

WATTYL STRIPAWAY PAINT STRIPPER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 3-Jan-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 12284
Version No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL STRIPAWAY PAINT STRIPPER

SYNONYMS

"paint stripper"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
(contains methylene chloride)

PRODUCT USE

Paint stripper. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER

Company: WattyI Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel St

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

EmergencyTel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to skin.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	>60
additives		10-30
No other ingredient information supplied.		

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

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.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:

- Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8 hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%.

Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.

- The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of 100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.

· As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.

- Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

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

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
 - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
 - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
 - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
 - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 2X

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers, strong acids, strong alkalis.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174					

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

· Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
· Chemical goggles.
· Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

· Barrier cream and PVA gloves or Viton gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

DO NOT use this product to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Thick opalescent liquid with strong odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 98
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 363
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 40- 80
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.07
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Non Flammable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 19.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to skin.
Can be absorbed through skin.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 8 hr
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m³/30 m

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr- SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
methylenechloride	IARC:2B NOHSC NTPB	ILOEI		

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: methylenechloride Category: 2B

CARCINOGEN

NOHSC: Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens: methylenechloride
Carcinogen Category: 3

CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: methylenechloride Category:

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methylenechloride

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:

6.1

Subrisk:

None

UN Number:

2810

Packing Group:

III

Shipping Name: TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
(contains methylene chloride)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

methylenechloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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