

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 1



HEALTH		3
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZ.		1
PPE	D	



Printed: 05/28/2009

Revision: 05/22/2009

Date Created: 05/22/2009

### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** 107P.10  
**Product Name:** Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover  
**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:** Paint Remover  
**Synonyms**  
GAF354

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride}	75-09-2	10.0 -30.0 %	25 ppm	50 ppm	No data.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	15.0 -40.0 %	200 ppm	50 ppm	No data.
3. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	10.0 -30.0 %	200 ppm	200 ppm	No data.
4. Acetone	67-64-1	10.0 -30.0 %	1000 ppm	500 ppm	No data.
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride}	75-09-2	125 ppm (15 min)	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	500 ppm/(10min)	300 ppm	No data.	No data.
3. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No data.	No data.	250 ppm	No data.
4. Acetone	67-64-1	No data.	No data.	750 ppm	No data.

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### Emergency Overview

DANGER! POISON. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Vapor harmful. Skin and eye irritant.

Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all other sources of ignition. Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively. Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors.

#### OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

#### Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

##### INHALATION ACUTE EFFECTS:

Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness; headache; watering of eyes; irritation of respiratory tract; nausea; numbness in fingers, arms, and legs; hot flashes; loss of appetite; spotted vision; fatigue; dilation of pupils; increase of carboxyhemoglobin levels, which can cause stress to the cardiovascular system; arm, leg and chest pains; depression of the central nervous system; visual disturbances; giddiness and intoxication; sleepiness; cough and dyspnea; cold, clammy extremities; diarrhea; vomiting; and hallucinations. Severe overexposure may cause irregular or rapid heartbeat; convulsions; unconsciousness; coma; and death. Intentional

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 2  
Printed: 05/28/2009  
Revision: 05/22/2009

misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling can be harmful or fatal. Elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

### SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EFFECTS:

This product is a skin irritant. May be absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation; drying of skin; numbness in fingers and arms; defatting of skin; and dermatitis. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation.

### EYE CONTACT ACUTE EFFECTS:

This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation; burns; conjunctivitis of eyes; and corneal ulcerations of the eye. Vapors may irritate eyes.

### INGESTION ACUTE EFFECTS:

POISON. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. May be fatal or cause blindness. May cause dizziness; headache; nausea; vomiting; loss of coordination; stupor; irritation in mouth, throat and stomach; burning sensation in mouth, throat and stomach; gastrointestinal irritation; diarrhea; loss of appetite; depression of the central nervous system; narcosis; liver, kidney and heart damage; coma; and death. May produce symptoms listed under inhalation. Aspiration hazard. Liquid aspirated into lungs, during vomiting, may cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

### CHRONIC EFFECTS:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause conjunctivitis; gastric disturbances; insomnia; giddiness; dizziness; headache; weakness; fatigue; nausea; skin irritation; numbness in hands and feet; pancreatic damage; permanent central nervous system changes; decreased response to visual and auditory stimulation; some loss of memory; visual impairment or blindness; hallucinations; changes in blood; blood disorders; kidney and liver damage; heart palpitations; and death. May cause additional symptoms listed under inhalation.

### PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation, ingestion, and dermal.

### TARGET ORGANS:

Central nervous system, skin, kidney, liver, blood, lungs, respiratory system, and eyes

### Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases of the blood, skin, eyes, liver, kidneys, lungs, cardiovascular system and respiratory system; alcoholism; and rhythm disorders of the heart.

## 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

Immediately wash with soap and large quantities of water. Seek medical attention if irritation from contact persists.

#### EYE CONTACT

Flush with large quantities of water, remove any contact lens, and continue flushing with water for at least 15

minutes, then seek immediate medical attention.

#### INGESTION

Call your poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately for instructions to induce vomiting.

#### Note to Physician

POISON. THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS METHANOL AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE.

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.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Flammability Classification:</b>	NFPA Class 1B
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	10.00 F Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: 1.2 % UEL: 36 %

#### 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

DANGER! FLAMMABLE. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, FLAME AND ALL OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE OR IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY. VAPORS MAY TRAVEL LONG DISTANCES TO OTHER AREAS AND ROOMS AWAY FROM WORK SITE. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and all other sources of ignition anywhere in the structure, dwelling or building during use and until all vapors are gone from the work site and all areas away from the work site. Keep away from electrical outlets and switches. Beware of static electricity that may be generated by synthetic clothing and other sources.

#### Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other unburned hydrocarbons and toxic fumes. Incomplete combustion could result in the formation of phosgene.

#### Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry powder or alcohol resistant foam. Water spray may be used, but may be ineffective at extinguishing the fire.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area. Use non-sparking tools. Use proper bonding and grounding procedures. Keep material out of waterways, bodies of water, and sewers.

SMALL SPILLS: Take up liquid with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Dike far ahead of spill. If possible collect material for reuse. Collect remainder of material for proper disposal.

## 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 breathing of vapors or mist and contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

A source of clean water should be immediately available for flushing of the eyes and skin should contact occur.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed. 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 discarded to avoid can deterioration. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For OSHA controlled work place and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV. For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved supplied air respirator or breathing apparatus for chlorinated solvent vapors. 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. Laminate film gloves offer the best protection. Other glove materials, such as nitrile rubber, 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 build up of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate such as basements, bathrooms, and small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness - STOP - ventilation is not adequate. Leave area immediately. If the work area is not adequately ventilated, do not use this product.

For OSHA controlled workplaces, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

### 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

<b>Physical States:</b>	[ ] Gas [ X ] Liquid [ ] Solid
<b>Melting Point:</b>	No data.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	104.00 F - 230.00 F
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	No data.
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	10.00 F Method Used: Setafash Closed Cup (Rapid Setafash)
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: 1.2 % UEL: 36 %
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	No data.
<b>Density:</b>	7.451 LB/GL at 77.0 F
<b>Bulk density:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):</b>	40 mm Hg - (of VOC) at 68.0 F
<b>Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):</b>	> 1
<b>Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	> 1
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Partially
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	98.0 % by weight.
<b>VOC / Volume:</b>	49.1000 % WT
<b>Heat Value:</b>	No data.
<b>Particle Size:</b>	No data.
<b>Corrosion Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	Solvent odor.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

### Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents; strong caustics; strong alkalis; oxygen; nitrogen peroxide; chemically active metals such as aluminum or magnesium; sodium; potassium; and nitric acid.

### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Thermal decomposition may produce hydrogen chloride; chlorine gas; small quantities of phosgene; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; formaldehyde; and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

No data available.

## 11. Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole.

Acute Toxicity:

Methylene Chloride:

LD50 Mouse inhalation 16000 ppm/7 hr plus 1 hr observation

LD50 Rat oral 1600 mg/kg

LC50 Rat inhalation 2,000,000 mg/cu m/15 min

LC50 Guinea pig inhalation 11600 ppm/6 hr plus 18 hr observation

LC50 Rat ihl 88,000 mg/cu m/30 mos

LD50 Mouse ip 437 mg/kg

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 6

Printed: 05/28/2009

Revision: 05/22/2009

LC50 Mouse ihl 14,400 ppm/7 hr  
LD50 Mouse sc 6460 mg/kg  
LD50 Rat oral 3000 mg/kg body weight  
LC50 Rat ihl 79,000 mg/cu m/2 hr  
LC50 Rat ihl 52,000 mg/cu m/6 hr  
LC50 Mouse ihl 56,230 mg/cu m/7 hr  
LC50 Mouse ihl 49,100 mg/cu m/6 hr  
LC50 Mouse ihl 51,500 mg/cu m/2 hr  
LC50 Guinea pig ihl 40,200 mg/cu m/6 hr

### Toluene:

LD50 Rat oral 2.6 to 7.5 g/kg  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 14.1 ml/kg  
LD50 Rat (female) ip 1.64 g/kg  
LD50 Mouse IP 1.15 G/KG  
LD50 Rat oral 5000 mg/kg  
LD50 Rat ip 1332 mg/kg  
LD50 Rat iv 1960 mg/kg  
LC50 Mouse ihl 400 ppm/24 hr  
LD50 Mouse ip 59 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse sc 2250 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse ip 640 mg/kg  
LD50 Rabbit skin 12,124 mg/kg  
LC50 Mice inhalation 5320 ppm/8 hr

### Methanol:

LD50 Rat oral 5628 mg/kg  
LC50 Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/4 hr  
LC50 Rat inhalation 87.5 mg/L/6 hr  
LD50 Rat ip 7529 mg/kg  
LD50 Rat iv 2131 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse oral 7300 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse ip 10765 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse sc 4100 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse iv 4710 mg/kg  
LD50 Rabbit oral 14.4 g/kg  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 15,800 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rabbit ip 1826 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rabbit iv 8907 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Monkey oral 2-3 g/kg  
LD50 Macaca nemestrina (Pigtail monkey) ip 3-4 g/kg  
LD50 Dog oral 8000 mg/kg bw  
LC50 Cat inhalation 85.41 mg/L/4.5 hr  
LC50 Cat inhalation 43.68 mg/L/6 hr  
LD50 Guinea pig ip 3556 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Hamster ip 8555 mg/kg bw

