

# Safety Data Sheet



## Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

### 1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **PS100 PAINT STRIPPER**

**Recommended use:** PS100 Paint Stripper is a non phenolic, non caustic, heavy duty paint stripper applied by brush to remove paint films from any metal substrate (including aluminium).

**Supplier:** BC Coatings  
**ABN:** 85061231249  
**Street Address:** 14A Williamson Road  
Ingleburn  
N.S.W 2565  
**Telephone:** +61 297292000  
**Facsimile:** +61 297292279  
**Email:** orders@bccoatings.com.au

**Emergency Telephone number:** +61 412 226 505

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.



**Signal Word**  
Danger

#### Hazard Classifications

Acute Toxicity - Oral - Category 3  
Acute Toxicity - Dermal - Category 3  
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 3  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 1

#### Hazard Statements

H301 Toxic if swallowed.  
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.  
H331 Toxic if inhaled.  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer .  
H370 Causes damage to organs.

#### Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.  
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.  
P264 Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

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## Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water .
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## Storage Precautionary Statements

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

## Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.
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**Poison Schedule:** S6. Poison

## DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

**Dangerous Goods Class:** 6.1

## 3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<1 %
Denatured Ethanol	64-17-5	<5 %
Methane, dichloro-	75-09-2	>80 %
Methanol	67-56-1	<15 %
Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous		Balance
		100%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

**Inhalation:** Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.

**Skin Contact:** This material, or a component of the material, can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

**Eye contact:** If in eyes wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible

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precaution to seek medical advice.

**Ingestion:** Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor. Transport to a doctor or hospital quickly.

**PPE for First Aiders:** Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

**Notes to physician:** Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Hazchem Code:** 2X

**Suitable extinguishing media:** If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

**Specific hazards:** Combustible material.

**Fire fighting further advice:** On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

### LARGE SPILLS

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

**Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No:** 36

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

**Storage:** DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers. Methylene chloride is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even although there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite it 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. Methanol: reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminium salts,

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beryllium dihydride, bromine, chromic acid, 1-chloro-3,3-difluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene, cyanuric chloride, diethylzinc, isophthaloyl chloride, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium-tert-butoxide, potassium sulfur diimide, Raney nickel catalysts, 2,4,6-trichlorotriazine, triethylaluminium, 1,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene is incompatible with strong acids, strong caustics, alkaline earth and alkali metals, aliphatic amines, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, 1,3-bis(din-cyclopentadienyl iron)-2-propen-1-one, calcium carbide, chloroform, chromic anhydride, chromium trioxide, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, dichloromethane, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium, methyl azide, nitrogen dioxide, palladium, pentafluoroguanidine, perchloryl fluoride, phosphorus pentasulfide, phosphorus trioxide, potassium, tangerine oil, triisobutylaluminium mixtures with lead perchlorate, sodium hypochlorite are explosive may react with metallic aluminium at high temperatures slowly corrodes lead and aluminium may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation. Attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings. Static induced flash fires have happened when filling plastic containers with methanol / water solutions with as low as 30% methanol content. Segregate from: powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings. Segregate from alcohol, water.

This material is classified as a Division 6.1 Toxic Substance as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison Schedule 6 (Poison) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Ethyl alcohol	1000	1880	-	-	-
Methyl alcohol	200	262	250	328	Sk
Methylene chloride	50	174	-	-	Sk

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

**Biological Limit Values:** As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

**Engineering Measures:** Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure

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Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

**Personal Protection Equipment:** SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSUMER USE:

Wear long sleeve coveralls. Do not allow product to come into contact with bare skin.

