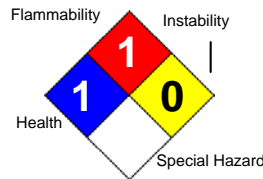


MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CITRISTRIP Low VOC Adhesive Remover

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HEALTH	*	1
FLAMMABILITY		1
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		X



Printed: 02/05/2014
Revision: 02/15/2013
Supersedes Revision: 07/19/2011

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: CS61044.1
Product Name: CITRISTRIP Low VOC Adhesive 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
Revision Date: 02/15/2013

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate {(a glycol ether)}	124-17-4	70.0 -90.0 %	25 ppm	50 ppm	No data.
2. 2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	929-06-6	1.0 -5.0 %	200 ppm	200 ppm	No data.
3. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-; 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one}	872-50-4	1.0 -10.0 %	400 ppm	200 ppm	No data.
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate {(a glycol ether)}	124-17-4	125 ppm (15 min)	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. 2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	929-06-6	No data.	No data.	250 ppm	No data.
3. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-; 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one}	872-50-4	No data.	No data.	400 ppm	No data.

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

INHALATION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness; headache; burns and severe irritation to the respiratory tract; injuries to mucous membranes; watering of the eyes; weakness; drowsiness; nausea; numbness in fingers, arms, and legs; hot flashes; depression of the central nervous system; spotted vision; fatigue; dilation of pupils; leg and chest pains; eye irritation; giddiness and intoxication; narcosis; anesthesia; confusion; olfactory changes; vomiting; visual disturbances; sleepiness; cough and dyspnea; cold, clammy extremities; diarrhea; irregular or rapid heartbeat; liver and kidney damage; unconsciousness; coma; and death. Severe overexposure may cause irregular or rapid heartbeat, convulsions, unconsciousness, and death. Intentional misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapors can be harmful or fatal. This product is a simple asphyxiant.

SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

This product is a skin irritant. Product may be absorbed through the skin. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause itching; irritation; redness; defatting of the skin; drying of the skin; inflammation; discomfort or pain;

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swelling; dermatitis; and tissue damage. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation and ingestion. May increase the severity of symptoms listed under inhalation.

EYE CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

This material is an eye irritant. May cause irritation, burns, swelling, stinging, temporary corneal injury, redness, tearing, blurred vision, conjunctivitis of eyes, and corneal ulcerations of the eye. Vapors may irritate the eyes.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

May cause nausea; irritation to mouth, throat and stomach; loss of coordination; stupor; changes in white blood cells; drowsiness; rapid heartbeat; low blood pressure; vomiting; gastrointestinal irritation; depression of the central nervous system; narcosis; diarrhea; reddening of face and/or neck; liver, kidney and heart damage; unconsciousness; and death. May produce symptoms listed under inhalation. Liquid aspirated into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and systemic effects. Ingestion of significant quantities may result in red blood cell hemolysis.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation, redness, swelling and possible tissue destruction. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in absorption of a harmful amount of this material. May cause headaches; conjunctivitis; skin irritation; pancreatic damage; permanent central nervous system changes; gastric disturbances; giddiness; insomnia; decreased response to visual and auditory stimulation; visual impairment or blindness; hallucinations; changes in blood; blood disorders; kidney damage; eye irritation; brain damage; hallucinations; liver damage, and death. May cause additional symptoms listed under inhalation.

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.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

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:

Flush eye with water, remove any contact lens, continue flushing for at least 15 minutes, then get medical attention.

INGESTION:

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

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt: > 210 F
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Autoignition Pt: No data available.

Fire Fighting Instructions

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

Flammable Properties and Hazards

No flash to boil.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

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.

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 for later 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.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

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

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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. A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

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Eye Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with chemicals.

Protective Gloves

Wear impermeable gloves. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded.

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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid

Melting Point: No data.

Boiling Point: 0 F - 0 F

Autoignition Pt: No data.

Flash Pt: > 210 F

Specific Gravity (Water = 1): No data.

Density: 8.2 - 8.4 LB/GL

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): <=

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): >

Evaporation Rate: <

Solubility in Water: No data.

Percent Volatile: No data.

VOC / Volume: <= 0

Viscosity: 2000 - 3000 CPS at 77 F

Appearance and Odor

Opaque. Smooth Viscous Liquid

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

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Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents; strong caustics; and strong alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

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

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate:

Oral LD50 Rat 6,500 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Rabbit 5,640 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 4 hr Rat 73.7 mg/l

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone:

Oral LD50 Mice 5,270 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 Rat 4 hr > 5.1 mg/l

Dermal LD50 Rabbit 4,000 - 8,000 mg/kg

2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol:

Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Rat 2,560 - 3,000 mg/kg

Chronic Toxicological Effects

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone:

In animal studie, its was embryotoxic by the oral, dermal and intraperitoneal routes, but only after repeated doses that approached the LD50 or were maternally toxic.

Indications of developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate {(a glycol ether)}	124-17-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. 2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	929-06-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-; 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one}	872-50-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate:

LC50 fathead minnow 96 hr 77 mg/l

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone:

Golden Orfe LC50 96 hr > 500 mg/l

2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol:

Fish LC50 96 hr 460 mg/l

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 Paint Related Material, Not Regulated

Additional Transport Information

For DOT information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services.

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. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate {(a glycol ether)}	124-17-4	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No
2. 2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	929-06-6	No	No	No	No
3. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-; 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one}	872-50-4	No	No	Yes	No

Other US EPA or State Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate {(a glycol ether)}	124-17-4	HAP	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
2. 2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	929-06-6	No	No	Inventory, 8A, 8A PAIR	No
3. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-; 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one}	872-50-4	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test, 12(b)	Yes

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

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.