

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Klean-Strip Peeler	
Company Name:	W. M. Barr 2105 Channel Avenue Memphis, TN 38113	Phone Number: (901)775-0100
Web site address:	www.wmbarr.com	
Emergency Contact Information:	3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact W.M. Barr Customer Service	(800)451-8346 (800)398-3892
Intended Use:	Basecoat & Clearcoat Remover	
Product Code:	EFS459	
Additional Information	This chemical/product is not and cannot be distributed in commerce (as defined in TSCA section 3(5)) or processed (as defined in TSCA section 3(13)) for consumer paint or coating removal.	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammable Aerosols, Category 3
Gas Under Pressure, Liquefied gas
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation, Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1A-1C
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1A
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1
Simple Asphyxiant



GHS Signal Word: Danger

GHS Hazard Phrases: Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
Containers gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs.

GHS Precautionary Phrases: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Do not breathe gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

GHS Response Phrases: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

Revision: 05/01/2019
Supersedes Revision: 04/17/2015

breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment see label.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:

Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight and store in well-ventilated place.
Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):

INHALATION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Harmful if inhaled. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system depression with symptoms such as confusion, lightheaded, nausea, vomiting, headache, and fatigue. 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. High vapor concentrations may also cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to methylene chloride may make the symptoms of angina (chest pains) worse.

SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
This product is a skin irritant. May cause mild to moderate skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin or cause skin burns. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin, pain, and skin burns. Skin absorption may occur.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause nausea, diarrhea or vomiting. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could occur. Absorption through the gastrointestinal tract may produce central nervous system depression. Methanol exposure may cause visual impairment, including blindness, coma, and death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:
The best evidence that methylene chloride causes cancer is from laboratory studies in which rats, mice and hamsters inhaled methylene chloride 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 2 years. Methylene chloride exposure produced lung and liver tumors in mice and mammary tumors in rats. No carcinogenic effects of methylene chloride were found in hamsters.
There are also some human epidemiological studies which show an association between occupational exposure to methylene chloride and increases in biliary (bile duct) cancer and a type of brain cancer. Other epidemiological studies have not observed a relationship between methylene chloride exposure and cancer. OSHA interprets these results to mean that there is suggestive (but not absolute) evidence that methylene chloride is a human carcinogen.

Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects of methylene chloride. May cross the placenta. May be excreted in breast milk. Concurrent exposure to carbon monoxide, smoking, or physical activity may increase the level of carboxyhemoglobin in the blood resulting in additive effects.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

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.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis.

TARGET ORGANS: liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs, brain, central nervous system

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure: Disorders of the heart or cardiovascular system, kidneys, liver, nervous system, respiratory system (including asthma), skin, and allergies.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
75-09-2	Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	60.0 -100.0 %
68476-86-8	Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	<30.0 %
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	< 5.0 %

Additional Chemical Information Specific percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret.

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.

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, hospital emergency room, or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure: See Potential Health Effects.

Note to Physician:

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

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. Adrenalin should never be given to a person overexposed to methylene chloride.

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 arrhythmias 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Pt:	Level 1 Aerosol
Explosive Limits:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	No data.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	None known.
Flammable Properties and Hazards:	Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fire 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.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	FLASHPOINT OF LIQUID CONCENTRATE: NO FLASH TO BOILING. FLASHPOINT OF PROPELLANT: -142 F Liquid concentrate may form flammable vapor-air mixtures at approximately 100 deg. C (212 deg. F), or higher. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, phosgene

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:	<p>Clean up: 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 methods for all equipment and processes. Keep out of waterways and bodies of water. Be cautious of vapors collecting in small enclosed spaces, sewers, low lying areas, confined spaces, etc.</p> <p>Small spills: Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.</p> <p>Large spills: Dike far ahead of spill for later collection and reuse or disposal.</p>
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Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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 local, state, and federal regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun can cause bursting.

