SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE PAINT STRIPPER

Infosafe No.: K1H11
ISSUED Date : 24/01/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE PAINT STRIPPER

Product Code
AQPS500, AQPS1, AQPS4

Company Name
ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 1800 177 989
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number
1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address
info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Heavy duty paint stripper designed for the removal of automotive and aircraft paints.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Automotive paint stripper	

Additional Information
Website: www.aamtech.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B
STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
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)
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.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Skull and crossbones,Health hazard,Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

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:
2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	0-10 %
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	>60 %
Ammonia	1336-21-6	0-10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0-10 %
Phenol	108-95-2	0-10 %
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	NotSpec.
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

Other Information

Synonyms: Product Code: AQPS500, AQPS1, AQPS4, automotive paint stripper

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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.
This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.
(ICSC13719)

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.
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:
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.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods
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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
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 Code
2XE

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12 - Ecological information

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
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:
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:
DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
For low viscosity materials
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.
For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 °C) and solids (between 15 °C and 40 °C.):
Removable head packaging;
Cans with friction closures and
low pressure tubes and cartridges
may be used.
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.

Storage incompatibility:
Segregate from alcohol, water.
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
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-, pisomers) 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 15000 ppm

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
ethanol 15,000 ppm 3,300 [LEL] ppm

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.

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.

Eye Protection
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.

Hand Protection
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.
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.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Personal Protective Equipment
Other protection:
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

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.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Partly miscible

pH
11.3 (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
50 kPa @ 20 °C

Vapour Density (Air=1)
2.9

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
90 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Applicable

Flammability
Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Available

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
40-200 °C

Relative density
1.22 @ 25 °C (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: 1065.32

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Incompatible materials
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Septone Paint Stripper
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

methylene chloride
TOXICITY:
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 76 mg/L/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 985 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE

ammonia
TOXICITY:
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

xylene

TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

phenol
TOXICITY:
dermal (rat) LD50: 662.5 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.316 mg/L/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE
Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE

ethanol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
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.

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: Data required to make classification available

Ingestion
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.
The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

Inhalation
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.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
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.
Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia.
Exposures must be terminated.

Skin
Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
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.

Eye
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity
Data required to make classification available

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data required to make classification available

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data required to make classification available

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the 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).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
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
ethanol NOEC 2016 Fish 0.000375mg/L 4

Legend:
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

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)

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

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)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
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.
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.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
Reduction
Reuse
Recycling
Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
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.
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).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
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)

Class: 6.1
Subrisk: 8
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: 2927
UN proper shipping name: Toxic liquid, corrosive, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride,ammonia and phenol)
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: 8
ERG Code: 6C
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
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)
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

U.N. Number
2927

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

Transport hazard class(es)
6.1

Sub.Risk
8

Packing Group
II

Hazchem Code
2XE

IERG Number
36

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
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)

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(phenol; xylene; ethanol; ammonia; methylene chloride)
China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory
Japan - ENCS: All ingredients are on the inventory
Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory
New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S6

Hazard Rating Systems
Flammability: 1
Toxicity: 1
Body Contact: 2
Reactivity: 1
Chronic: 0

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

EINECS/ELINCS (EC)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(poly(dimethyl siloxane))

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 6.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers
Name / CAS No
ammonia 1336-21-6, 14798-03-9

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS