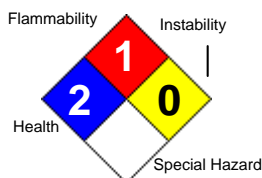


Klean Strip Adhesive Remover / Klean Strip Premium Stripper

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		1
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		X



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Revision: 05/17/2011
Supercedes Revision: 10/13/2009

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 4015.26

Product Name: Klean Strip Adhesive Remover / Klean Strip Premium Stripper

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: Removal of adhesives, mastics, & contact cement from wood, concrete, metal and masonry.

Synonyms

GKAS94325, QKAS94326, QKAS94326L, GKS3, QKS3, QKS3L, QKS34, PA11185

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.

Emergency Overview

Danger! Poison. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Eye and skin irritant. Vapor Harmful.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. If the work area is not well ventilated, do not use this product.

Keep out of reach of children.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

INHALATION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Vapor harmful. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system depression with symptoms such as confusion, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, headache, drowsiness, and fatigue. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Causes formation of carbon monoxide in blood which may affect the cardiovascular system and central nervous system. Continued exposure may cause unconsciousness and even death. Intentional misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapors can be harmful or fatal. Concurrent exposure to carbon monoxide, smoking, and physical activity may increase the level of carboxyhemoglobin levels in the blood resulting in additive effects. This product is a simple asphyxiant.

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SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

This product is a skin irritant. Product may be absorbed through the skin. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Effects may range from mild irritation to severe pain, and possibly burns, depending on the intensity of contact. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin and cause irritation. Symptoms include redness, itching, burning, drying and cracking of the skin, and skin burns.

EYE CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

This material is an eye irritant. Vapors may irritate the eyes. Contact may cause tearing, redness, a stinging or burning feeling, swelling, and blurred vision.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Poison. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause nausea or vomiting. Aspiration hazard. This material may be aspirated into the lungs during vomiting. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could occur. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Absorption through the gastrointestinal tract may produce central nervous system depression and systemic effects. Swallowing this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. May cause cyanosis (blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen).

CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation, redness, swelling and possible tissue destruction. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause liver damage. May cause cancer based on animal data (see Section 11. Toxicological Information).

Target Organs:

Blood, central nervous system, liver, skin, cardiovascular system, eyes, respiratory system, lungs.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Heart of cardiovascular disorders, kidney disorders, liver disorders, central nervous system disorders, respiratory system (including asthma and other breathing disorders), skin disorders and allergies.

Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects of methylene chloride exposure. May cross the placenta. May be excreted in breast milk.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	60.0 -100.0 %
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	10.0 -30.0 %
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	1.0 -5.0 %

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4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

INHALATION:

If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to air free of vapors. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration until medical assistance can be rendered.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash with soap and large quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation from contact persists.

EYE CONTACT:

Immediately flush with water, remove any contact lens, continue flushing with water for at least 15 minutes, then get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting, unless directed to by medical personnel. Call your poison control center, hospital, emergency room, or physician immediately for instructions. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician

This product contains methylene chloride and methanol.

This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.

Methylene Chloride is an aspiration hazard. Risk of aspiration must be weighed against possible toxicity of the material when determining whether to induce emesis or to perform gastric lavage. This material sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmia in individuals exposed to this material. This material is metabolized to carbon monoxide. Consequently, elevations in carboxyhemoglobin as high as 50% have been reported, and levels may continue to rise for several hours after exposure has ceased. Data in experimental animals suggest there is a narrow margin between concentrations causing anesthesia and death. Adrenalin should never be given to a person overexposed to methylene chloride.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification:	NFPA Class IIIB	
Flash Pt:	NP	
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data.	UEL: No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data available.	

Fire Fighting Instructions

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

No flash to boil.

Contact of liquid or vapor with flame or hot surfaces will produce toxic gases and a corrosive residue that will cause deterioration of metal.

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Vapors are heavier than air and will tend to collect in low areas.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce hydrogen chloride, chlorine, phosgene, and oxides of carbon.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

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.

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.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. A source of clean water should be kept in the immediate work area for flushing of the eyes and skin.

Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and any other source of ignition.

Do not smoke when anywhere near this material.

