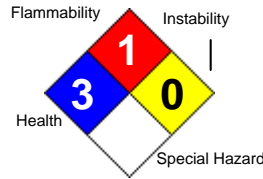


# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint Remover



<b>HEALTH</b>	*	<b>3</b>
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>PHYSICAL</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>PPE</b>		<b>X</b>



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Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** 35M.6

**Product Name:** Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun 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:** EHS Department

**Intended Use:** Spray gun cleaning.

**Synonyms**  
35M.8, CSG14, ESG14, GSG14

**Revision Date:** 02/14/2013

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	30.0 -60.0 %	25 ppm	50 ppm	No data.
2. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	10.0 -30.0 %	500 ppm	100 ppm	No data.
3. Phenol {Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene}	108-95-2	1.0 -5.0 %	5 ppm	5 ppm	No data.
4. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	0.1 -1.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
5. Potassium hydroxide {Caustic potash}	1310-58-3	0.1 -1.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	125 ppm (15 min)	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
3. Phenol {Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene}	108-95-2	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
4. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
5. Potassium hydroxide {Caustic potash}	1310-58-3	No data.	No data.	No data.	2 mg/m3

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### Emergency Overview

**Danger!** Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes severe burns to skin and eyes. Vapor Harmful. Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. If the work area is not ventilated, do not use this product.

#### 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, and fatigue. Causes formation of carbon monoxide in blood which may affect the cardiovascular system and central nervous system. Continued

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 2  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supercedes Revision: 01/12/2010

exposure may cause unconsciousness and even death. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Lung sensitizer.

**Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects:**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Product may be absorbed through skin. Causes severe burns. May cause effects ranging from mild irritation to severe pain and burns, depending on the intensity of contact.

Skin sensitizer.

**Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects:**

This material is an eye irritant. Causes severe burns. Vapors may cause eye irritation. Contact may cause tearing, redness, a stinging or burning feeling, swelling, and blurred vision.

May cause corneal injury and blindness.

**Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:**

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause nausea or vomiting. If vomiting results in aspiration to the lungs, chemical pneumonia could occur. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Absorption through the gastrointestinal tract may produce central nervous system depression.

**Chronic Exposure Effects:**

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. May cause irreversible brain and nervous system damage. May cause liver damage. May cause cancer based on animal data. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

**Additional Data:**

Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. 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.

Target Organs: blood, central nervous system, liver, kidneys, lungs, upper respiratory tract, skin, cardiovascular system, eyes

Routes of Entry: skin absorption, inhalation, ingestion

**Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure**

See Potential Health Effects.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure**

diseases of the blood, skin disorders, liver disorders, kidney disorders, heart or cardiovascular disorders, nervous system disorders, respiratory system (including asthma and other breathing disorders), and allergies

**OSHA Regulatory Status:**

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 3  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supercedes Revision: 01/12/2010

## 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. Get medical attention immediately.

#### INGESTION:

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

### Note to Physician

Adrenalin should never be given to a person overexposed to methylene chloride. Call your local poison control center for further information.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

### Flash Pt:

NA

### 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.

Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams. Keep water runoff out of water supplies and sewers.

### Flammable Properties and Hazards

FLASHPOINT: NO FLASH TO BOILING

### Hazardous Combustion Products

Oxides of carbon, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, phosgene

### Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, 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. For large spills, dike ahead of the spill.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 4  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

## 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.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness - STOP - ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately. **IF THE WORK AREA IS NOT VENTILATED, DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.** A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Exposure to high temperatures or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to leak or swell. Do not use near flames or at elevated temperatures.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For use in areas with inadequate ventilation or fresh air, wear properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respiratory protection for organic solvent vapors. This may include the use of supplied air.

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. 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. 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. 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 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. **IF THE WORK AREA IS NOT VENTILATED, DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.** A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 5  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

**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:** [ ] Gas [ X ] Liquid [ ] Solid  
**Melting Point:** No data.  
**Boiling Point:** No data.  
**Autoignition Pt:** No data.  
**Flash Pt:** NA  
**Specific Gravity (Water = 1):** 1.1  
**Density:** 9.327 LB/GL  
**Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):** <=35 MM HG at 68 F  
**Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):** > 1  
**Evaporation Rate:** > 1  
**Solubility in Water:** Partially  
**Percent Volatile:** 99 % by weight.  
**VOC / Volume:** 14 % WT  
**pH:** 9.5 - 10.5

**Appearance and Odor**

Yellow, milky liquid.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

VOC / Volume: 155 g/L

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

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

**Conditions To Avoid - Instability**

No data available.

**Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid**

bases, oxygen, sodium, potassium, strong oxidizing materials, reactive metals, strong acids, alkalies

**Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts**

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

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

**Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization**

No data available.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 6  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

## 11. Toxicological Information

### 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.

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.

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Stoddard Solvent:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 Rat oral >34,600 mg/kg

LC50 Rat Inhalation >21,400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 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.

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

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 7  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

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.

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Phenol:

**ACUTE TOXICITY:**

LD50's in animals range from 250-500 mg/kg, differing very little with route of exposure or species, except for the cat which is unusually susceptible with an oral lethal dose of 80 mg/kg. Additional reported toxic effects include irritation and corrosivity of skin and eyes in rabbits, induction of skin tumors in mice, reproductive effects in rats, and mutagenicity with Salmonella, E coli and Drosophila.

LD50 Rat oral 530 mg/kg

LD50 Rabbit dermal 850 mg/kg

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION:** Phenol is highly caustic to tissues. Phenol is corrosive to the skin, but because of anesthetic qualities, it will numb rather than causing a burning pain on contact. Skin becomes red and swollen, then white and opaque (ie, coagulation necrosis). Deep burns result that may become gangrenous. Poisoning is usually through skin absorption; lethal quantities can be absorbed. Dermal contact with phenolic compounds may result in irritation, dermatitis, abnormal pigmentation, and burns. Dermatitis and depigmentation appear to be the most common adverse effects. Diaphoresis may develop with systemic toxicity.

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:** Eye exposure may result in severe burns. Partial or complete loss of vision may occur.

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** no data.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** no data

**MUTAGENIC DATA:** Phenol has caused DNA damage, mutations, chromosomal aberrations, unscheduled DNA synthesis, DNA inhibition and micronuclei in experimental animals and cultured cells.

**IMMUNOTOXICITY:** Phenol has been shown to be potentially immunotoxic in experimental animal studies.

**NEUROTOXICITY:** no data

**DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE:** Fetotoxicity and skeletal abnormalities have been reported in animal experiments.

**CARCINOGEN STATUS:** There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of phenol. There is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of phenol.

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1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

**ACUTE TOXICITY:**

LD50 Rabbit dermal >3160 mg/kg bw

LC50 Rat inhalation >2000 ppm/48 hr

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION:** Primary skin irritant.

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:** Eye irritant.

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** Respiratory irritant.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 8  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

pneumonitis.

MUTAGENIC DATA: no data

IMMUNOTOXICITY: no data

NEUROTOXICITY: CNS depression may occur.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: no data

CARCINOGEN STATUS: no data

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Potassium Hydroxide

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 Rat oral 1.23 g/kg

LD50 Rat oral 273 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Mild exposure causes irritation and partial thickness burns. Prolonged exposure or high concentration products can cause full thickness burns.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Ocular exposure can produce severe conjunctival irritation and chemosis, corneal epithelial defects, limbal ischemia, permanent visual loss and in severe cases perforation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Mild exposure may cause cough and bronchospasm. Severe inhalation may cause upper airway edema and burns, stridor, and rarely acute lung injury.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: no data

MUTAGENIC DATA: no data

IMMUNOTOXICITY: no data

NEUROTOXICITY: no data

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: no data

CARCINOGEN STATUS: no data

### Chronic Toxicological Effects

This product has not been tested as a whole.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: no data

Reproductive Toxicity: no data

STOT-Single Exposure: no data

STOT-Repeated Exposure: no data

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. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Phenol {Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene}	108-95-2	n.a.	3	A4	n.a.
4. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Potassium hydroxide {Caustic potash}	1310-58-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## 12. Ecological Information

### General 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



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 9  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supersedes Revision: 01/12/2010

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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**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. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds.

**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.

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**Phenol:**

**TOXICITY:** Phenol is also highly toxic to aquatic life and frogs. Phenol is very toxic to fish and has a nearly unique quality of tainting the taste of fish if present in marine environments at 0.1-1.0 ppm.

