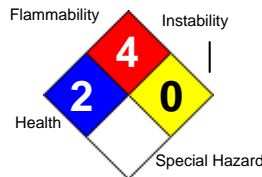


# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Klean Strip Aircraft Paint Remover

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HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		4
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		X



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### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** A3900.2  
**Product Name:** Klean Strip Aircraft 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  
**Synonyms**  
EAR322

### 2. Hazards Identification

#### GHS Hazard Phrases

No data available.

#### GHS Precaution Phrases

No data available.

#### GHS Response Phrases

No data available.

#### GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

No data available.

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

##### 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. Elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources. 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.

The propellant used in this product is a simple asphyxiant.

##### SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

May cause effects ranging from mild irritation to severe pain, and possibly burns, depending on the intensity of contact. May dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin. Skin absorption may occur. Passage of the material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

##### EYE CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

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Vapors may cause eye irritation. Contact may cause tearing, redness, a stinging or burning feeling, swelling, blurred vision, and corneal injury.

### INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Harmful if swallowed. May cause nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could occur. Absorption through the gastrointestinal tract may produce central nervous system depression. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach. May affect the central nervous system (CNS) causing loss of coordination, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, and CNS depression. May cause leg cramps, pain the abdomen and lower back, blurred vision, shortness of breath, cyanosis, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death.

### CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

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

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.

Methylene Chloride (MC) overexposure may cause liver damage. May cause cancer based on animal 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.

The best evidence that MC causes cancer is from laboratory studies in which rats, mice and hamsters inhaled MC 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 2 years. MC exposure produced lung and liver tumors in mice and mammary tumors in rats. No carcinogenic effects of MC were found in hamsters.

There are also some human epidemiological studies which show an association between occupational exposure to MC and increases in biliary (bile duct) cancer and a type of brain cancer. Other epidemiological studies have not observed a relationship between MC exposure and cancer. OSHA interprets these results to mean that there is suggestive (but not absolute) evidence that MC is a human carcinogen.

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate is in a family of chemicals that has shown possible toxicity to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

### TARGET ORGANS:

Blood, central nervous system, liver, skin, cardiovascular system, heart, eyes, kidneys, pancreas, lungs, and brain.

### Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

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

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### 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	1.0 -5.0 %
3. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	1.0 -5.0 %
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	~15.0 %

### Additional Chemical Information

The concentration range values for the liquid ingredients do not reflect the dilution of the propellant in the container. The concentration values are for the liquid concentrate only.

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

##### INHALATION:

If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

##### SKIN CONTACT:

Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation from contact persists.

##### EYE CONTACT:

Immediately flush eyes with water, remove any contact lens, continue flushing with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

##### INGESTION:

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

#### Note to Physician

This product contains methylene chloride and methanol (less than 4%).

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. 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.

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### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Flammability Classification:** Flammable Aerosol Level 1  
**Flash Pt:** -140 F (-96.9 C) Method Used: Closed Cup  
**Explosive Limits:** LEL: 1.8 UEL: 9.5  
**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**

Aerosol Flammability Classification according to ASTM D-3065-77 and FHSA 1500.45.

CPSC FLAMMABILITY: Flammable Aerosol - Level 1

Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or store above 120 degrees F. Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun may cause bursting. Contact of liquid or vapor with flame or hot surfaces will produce toxic gases and a corrosive residue that will cause deterioration of metal.

Flashpoint of propellant: -142.50 degrees F (closed cup)

Flashpoint of liquid only: No flash to boiling

#### **Hazardous Combustion Products**

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

#### **Suitable 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.

### 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.

Wear protective clothing and take precautions to prevent all skin and eye contact.

#### **Precautions To Be Taken in Storing**

Store in a cool place and protect from sunlight. Exposure to high temperatures or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to leak or swell. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

Replace overcap on container after each 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. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 400 ppm	No data.
4. Liquefied petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	PEL: 1000 ppm	TLV: (1000 ppm) STEL: (—) ppm	No data.

#### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For occasional consumer use - Use with adequate ventilation to prevent a build-up of vapors in confined areas. Open windows or position fans to provide cross ventilation. If a mild to strong odor is noticeable, ventilation is not adequate.

For OSHA controlled workplace and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLVs. For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved self-contained 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 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 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

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:** [ X ] Gas [ X ] Liquid [ ] Solid  
**Melting Point:** No data.  
**Boiling Point:** 100 F (40.0 C) - 150 F (65.6 C)  
**Autoignition Pt:** No data.  
**Flash Pt:** -140 F (-96.9 C) Method Used: Closed Cup  
**Explosive Limits:** LEL: 1.8 UEL: 9.5  
**Specific Gravity (Water = 1):** No data.  
**Density:** 10.5 - (of liquid) LB/GL at 75 F (23.9 C)  
**Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):** No data.  
**Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):** > 1  
**Evaporation Rate:** < 1  
**Solubility in Water:** Slight  
**Percent Volatile:** 96 % by weight.  
**VOC / Volume:** 18 % WT  
**Appearance and Odor**  
Yellow to orange clinging liquid.

## 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 and magnesium; sodium; potassium; and nitric acid.

### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Thermal 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

### 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.

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**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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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 embryo-lethal 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.

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Nonylphenol Ethoxylate:

LD50 Rat Oral 2590 ul/kg

LD50 Rabbit Skin 2830 ul/kg

**Chronic Toxicological Effects**

No data.

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### 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. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## 12. Ecological Information

### General Ecological Information

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

#### 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 4.55X10<sup>-6</sup> 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.



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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.

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Nonylphenol Ethoxylate:

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50) between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species tested.

### 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, Ltd. Qty.

Level 1 Aerosol

**DOT Hazard Class:** 2.1

**DOT Hazard Label:** FLAMMABLE GAS

**UN/NA Number:** UN1950

#### LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

**UN Number:** 1950

**Hazard Class:** 2.1 - FLAMMABLE GAS

#### AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA)

**ICAO/IATA Shipping Name** UN1950, AEROSOLS, flammable, 2.1, LTD. QTY

Level 1 Aerosol

**UN Number:** 1950

**Hazard Class:** 2.1 - FLAMMABLE GAS

#### MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO)

**IMDG/IMO Shipping Name** UN1950, AEROSOLS, flammable, 2.1, LTD. QTY

Level 1 Aerosol

**UN Number:** 1950

**Hazard Class:** 2.1 - FLAMMABLE GAS

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### Additional Transport Information

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

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

### 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. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	Yes	No
4. Liquefied petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No

### Canadian WHMIS Classification

No data available.

### US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. 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. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	No	No	No	No
4. Liquefied petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	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	Yes
3. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr {Nonylphenol Ethoxylate}	9016-45-9	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory, 8A PAIR	No
4. Liquefied petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	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:

- Yes  No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard  
 Yes  No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard  
 Yes  No Fire Hazard

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Yes  No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Yes  No Reactive Hazard

## 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.