### Acetone:

LD50 Rat oral 10.7 mL/kg (=8450 mg/kg bw); acetone given by gastric intubation to groups of five non-fasted Carworth-Wistar female rats  
LD50 Rat oral 9800 mg/kg/ bw

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 7  
Printed: 05/28/2009  
Revision: 05/22/2009

LD50 Rat oral 5800 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse oral 3000 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rabbit oral 5340 mg/kg bw  
LC50 Rat inhalation exposure 76 mg/L/4 hr  
LC50 Rat inhalation 50.1 mg/L/8 hr  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20,000 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse ip 1,297 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rat iv 5500 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse oral 5.2 g/kg

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

This product is a skin irritant. May be absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation; drying of skin; numbness in fingers and arms; defatting of skin; and dermatitis. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation; burns; conjunctivitis of eyes; and corneal ulcerations of the eye. Vapors may irritate eyes.

### Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

This material is not known to be a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

### Aspiration Hazard:

This material presents an aspiration hazard.

### Chronic Toxicological Effects

This product has not been tested as a whole.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

### Reproductive Toxicity:

Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals when inhaled at high concentrations.

STOT-Single Exposure: No data available.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: No data available.

### Carcinogenicity/Other Information

Methylene chloride has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride}	75-09-2	Possible	2B	A3	Yes
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	3	A4	No
3. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Acetone	67-64-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.

## 12. Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole.

### Toxicity:

Methanol is of low toxicity to aquatic organisms, and effects due to environmental exposure to methanol are unlikely to be observed, except in the case of a spill.

**Persistence and Degradability:**

Acetone is not expected to persist in the environment.

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.

Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant. 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.

Biodegradation of methylene chloride is possible in natural waters but will probably be very slow compared with evaporation.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

If released into water, methanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc.

If released into water, toluene is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon a Koc of 166 measured in lake sediment. Biodegradation is expected to occur rapidly in water, with reported half-lives of 4 and 56 days in aerobic and anaerobic water, respectively.

If released into water, dichloromethane is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based upon the estimated Koc.

**Mobility in Soil:**

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

If released to soil, toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility based upon Koc values in the range of 37-178.

If released to soil, methylene chloride is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 24.

Other Adverse Effects: None known.

## 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)

<b>DOT Proper Shipping Name</b>	Paint Related Material
<b>DOT Hazard Class:</b>	3
<b>DOT Hazard Label:</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 9  
Printed: 05/28/2009  
Revision: 05/22/2009

**UN/NA Number:** UN1263  
**Packing Group:** II  
**LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)**  
**UN Number:** 1263  
**Packing Group:** II

### Additional Transport Information

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.

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

## 15. Regulatory Information

### 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}	75-09-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
3. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
4. Acetone	67-64-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes

### US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride}	75-09-2	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 8A CAIR	Yes
2. Toluene {Benzene, Methyl-; Toluol}	108-88-3	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 8A CAIR	Yes
3. Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	67-56-1	HAP		Inventory	
4. Acetone	67-64-1	No		Inventory	

### SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

<b>Sec.302:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
<b>Sec.304:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
<b>Sec.313:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
<b>Sec.110:</b>	EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

### TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

<b>Inventory:</b>	Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
<b>5A(2):</b>	Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
<b>6A:</b>	Commercial Chemical Control Rules
<b>8A:</b>	Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
<b>8A CAIR:</b>	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
<b>8A PAIR:</b>	Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
<b>8C:</b>	Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
<b>8D:</b>	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
<b>8D TERM:</b>	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
<b>12(b):</b>	Notice of Export

### Other Important Lists:

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover

Page: 10  
Printed: 05/28/2009  
Revision: 05/22/2009

**CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical  
**CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant  
**CAA ODC:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)  
**CA PROP 65:** California Proposition 65

### International Regulatory Lists:

### EPA Hazard Categories:

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

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

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.

-----  
-----  
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%.

-----  
-----  
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.

-----  
-----  
Acetone WHMIS Classification: B2, D2B

Acetone WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

Acetone WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Fiberglass Paint Remover**

Page: 11  
Printed: 05/28/2009  
Revision: 05/22/2009

-----  
Toluene WHMIS Classification: B2, D2A, D2B

Toluene WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2A - Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity - very toxic - other

D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

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