Ground and bond containers when transferring material.

Do not use in confined spaces, basements, bathrooms, etc, where vapors can build up and explode if ignited by an ignition source.

Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool place in original container and protect from sunlight. Exposure to high temperatures or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to leak or swell. Once opened, remover should be used within six months or properly disposed of to avoid can deterioration. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	PEL: 25 ppm STEL: 125 ppm (15 min)	TLV: 50 ppm	No data.
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	No data.
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	PEL: 500 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm	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 self-contained breathing apparatus or powered air supply respirator or loose fitting hood.

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

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. Laminate film gloves offer the best protection. Other glove materials, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene, and PVC will be degraded by methylene chloride, but may provide protection for some amount of time, based on the type of glove and the 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 only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. If work area is not well ventilated, do not use this product. 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.

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

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing of the eyes and skin.

Wash hands thoroughly after use.

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

Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	NP
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.138
Density:	9.462
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> 1
Evaporation Rate:	< 1
Solubility in Water:	Slight
Percent Volatile:	97 % by weight.
VOC / Volume:	23 % WT
pH:	10.0 - 10.5

Appearance and Odor

Clear to white color.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents; bases; strong caustics; strong acids; oxygen; nitrogen peroxide; reactive metals such as aluminum and magnesium; sodium; potassium; and nitric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine gas, and small quantities of phosgene.

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

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Methylene Chloride:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LC50 Rat inhalation 52 mg/L 4 hrs

LD50 Rat oral 985-1600 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION:

810 mg/24 hr skin rabbit - severe

100 mg/24 hr skin rabbit - moderate

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:

162 mg eyes rabbit - moderate

10 mg eyes rabbit - mild

500 mg/24 hr eyes rabbit - mild

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: Methylene chloride does present an aspiration hazard.

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MUTAGENIC DATA: Positive results have been observed in the Ames test. In mammalian systems, responses have generally been negative.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: A study found there was no evidence of harm to the immune system of laboratory animals or reduced ability to combat disease.

NEUROTOXICITY: Tests in rats indicate no significant neurotoxic effects after exposure to concentrations up to 2,000 ppm for 90 days. No neurotoxic effects have been observed in humans at typical occupational exposure levels.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No significant developmental effects were observed in female rats and mice exposed to 1,250 ppm during gestation. A similar result was observed in rats exposed to 4,500 ppm before and during gestation. A two-generation inhalation study showed no adverse reproductive effects in rats exposed to as much as 1,500 ppm for 14 weeks.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: Methylene chloride is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) that are not considered relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiological studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in humans. Available evidence suggests that this material is not likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

Methanol:**ACUTE TOXICITY:**

LD50 Rat oral 5628 mg/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/4 hr

LC50 Rat inhalation 87.5 mg/L/6 hr

LD50 Mouse oral 7300 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: LD50 Rabbit dermal 15,800 mg/kg bw**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:** Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant.**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** Not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** Methanol presents an aspiration hazard.**MUTAGENIC DATA:** No data.**IMMUNOTOXICITY:** No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: Overexposure to methanol has been suggested as causing central nervous system damage in laboratory animals.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: The inhalation of methanol by pregnant rodents throughout the period of embryogenesis induces a wide range of concentration-dependent teratogenic and embryolethal effects.

Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: There is no evidence from animal studies to suggest methanol is a carcinogen.

Stoddard Solvent:**ACUTE TOXICITY:**

LD50 Rat oral >34,600 mg/kg

LC50 Rat Inhalation >21,400 mg/m³ / 4 hrs

LD50 Rabbit skin 15,400 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Primary dermal studies (4 hr exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: In a 15 minute inhalation period, eye irritation, characterized as a slight dryness, was reported in one of six volunteers (ages 22-61 years) at 150 ppm (860 mg/cu m). At 470 ppm (2700 mg/cu m), ocular irritation was reported by all six volunteers.

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RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Skin sensitization was not evident in animal studies.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: This material presents an aspiration hazard.

MUTAGENIC DATA: No data.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.

NEUROTOXICITY: Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc.)

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics. In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of petroleum solvents in humans. Animal studies have indicated that there may be some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats but no evidence in female rats. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration of mineral spirits into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Chronic Toxicological Effects

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

IARC 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	Possible	2B	A3	Yes
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole.

