

T/S Paint Stripper

GSB Chemical Co.

Chemwatch: 21-9705

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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Initial Date: Not Available

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	T/S Paint Stripper
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: T/S-B, Timber Stripper
Proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains methylene chloride and methanol)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. , For removing dried paint and varnish from wooden surfaces. Applied by, brush.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	GSB Chemical Co.
Address	84 Camp Road Broadmeadows 3047 VIC Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9457 1125
Fax	+61 3 9459 7978
Website	Not Available
Email	info@gsbchem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	3	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	S6
Risk Phrases [1]	R23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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	R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
	R38	Irritating to skin.
	R39/23/24/25	Toxic: Danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Indication(s) of danger	T+, T, Xn
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SAFETY ADVICE

S01	Keep locked up.
S03	Keep in a cool place.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S20	When using do not eat or drink.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S63	In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	May affect fertility*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	>60	methylene chloride
67-56-1	10-<30	methanol
64742-94-5	<10	solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
64742-95-6.	<10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
Not Available	<10	waxes and surfactants

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;</p> <p>A: Emergency and Supportive Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV. ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours <p>B: Specific drugs and antidotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is no specific antidote <p>C: Decontamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available. ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes) <p>D: Enhanced elimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal. <p><i>POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability. ▶ No specific antidote. ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient <p>For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid. ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation. ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine. ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established. ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L). ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal. ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. ▶ 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure. <p style="text-align: right;">[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Determinant</th> <th>Index</th> <th>Sampling Time</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Methanol in urine</td> <td>15 mg/l</td> <td>End of shift</td> <td>B, NS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Formic acid in urine</td> <td>80 mg/gm creatinine</td> <td>Before the shift at end of workweek</td> <td>B, NS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment	1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS	2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS
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B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
- ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

, formaldehyde

, hydrogen chloride

, phosgene

, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills

Chemical Class: aliphatics, halogenated

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
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LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
wood fiber - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fibre - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, W, DGC
sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiloader	R,W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiloader	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiloader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiloader	W, SS, DGC
foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	skiloader	R, P, DGC, RT
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiloader	R, I, W, P, DGC

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

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I: Not incinerable
 P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
 RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged
 SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
 W: Effectiveness reduced when windy
 Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;
 R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	174 (mg/m ³) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol	Methyl alcohol	262 (mg/m ³) / 200 (ppm)	328 (mg/m ³) / 250 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	25(ppm)	200(ppm)	560(ppm)	6900(ppm)
methanol	200(ppm)	530(ppm)	2100(ppm)	7200(ppm)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	5,000 / 10,000(ppm)	2,300 / 2,000(ppm)
methanol	25,000(ppm)	6,000(ppm)

MATERIAL DATA

For methylene chloride

Odour Threshold Value: 158 ppm (detection), 227 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methylene chloride, measuring in excess of 25 ppm are commercially available. Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 13 ppm.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA (and in the absence of occupational exposure to carbon monoxide) is thought to minimise the potential for liver injury and to provide protection against the possible weak carcinogenic effects which have been demonstrated in laboratory rats and mice. Enhancement of tumours of the lung, liver, salivary glands and mammary tissue in rodent studies has lead NIOSH to recommend a more conservative outcome.

Exposure controls

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Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	B
TEFLON	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick translucent liquid with a characteristic pungent odour; dispersible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.22
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

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Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	40-200	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	90
Vapour pressure (kPa)	50 @20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.9	VOC g/L	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behaviour, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact.</p> <p>The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant and severe inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. ▶ Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.
Eye	<p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>510meth</p>
Chronic	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision.</p>

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	Not Available	Not Available

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methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 8 hr	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m3/30 m	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
Not Available	Not Available	
methanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (human) TClO: 300 ppm	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
	Inhalation (human) TClO: 86000 mg/m3	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h	
	Oral (human) LDLo: 143 mg/kg	
	Oral (man) LDLo: 6422 mg/kg	
	Oral (man) TDLo: 3429 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg		
Not Available	Not Available	
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg	[PETROFIN]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
Not Available	Not Available	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
Not Available	Not Available	

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
METHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption . 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]
T/S Paint Stripper, METHYLENE CHLORIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊗
Mutagenicity	⊗	Aspiration Hazard	⊗

T/S Paint Stripper

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carc. 2
SKIN	methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
	methanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
T/S Paint Stripper	Not Available					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2810
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains methylene chloride and methanol)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 6.1 Subrisk
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223 274 limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

T/S Paint Stripper

UN number	2810		
Packing group	III		
UN proper shipping name	Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride and methanol)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk		
	ERG Code	6L	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3A4A137	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	663	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	655	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y642	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	2 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2810		
Packing group	III		
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and methanol)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1	
	IMDG Subrisk		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A,S-A	
	Special provisions	223 274	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	methanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

<p>methylene chloride(75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline values for physical and chemical characteristics", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Fisher Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Exposure Standards", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)"</p>
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<p>methanol(67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMDG Code - Medical First Aid Guide for use in accidents involving Dangerous Goods (MFAG) - Appendix 15 List Of Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"</p>
<p>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2"</p>
<p>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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