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** If released to air, a measured vapor pressure of 0.35 mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates phenol will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of  $3.33 \times 10^{-7}$  atm-cu m/mole. Phenol is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure 0.35 mm Hg at 25 deg C. Phenol's degradation in soil is completed in 2-5 days, even in subsurface soils. If released into water, phenol is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the Koc values of 2900 and 3100 for fine and coarse sediment, respectively. Phenol completely mineralized in <1 day in water from 3 lakes; rates increase with increasing concns of phenol and the organic content of the water. It was completely removed in river water after 2 days at 20 deg C and after 4 days at 4 deg C. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon phenol's Henry's Law constant.

**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** Reported BCF values and the rapid elimination of phenol suggests that bioaccumulation of phenol is unlikely.

**MOBILITY IN SOIL:** Based on Koc values, phenol would be expected to generally exhibit very high mobility in soil.

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** no data

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**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

**TOXICITY:** No stress was observed in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout, fingerling) or *Petromyzon marinus*

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 10  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supercedes Revision: 01/12/2010

(sea lamprey, larvae) at 5 mg/L for 24 hours.

LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 7.72 mg/L/96 hr (confidence limit 7.19 - 8.28 mg/L), flow-through bioassay with measured concentrations, 25.0 deg C, dissolved oxygen 7.3 mg/L, hardness 44.9 mg/L calcium carbonate, alkalinity 41.6 mg/L calcium carbonate, and pH 7.24.

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Vapor-phase 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively.

Volatilization from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected to occur based on a measured Henry's Law constant of  $6.16 \times 10^{-3}$  atm-cu m/mole and the vapor pressure of this compound, respectively. Non-volatilized 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may be subject to biodegradation under aerobic conditions; however, anaerobic aquifer microcosms showed little biodegradation in comparison to poisoned controls. If released to water, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is expected to adsorb to sediment or particulate matter based on its Koc value. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to occur based on the Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** BCF values of 31-275 suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate to high.

**MOBILITY IN SOIL:** If released to soil, a measured Koc value of 537 suggests that 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene will have low mobility in soil.

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** no data

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Potassium Hydroxide:

**TOXICITY:** This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

LC50 Mosquito Fish, 80 mg/L, 96 hrs

LC50 Guppy, 165 mg/L, 24 hrs

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. The material is believed to exist in the disassociated state in the environment.

**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** This material is believed to not bioaccumulate.

**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.

### 14. Transport Information

#### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

<b>DOT Proper Shipping Name</b>	Corrosive Liquid, n.o.s. (Potassium Hydroxide, Methylene Chloride)
<b>DOT Hazard Class:</b>	8
<b>DOT Hazard Label:</b>	CORROSIVE
<b>UN/NA Number:</b>	UN1760
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 11  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supercedes Revision: 01/12/2010

**Additional Transport Information**

For D.O.T. information, contact DampRid Inc. Customer Service at 888-326-7743.

**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; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
2. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	No	No	No	No
3. Phenol {Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene}	108-95-2	Yes 500 LB	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
4. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No	No	Yes	No
5. Potassium hydroxide {Caustic potash}	1310-58-3	No	Yes 1000 LB	No	No

**Other US EPA or State Lists**

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Dichloromethane {Methylene chloride; R-30; Freon 30}	75-09-2	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test, 8A CAIR	Yes
2. Stoddard solvent {Mineral spirits; Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates; White spirits}	8052-41-3	No	No	Inventory	No
3. Phenol {Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene}	108-95-2	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	No
4. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
5. Potassium hydroxide {Caustic potash}	1310-58-3	No	No	Inventory	No

**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.

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.

Stoddard Solvent CAS# 8052-41-3

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Klean-Strip Naked Gun Spray Gun Paint**  
**Remover**

Page: 12  
Printed: 05/14/2013  
Revision: 02/14/2013  
Supercedes Revision: 01/12/2010

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

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

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Phenol CAS # 108-95-2

WHMIS Classification:

D1A - Poisonous and infectious material - Immediate and serious effects - Very toxic

E - Corrosive material

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1B - Acute lethality - toxic - immediate

D1A - TDG class 6.1 packing group II - very toxic - immediate

E - Corrosive to skin

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

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1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene CAS # 95-63-6

WHMIS Classification: B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: Insufficient information

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

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Potassium Hydroxide CAS # 1310-58-3

WHMIS Classification:

D1B - Poisonous and infectious material - Immediate and serious effects - Toxic

E - Corrosive material

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1B - Acute lethality - toxic - immediate

E - Corrosive to skin

E - TDG class 8 - corrosive substance

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

**Regulatory Information Statement**

All components of this material are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt.

## 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.