**Hygiene measures:** Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	Pale Yellow Gel
<b>Odour:</b>	Ammoniacal
<b>Solubility:</b>	Not Available
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Approx. 1.1
<b>Relative Vapour Density (air=1):</b>	3.5
<b>Vapour Pressure (20 °C):</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash Point (°C):</b>	>23
<b>Flammability Limits (%):</b>	Not Available
<b>Autoignition Temperature (°C):</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Boiling Point/Range (°C):</b>	Not Available
<b>pH:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not Available
<b>Total VOC (g/Litre):</b>	Not Available

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)  
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal conditions of use and storage. May form hydrogen chloride gas when exposed to light and moisture.

**Conditions to avoid:** Avoid direct heat, and moisture.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with amines, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, nitric acid, strong oxidizers (oxygen, liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, peroxides, perchloric acid, chromium trioxide, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrogen oxides, alcoholates, alkali amides, nitrates, non-metallic

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oxides, sodium azide & permanganates), finely divided metals, rubber, polyethylene, PVC and most tanklinings. May react on prolonged contact with aluminium releasing gas and causing subsequent pressure build up.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Heating will produce hydrogen chloride gas, oxides of carbon and phosgene.

**Hazardous reactions:** Finely divided metals may cause an explosive reaction.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

### Acute Effects

**Inhalation:** Toxic if inhaled. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Minor but regular methanol exposures may affect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting. **WARNING:** Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful. [CCINFO] 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. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.

**Skin contact:** Toxic in contact with skin. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

**Ingestion:** Toxic if swallowed. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.

**Eye contact:** There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

### Acute toxicity

**Inhalation:** This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients):  $2.0 < LC_{50} \leq 10.0$  mg/L for vapours or  $0.5 < LC_{50} \leq 1.0$  mg/L for dust and mist.

**Skin contact:** This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients):  $200 < LD_{50} \leq 1,000$  mg/Kg bw

**Ingestion:** This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on

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ingredients):  $50 < LD_{50} \leq 300$  mg/Kg bw

**Corrosion/Irritancy:** Eye: this material has been classified as not corrosive or irritating to eyes. Skin: this material has been classified as not corrosive or irritating to skin.

**Sensitisation:** Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

**Aspiration hazard:** This material has been classified as not an aspiration hazard.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):** This material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard.

## Chronic Toxicity

**Mutagenicity:** This material has been classified as not a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity:** This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

**Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation):** This material has been classified as not a reproductive toxicant.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure):** This material has been classified as not a specific hazard to target organs by repeat exposure.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

**Acute aquatic hazard:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute aquatic exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients):  $> 100$  mg/L

**Long-term aquatic hazard:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for chronic aquatic exposure. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients):  $>100$  mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or  $BCF < 500$  and/or  $\log K_{ow} < 4$ .

**Ecotoxicity:** No information available.

**Persistence and degradability:** No information available.

**Bioaccumulative potential:** No information available.

**Mobility:** No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Product Name: PS100 PAINT STRIPPER

Reference No: SDS 00079

Issued: 2022-01-01

Version: v1

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Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".



**UN No:** 2810  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 6.1  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Hazchem Code:** 2X  
**Emergency Response Guide No:** 36  
**Limited Quantities** 5 L

**Proper Shipping Name:** TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS METHANOL)

**Segregation Dangerous Goods:** Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), nitromethane, food and food packaging in any quantity. Note 1: Dangerous Goods of Class 6 which are fire risk substances are incompatible with dangerous goods of Class 1, Class 5.1 and Class 5.2. Note 2: Dangerous Goods of Class 6 which are cyanides are incompatible with acids. Exemptions may apply.

## MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.



**UN No:** 2810  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 6.1  
**Packing Group:** III

**Proper Shipping Name:** TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS METHANOL)

## AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.



**UN No:** 2810  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 6.1  
**Packing Group:** III

**Proper Shipping Name:** TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS METHANOL)

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:



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Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)  
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)  
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)  
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

**This material is subject to the following international agreements:**

Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)

- Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents

**This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:**

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth): S6. Poison.

AICIS Status: Formulations where all components are AICS listed.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: 5 Yearly Revision

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.