Do not use this product near any source of heat or 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 the skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing of vapors.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:

Store in a cool, dry place. Exposure to high temperatures or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to rupture. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CAS #	Chemical Name	Jurisdiction	Recommended Exposure Limits	Notations
75-09-2	Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	ACGIH TLV	TLV: 50 ppm	
		OSHA PELs	PEL: 25 ppm STEL: 125 ppm (15 min)	
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	ACGIH TLV	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	
		OSHA PELs	PEL: 200 ppm	

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:

Wear chemical splash goggles to protect the eyes from contact with liquid. Wearing safety glasses with a face shield can also provide protection to the face and eyes from spraying, spattering, or splashing liquid.

Protective Gloves:

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Laminate film gloves offer the best protection. Other glove materials 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. Solvent-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber can offer protection. 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,

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

	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
Appearance and Odor:	Transparent viscous liquid.		
pH:	No data.		
Melting Point:	No data.		
Boiling Point:	104.00 F		
Flash Pt:	No data.		
Evaporation Rate:	< 1		
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.		
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data.	UEL: No data.	
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	420 MM HG		
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> 1		
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	No data.		
Density:	10.64 LB/GL		
Solubility in Water:	slight		
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:	No data.		
Percent Volatile:	< 2.0 % by weight.		
VOC / Volume:	27.9000 % WT		
Autoignition Pt:	No data.		
Decomposition Temperature:	No data.		
Viscosity:	No data.		

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Unstable [] Stable [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Instability:	No data available.
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:	Bases, oxygen, sodium, potassium, strong acids, strong oxidizers, reactive metals
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	Thermal decomposition may produce hydrogen chloride, chlorine gas, small quantities of phosgene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds in black smoke.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [] Will not occur [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:	No data available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information:	This product has not been tested as a whole. Refer to section 2 for acute and chronic effects.
	CAS# 75-09-2: Tumorigenic Effects:, TCLo, Inhalation, Rat, 3500. PPM, 6 Y. Result: Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Endocrine: Tumors. - Fundamental and Applied Toxicology., Academic Press, Inc., 1 E. First St., Duluth, MN 55802, Vol/p/yr: 4,30, 1984
	Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 100.0 MG, Severe. Result: Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain). Effects on Newborn: Physical. - Union Carbide Data Sheet, Union Carbide Corp., 39 Old Ridgebury Rd., Danbury, CT 06817, Vol/p/yr: 4/25, 1958
	Standard Draize Test, Skin, Species: Rabbit, 810.0 MG, 24 H, Severe. Result: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. - European Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Hygiene., For publisher information, see TOERD9, Paris France, Vol/p/yr: 9,171, 1976
Carcinogenicity/Other Information:	IARC 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
75-09-2	Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	Possible	2B	A3	Yes
68476-86-8	Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Ecological Information: This product has not been tested as a whole.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

DOT Hazard Class: 2.1 FLAMMABLE GAS

UN/NA Number: UN1950



Additional Transport Information: The shipper/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

EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	S. 302 (EHS)	S. 304 RQ	S. 313 (TRI)
75-09-2	Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes
68476-86-8	Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	No	No	No
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Other US EPA or State Lists
75-09-2	Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	CAA HAP,ODC: HAP: VHAP CWA NPDES TSCA: Inventory, 8A CAIR CA PROP.65: Yes: Canc.
68476-86-8	Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	TSCA: Inventory
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	CAA HAP,ODC: HAP: VHAP TSCA: Inventory CA PROP.65: Yes: RDTox.

Regulatory Information: This product is regulated by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission and is subject to certain labeling requirements under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS). The product label also includes other important information, including directions for use, and should always be read in its entirety prior to using the product.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Klean-Strip Peeler

Revision: 05/01/2019

Supersedes Revision: 04/17/2015

Additional Regulatory Information This chemical/product is not and cannot be distributed in commerce (as defined in TSCA section 3(5)) or processed (as defined in TSCA section 3(13)) for consumer paint or coating removal.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 05/01/2019

Preparer Name: W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100

Additional Information About This Product: No data available.

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.