 %

Additional Chemical Information

The minimum concentration range values for ingredients 1-6 reflect the dilution of the propellant in the container.

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Skin:
Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and mild soap, if available. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Do not use organic solvent to remove product from skin.

Eyes:
Immediately begin to flush eyes with water, remove any contact lens. Continue to flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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: Level 3 Aerosol

Flash Pt: 80 F (26.7 C)

Explosive Limits: LEL: 1 % UEL: 6.7%

Autoignition Pt: No data available.

Fire Fighting Instructions

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

FLASHPOINT OF LIQUID: 80 F

FLASHPOINT OF PROPELLANT: -138.23 F

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, sparks, flame, and other ignition sources distant from material handling point.

Hazardous Combustion Products

carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, harmful vapors, nitrogen oxides, fumes/smoke, carbon black

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, water spray, or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water jet.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Extremely flammable liquid and vapors. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, sparks, flame, and other ignition sources.

Isolate the immediate area. Prevent unauthorized entry. Eliminate all sources of ignition in area and downwind of the spill area. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded or non-sparking. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to compatible containers. For large spills, dike ahead of the spill.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not use this product near any source of heat, sparks, open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors.

Keep out of reach of children.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures above 120 F. Protect against freezing. Do not store in direct sunlight.

Segregate from metals, lyes, oxidants, and from foods and animal feeds.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm	No data.
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	No data.
3. Heptane	142-82-5	PEL: 500 ppm	TLV: 400 ppm	No data.
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No data.	No data.	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For use in areas with inadequate ventilation or fresh air, wear a properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors.

For OSHA controlled work places and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding the appropriate TLV.

A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Chemical goggles or face shields are recommended when splashing or spraying of chemical is possible. A faceshield provides more protection to help reduce chemical contact to the face and eyes.

Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea or eye-watering -- STOP -- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately and move to fresh air.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated.

Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[X] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	280 F (136.1 C) - 320 F (157.2 C)
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	80 F (26.7 C)
Explosive Limits:	LEL: 1 % UEL: 6.7%
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	No data.
Density:	0.98
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> 1
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Solubility in Water:	slight
Percent Volatile:	87 %

Appearance and Odor

Opaque, off-white (possibly varying colors) paste with a solvent-like odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Strong oxidizers, acids, and bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

Material has not been tested as whole.

Ethylbenzene:
LD50 Rat oral 5.46 g/kg.
LD50 Rat oral 3500 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse ip 2272 mg/kg
LD50 Rabbit skin 17,800 mg/kg

In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed.

Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation.
In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed.
Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.

_____

Xylene:
LD50 Rat oral 4.3 g/kg
LD50 Rat oral 10 mL/kg /Xylene/
LD50 Mouse oral 1590 mg/kg /Xylene/
LC50 Rat inhalation 6,350 ppm/4 hr
LCLo Rat inhalation 8,000 ppm/4 hr
LC50 Rat inhalation 6,350 ppm/4 hr
LC50 Mouse inhalation 3,907 ppm/6 hr
LD50 Rat oral 4.3 g/kg and 10 ml/kg /Xylene/
LD50 Mouse oral 1590 mg/kg /Xylene/
LC50 Rat oral 29,000 mg/cu m (6670 ppm) /Xylene/
LD50 Rat oral range from 3523 mg/kg to 8600 mg/kg. /Mixed Xylenes/
LD50 Mouse (B6C3F1) oral 5251 mg/kg (female) and 5627 mg/kg (male). /Mixed Xylenes/
LD50 Rabbit dermal > 5 ml/kg (43 g/kg). /Mixed Xylenes

A teratogenic potential cannot be excluded.

_____

Heptane:
LD50 Mouse iv 222 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse inhalation 75 g/cu m/2 hr
LC50 Rat inhalation 103 g/cu m/4 hr

Chronic Toxicological Effects

Material has not been tested as a whole.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	n.a.	2B	A3	n.a.
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	n.a.	3	A4	n.a.
3. Heptane	142-82-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

Material has not been tested as a whole.

Xylene:
Toxicity:
LD50 Goldfish 13 mg/l/24 hr
LC50 Rainbow trout 13.5 mg/l/96 hr
LC50 Fathead minnow 46 mg/l/1 hr; 42 mg/l/24-96 hr
Persistance and Degradability: It has been found that xylene is biodegraded in soil and groundwater samples

under aerobic conditions and may be degraded under anaerobic denitrifying conditions.
Bioaccumulative Potential: The potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low based on an experimental BCF value of 20, measured in eels.
Mobility in Soil: Xylene is expected to have moderate to high mobility in soils based upon experimental Koc values obtained with a variety of soils at differing pH values and organic carbon content.

_____

n-Heptane:
Toxicity:
LC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) >10 mg/L/24 hr
LC50 Mysidopsis bahia (Opossum shrimp) 0.1 mg/L/96 hr
LC50 Carassius auratus (Goldfish) 4mg/L/24 hr
Persistance and Degradability: Expected to biodegrade in soil based on 100% degradation after 4 and 25 days in screening tests using gasoline contaminated soil and activated sewage sludge inocula, respectively.
Bioaccumulative Potential: An estimated BCF of 2,000 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high. If released into water, n-heptane is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc.
Mobility in Soil: Expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 8,200.

_____

Ethylbenzene:
Toxicity:
LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 32 mg/l/96 hr
LC50 Carassius auratus 94.44 mg/l/96 hr
LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 12.1 mg/l/96 hr
Persistance and Degradability: Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 7.88X10-3 atm-cu m/mole. Ethylbenzene may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation in soil takes place via nitrate-reducing processes. If released into water, ethylbenzene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant.
Bioaccumulative Potential: Measured BCFs of 0.67 to 15 suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.
Mobility in Soil: Expected to have moderate mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 520.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal laws.

Do not place material in general trash.

Do not allow material to enter bodies of water or sewers.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1, Ltd. Qty.

MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO)

IMDG/IMO Shipping Name UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1, Ltd. Qty.

Additional Transport Information

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

The supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these exceptions.

15. Regulatory Information

Canadian Chemical Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Canadian NPRI	Canadian IDL
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	Yes	Yes
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	Yes	No
3. Heptane	142-82-5	Yes	Yes
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No

Canadian WHMIS Classification

No data available.

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
3. Heptane	142-82-5	No	No	No	No
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No	No	No

Other US EPA or State Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
2. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	HAP	Yes	Inventory	No
3. Heptane	142-82-5	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test, 8A PAIR	No
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No	Inventory	No

International Regulatory Lists

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard

[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard

[X] Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard

[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

Regulatory Information

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations.

Concentrations reported in section 2 are weight/weight.

Ingredients disclosed in section 2 are on Canadian DSL.

Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7
WHMIS Classification:
B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid
D2A - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Very toxic
D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic
WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:
D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other
D2A - Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity - very toxic - other
WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Not included. Meets criteria for disclosure at 0.1% or greater.

Ethyl Benzene CAS # 100-41-4
WHMIS Classification:
B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid
D2A - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Very toxic
D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic
WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:
D2A - Carcinogenicity - very toxic - other
D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other
WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 0.1% or greater.

---

n-Heptane CAS # 142-82-5
WHMIS Classification:
B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid
D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic
WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other
WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.