

Septone Paint Stripper

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 62422

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Paint Stripper
Synonyms	Product Code: AQPS500, AQPS1, AQPS4, automotive paint stripper
Proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride, ammonia and phenol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Heavy duty paint stripper designed for the removal of automotive and aircraft paints.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, 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, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Septone Paint Stripper

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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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	>60	<u>methylen chloride</u>
1336-21-6	0-10	<u>ammonia</u>
1330-20-7	0-10	<u>xylene</u>
108-95-2	0-10	<u>phenol</u>
64-17-5	0-10	<u>ethanol</u>
Not Available	NotSpec.	ingredients determined not to be hazardous
	balance	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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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. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421)

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non flammable liquid. ▶ However vapour will burn when in contact with high temperature flame. ▶ Ignition ceases on removal of flame. ▶ May form a flammable / explosive mixture in an oxygen enriched atmosphere ▶ Heating may cause expansion/vapourisation with violent rupture of containers ▶ Decomposes on heating and produces corrosive fumes of hydrochloric acid, carbon monoxide and small amounts of toxic phosgene.
HAZCHEM	2XE

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"> ▶ 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	<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.

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: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p>
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Continued...

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	<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. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ 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.
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. <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 ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonia	Ammonia	17 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol	Phenol	4 mg/m3 / 1 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	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
ammonia	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2300 ppm
ammonia	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenol	Phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	10,000 ppm	2,000 ppm
ammonia	500 ppm	300 ppm
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
phenol	250 ppm	250 [Unch] ppm
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white to light purple viscous toxic or corrosive liquid or soft gel that turns to dark reddish brown with age and exposure to air with characteristic pungent odour; dispersible in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.22 @ 25 C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	11.3	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
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 Applicable	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 @ 20 C	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	1065.32

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.</p> <p>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 quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.</p> <p>Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia.</p> <p>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>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</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>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>
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>
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>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the</p>

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mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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.

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.

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.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Septone Paint Stripper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 76 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 985 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
ammonia	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 662.5 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.316 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
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	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
AMMONIA	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
Septone Paint Stripper & METHYLENE CHLORIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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Septone Paint Stripper & 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.
Septone Paint Stripper & AMMONIA & PHENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
AMMONIA & XYLENE & PHENOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
XYLENE & ETHANOL	The material may cause 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.
XYLENE & PHENOL	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.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ⊗ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
methylene chloride	LC50	96	Fish	=13.1mg/L	1
methylene chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.13580307mg/L	4
methylene chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	161.874mg/L	3
methylene chloride	EC50	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.477782mg/L	4
methylene chloride	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	56mg/L	4
ammonia	LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
ammonia	NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0013404mg/L	4
xylene	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.711mg/L	4
xylene	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
phenol	LC50	96	Fish	0.00175mg/L	4
phenol	EC50	48	Crustacea	=3.1mg/L	1
phenol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0611mg/L	4
phenol	BCF	24	Fish	60mg/L	4
phenol	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.000395mg/L	4
phenol	NOEC	144	Crustacea	0.01mg/L	4
ethanol	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/L	2
ethanol	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0129024mg/L	4

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ethanol	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
Legend:	<i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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</i>				

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.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
ammonia	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
ammonia	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ammonia	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
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Septone Paint Stripper

- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
- ▶ Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2XE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2927				
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride, ammonia and phenol)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	Class	6.1	Subrisk	8
Class	6.1				
Subrisk	8				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>100 ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	274	Limited quantity	100 ml
Special provisions	274				
Limited quantity	100 ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2927														
UN proper shipping name	Toxic liquid, corrosive, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride, ammonia and phenol)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>6C</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	8	ERG Code	6C								
ICAO/IATA Class	6.1														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	8														
ERG Code	6C														
Packing group	II														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A4A137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>660</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>653</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y640</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>0.5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A4A137	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	660	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	653	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y640	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L
Special provisions	A4A137														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	660														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	653														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y640														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2927
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride, ammonia and phenol)

Septone Paint Stripper

Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	8
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	100 mL

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

METHYLENE CHLORIDE(75-09-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

AMMONIA(1336-21-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

PHENOL(108-95-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (phenol; xylene; ethanol; ammonia; methylene chloride)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Continued...

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
ammonia	1336-21-6, 14798-03-9

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

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.

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