

8770 Paint Stripper / Decarboniser

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 5159-95
Version No: 6.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 30/12/2020
Print Date: 01/02/2021
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	8770 Paint Stripper / Decarboniser
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains phenol and methylene chloride)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Highly potent cold tank decarbonizing and paint stripping solvent. 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. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	http://www.autoklene.com/msds/
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Auto Klene Solutions
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	3		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	3		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	2		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

8770 Paint Stripper / Decarboniser

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	50	<u>methylene chloride</u>
108-95-2	13	<u>phenol</u>
143-18-0	0-10	<u>potassium oleate</u>
10588-01-9	0-5	<u>sodium dichromate</u>
7732-18-5	balance	<u>water</u>

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. ▶ 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"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly 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

- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- ▶ **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ 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

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ 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)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- ▶ 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to phenols/ cresols:

- ▶ Phenol is absorbed rapidly through lungs and skin. [Massive skin contact may result in collapse and death]*
- ▶ [Ingestion may result in ulceration of upper respiratory tract; perforation of oesophagus and/or stomach, with attendant complications, may occur. Oesophageal stricture may occur.]*
- ▶ An initial excitatory phase may present. Convulsions may appear as long as 18 hours after ingestion. Hypotension and ventricular tachycardia that require vasopressor and antiarrhythmic therapy, respectively, can occur.
- ▶ Respiratory arrest, ventricular dysrhythmias, seizures and metabolic acidosis may complicate severe phenol exposures so the initial attention should be directed towards stabilisation of breathing and circulation with ventilation, intubation, intravenous lines, fluids and cardiac monitoring as indicated.
- ▶ [Vegetable oils retard absorption; do NOT use paraffin oils or alcohols. Gastric lavage, with endotracheal intubation, should be repeated until phenol odour is no longer detectable; follow with vegetable oil. A saline cathartic should then be given.]* ALTERNATIVELY: Activated charcoal (1g/kg) may be given. A cathartic should be given after oral activated charcoal.
- ▶ Severe poisoning may require slow intravenous injection of methylene blue to treat methaemoglobinaemia.
- ▶ [Renal failure may require haemodialysis.]*
- ▶ Most absorbed phenol is biotransformed by the liver to ethereal and glucuronide sulfates and is eliminated almost completely after 24 hours. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] *[Union Carbide]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total phenol in blood	250 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen in exposure to other materials

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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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.
- ▶ **Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) hydrogen chloride phosgene metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Contains low boiling substance:</p> <p>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 ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. - Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *. - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *. - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Methylene chloride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite ▸ its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential ▸ contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene ▸ reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulphuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium ▸ forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid ▸ is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals ▸ attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber ▸ may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity <p>Segregate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and ▸ alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. <p>May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▸ Segregate phenol from halogens, calcium hypochlorite, and metals such as aluminium, lead, zinc, magnesium. ▸ Reaction of phenol with calcium hypochlorite is exothermic and produces toxic fumes which may ignite ▸ Hot phenol is corrosive to many metals, including aluminium, lead, magnesium and zinc. ▸ Do not heat phenol above 60 deg.C.

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	50 ppm / 174 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol	Phenol	1 ppm / 4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), water soluble	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Methylene chloride; (Dichloromethane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenol	Phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dichromate	Sodium dichromate; (Disodium dichromate)	0.38 mg/m3	6.5 mg/m3	39 mg/m3
sodium dichromate	Sodium dichromate dihydrate	0.43 mg/m3	7.5 mg/m3	45 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	2,300 ppm	Not Available
phenol	250 ppm	Not Available
potassium oleate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

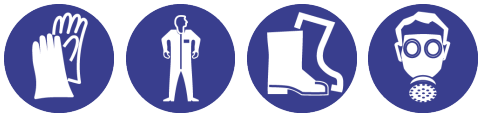
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
potassium oleate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

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
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* 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 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Clear, dark brown, two-phase solvent with a characteristic odour.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.222

Continued...