Methylene Chloride:

TOXICITY: LC50 310 mg/L 96 hrs (static) Fathead Minnow; LC50 220 mg/L 96 hrs (static) Bluegill Sunfish; LC50 256 mg/L 96 hrs Mysid Shrimp

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: If released to air, a vapor pressure of 435 mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates dichloromethane will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. This material released to the atmosphere will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of several months. It is not subject to direct photooxidation. On land is expected to evaporate rapidly into the atmosphere due to its high vapor pressure. It is poorly adsorbed to soil and can leach into the groundwater. Calculated Adsorption Coefficient (log KOC) is 1. This material is subject to rapid evaporation, with estimated evaporative half-lives ranging from 3 to 5.6 hours under moderate mixing conditions. This material has a negligible rate of hydrolysis.

Biodegradation may occur in groundwater, but will be very slow compared with evaporation.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Bioconcentration potential in aquatic organisms is low with BCF of 2.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: If released to soil, dichloromethane is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 24.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data.

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Methanol:

TOXICITY: Methanol is of low toxicity to aquatic organisms. LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) 29.4 g/L/96 hr, (28-29 days old), confidence limit= 28.5-30.4; Test conditions: Water temp= 25 deg C, dissolved oxygen= 7.3 mg/L, water hardness= 43.5 mg/l calcium carbonate, alkalinity= 46.6 calcium carbonate, tank volume= 6.3 L, additions= 5.71 V/D, pH= 7.66 (0.03).

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: If released to the atmosphere, a vapor pressure of 127 mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates that methanol will exist solely in the vapor phase. Vapor phase methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 days. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 4.55×10^{-6} atm-cu m/mole. Methanol may also volatilize from dry soils based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation of methanol in soils is expected to occur rapidly based on half-lives in a sandy silt loam from Texas and a sandy loam from Mississippi of 1 and 3.2 days, respectively. If released into water, methanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment 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. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 35 days, respectively. Biodegradation is expected to occur in natural waters since methanol is degraded quickly in soils and was biodegraded rapidly in various aqueous screening tests using sewage seed or activated sludge.

Hydrolysis of methanol and photolysis in sunlit surface waters are not expected since methanol lacks functional groups that are susceptible to hydrolysis or photolysis under environmental conditions.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: BCF values of less than 10, measured in fish suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: If released to soil, methanol is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 1.

Stoddard Solvent:

TOXICITY: This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: This material will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: The octanol-water partition coefficient for this material is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Keep out of bodies of water.

14. Transport Information

GHS Classification

No data available.

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name

Paint Related Material

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DOT Hazard Class: 8
DOT Hazard Label: CORROSIVE
UN/NA Number: UN3066
Packing Group: II

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

UN Number: 3066
Hazard Class: 8 - CORROSIVE
Packing Group: II

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.

Limited quantities of 1 liter or less may be allowed depending on the mode of transportation. Refer to 49 CFR, IMDG Code or IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations for this information.

15. Regulatory Information

Canadian Chemical Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Canadian NPRI	Canadian IDL
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	Yes	Yes
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	Yes	Yes
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	Yes	Yes

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. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	No	No	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test, 8A CAIR	Yes
2. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
3. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	HAP, ODC ()	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:

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- Yes No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
 Yes No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
 Yes No Fire Hazard
 Yes No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
 Yes No Reactive Hazard

Regulatory Information

Methylene Chloride WHMIS Classification: D1B, D2A, D2B

Methylene Chloride WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

D2A - Carcinogenicity - very toxic - other

D2B - Mutagenicity - toxic - other

D1B - TDG class 6.1 packing group III - toxic - immediate

Methylene Chloride WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 0.1% or greater.

Methanol CAS Registry Number: 67-56-1

Methanol WHMIS Classification: B2, D1B, D2A, D2B

Methanol WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1B - TDG class 6.1 packing group unknown - toxic - immediate

D2A - Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity - very toxic - other

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

Methanol WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater. Meets criteria for disclosure at 0.1%.

Stoddard Solvent CAS# 8052-41-3

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible 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.

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.

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.