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Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-10	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~40	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	48 @ 20 DegC	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the 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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of the phenol vapour produced sore throat, coughing, laboured breathing and systemic effects including paleness, weakness, headache, sweating, ringing sound in the ears, low blood oxygen, and even shock. It can also produce a damaging effect on the lungs, heart muscles, liver, kidney and hind-limb paralysis based on studies done with guinea-pig.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p> <p>Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>In animal testing, the symptoms of chlorophenol poisoning include restlessness, increased rate of breathing, rapidly developing motor weakness, tremors, seizures, shortness of breath and coma.</p> <p>Monochlorophenols are slightly less toxic than phenol but more toxic than chlorobenzene while Dichlorophenols may be more potent than phenol in eliciting convulsions. Toxicity increases with chlorination.</p> <p>For phenol, solid: Ingestion causes blotches on the lips and in the mouth.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>For phenol, solid: Contact with the skin causes a white, wrinkled discolouration, followed by a severe burn or whole-body poisoning if not promptly and properly removed.</p> <p>Intense burning and pain from skin contact may be delayed. Absorption through the skin may cause extreme danger; in one case, a person who spilled a solution of phenol over much of his body, died 10 minutes later. Skin absorption occurs at low vapour pressure, without apparent discomfort. Damage to the lungs, methaemoglobin in the blood, and breakage of red blood cells with anaemia are frequently documented.</p>
Eye	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p>

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	<p>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Chlorophenols have been associated with cancers of the throat, nose and connective tissue.</p> <p>Solid phenol is highly toxic if swallowed, inhaled or on skin contact. Chronic phenol poisoning is very rarely reported, but symptoms include vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhoea, lack of appetite, headache, fainting, dizziness, dark urine, mental disturbances, possibly skin rash and death due to liver and kidney damage may occur.</p> <p>Repeated exposure of animals to phenol vapour at concentrations ranging from 26 to 52 ppm has produced respiratory, cardiovascular, liver, kidney and neurologic toxicity and may produce blood cancers in mice on oral exposure.</p> <p>Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.</p>	
8770 Paint Stripper / Decarboniser	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 76 mg/L4hrs ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 0.663 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 0.177 mg/L4hrs ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 270 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE
potassium oleate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >0.002 mg/kg ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; >0.005 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/48h
sodium dichromate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	#LD50_derm_pig ~335 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; =0.124 mg/l4hrs ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; =50 mg/kg ^[2]	Material is a corrosive irritant. Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans. Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild</p>
PHENOL	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
POTASSIUM OLEATE	Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.
SODIUM DICHROMATE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.</p> <p>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p>

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WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE & PHENOL	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
PHENOL & POTASSIUM OLEATE & SODIUM DICHROMATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

8770 Paint Stripper / Decarboniser	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methylene chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	-2.0-3.3mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=108.5mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/L	4
	BCF	288	Not Available	-0.0014-0.0089mg/L	4
	EC10	48	Fish	-42.6-79.7mg/L	4
	NOEL	0.33	Not Available	0.01-mg/L	4

phenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00175-mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.1mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	-0.0188-0.1044mg/L	4
	BCF	88	Not Available	63.6mg/L	4
	EC10	504	Crustacea	0.05mg/L	2

potassium oleate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	-19-27.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.43-0.74mg/L	4
NOEL	48	Crustacea	<20mg/L	4	

sodium dichromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	4-mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.098-0.129mg/L	4
	BCF	17520	Fish	0.00025-mg/L	4
NOEL	408	Not Available	1.03ug/cm	4	

water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Persistence and degradability

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)
sodium dichromate	LOW (BCF = 36)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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. <p>Otherwise:</p> <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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2810	
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains phenol and methylene chloride)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	6.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	100 ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2810	
UN proper shipping name	Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains phenol and methylene chloride)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	6L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

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Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A4 A137
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	662
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	654
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y641
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2810	
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains phenol and methylene chloride)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-A
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	100 mL

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methylene chloride	Not Available
phenol	Not Available
potassium oleate	Not Available
sodium dichromate	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
methylene chloride	Not Available
phenol	Not Available
potassium oleate	Not Available
sodium dichromate	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****methylene chloride is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

potassium oleate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methylene chloride; phenol; potassium oleate; sodium dichromate; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	30/12/2020
Initial Date	03/02/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
6.1.1.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

The 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.