



**HCSTRIPC – CAM CLEAR BOOTH COATING 22 KG****HCSTRIPC10 – CAM CLEAR BOOTH COATING 10LT****Section 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Product Name</b>	CAM Clear Strippable Booth Coating	<b>Other names</b>	Spray booth coating
<b>GPI Product code/s</b>	HCSTRIPC (25 litres) HCSTRIPC10 (10 litres)	<b>Recommended use/s</b>	Coating for spray booths to protect spray build up on walls. Applied by brush or spray, water wash off.
<b>Supplier</b>	Automotive Colour and Equipment Unit A4, 366 Edgar Street Condell Park NSW 2200 Australia Phone: +61 2 9772 9099 Fax: +61 2 9779 9098 <a href="http://www.ace-australia.com.au">www.ace-australia.com.au</a>	<b>Distributor</b>	GPI Automotive Products Pty. Ltd. 275 Wellington Road Mulgrave VIC 3150 Australia Phone: +61 3 8541 7500 Fax: +61 3 9562 0789 <a href="http://www.gpi.com.au">www.gpi.com.au</a>
<b>Emergency contact</b>	Poisons Information Centre (Australia)	Phone: 13 11 26	<a href="http://www.austin.org.au/poisons">www.austin.org.au/poisons</a>

**Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Hazard classification</b>	<b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS</b>	According to Safe Work Australia and the ADG Code.
<b>Label elements</b>	 		
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>DANGER</b>		
<b>Hazard statements</b>	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319: Causes serious eye irritation.		
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – no smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection. P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction. P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.		
<b>Health hazards</b>	Flammable Liquid, Category 2 Eye Irritation, Category 2A		

**Section 3: CHEMICAL COMPOSITION**

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Synonym/s</b>	<b>CAS number</b>	<b>Proportion (% weight)</b>
Ethanol	–	64-17-5	30 – 60
Polyvinyl alcohol resin	–	–	10 – 30
Water	–	7732-18-5	30 – 60

**Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

<b>Route of exposure</b>	<b>Description of necessary first aid measures</b>
<b>Eye contact</b>	Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.



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**Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)**

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Medical attention and special treatment</b>	Treat symptomatically. For acute or short-term repeated exposures to ethanol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).</li> <li>- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 mL) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.</li> <li>- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).</li> <li>- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.</li> <li>- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.</li> </ul>

**Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Water spray or fog, alcohol stable foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide.
<b>Unsuitable</b>	Do not use water jet to fight fire.
<b>Fire incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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.
<b>Fire/explosion hazard</b>	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

	<b>Small spills</b>	<b>Large spills</b>
<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.



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**Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (continued)**

	Small spills	Large spills
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	–	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.	Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

**Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	<p>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</p>
<b>Conditions for safe storage</b>	<p>Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): 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 deg. C) For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages. In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close-fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>



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**Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE (continued)**

<b>Storage incompatibilities</b>	Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. Avoid strong bases.
<b>Other information</b>	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well-ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Workplace exposure standards	TWA (time-weighted average)		STEL (short-term exposure limits)		Notes
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
Ethanol	1880	1000	–	–	–
Emergency limits	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH		
Ethanol	15000 ppm		3300 ppm		–

**Appropriate engineering controls** –

**Eye and face protection**

Safety glasses with side shields.  
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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Skin protection**

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.  
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 cannot 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.  
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity.  
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).  
When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.  
Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.  
Contaminated gloves should be replaced.  
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.



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**Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)**

<b>Other protection</b>	<p>Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>· For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>· Non-sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>
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**Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance/physical state</b>	Clear viscous liquid	<b>Relative density (water = 1)</b>	0.99
<b>Odour</b>	Alcohol	<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible with water.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	–	<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	–
<b>pH</b>	7 approx.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	–
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	–	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	–
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>	78 – 100°C	<b>Viscosity</b>	–
<b>Flash point</b>	13°C	<b>Specific heat value</b>	–
<b>Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate = 1)</b>	–	<b>Particle size</b>	–
<b>Flammability</b>	Highly flammable.	<b>Volatile organic compounds content</b>	–
<b>Upper/lower flammability limits</b>	–	<b>% volatile</b>	> 70
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	–	<b>Saturated vapour concentration</b>	–
<b>Vapour density</b>	–	<b>Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases</b>	–

**Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See Section 7.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See Section 7.
<b>Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions</b>	See Section 7.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See Section 5. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Information on toxicological effects</b>	
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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 of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is incoordination and drowsiness.</p>

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<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:	
	<b>Blood concentration</b>	<b>Effects</b>
	< 1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability.
	1.5 – 3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, incoordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.
	3 – 5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.
<b>Skin contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate 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.	
<b>Eye contact</b>	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.	
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.	

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Toxicity</b>	<b>Irritation</b>
Ethanol	Oral (rat) LD50: > 1187 – 2769 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hrs Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24hrs Moderate Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hrs Moderate Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open) Mild
Water	Oral (rat) LD50: > 90000 mg/kg	–
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	–	
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	–	
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	–	
<b>STOT – single exposure</b>	–	
<b>STOT – repeated exposure</b>	–	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	–	

**Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Value</b>
	Ethanol	Algae or other aquatic plants EC50: 0.0129024 mg/L (24hrs)
		Crustacea EC50: 2 mg/L (48hrs)
		Algae or other aquatic plants EC50: 275 mg/L (72hrs)
		Fish LC50: 42 mg/L (96hrs)
		Fish NOEC: 0.000375 mg/L (2016hrs)
	Water	Crustacea EC50: 199.179 mg/L (384hrs)
		Algae or other aquatic plants EC50: 8768.874 mg/L (96hrs) Fish LC50: 897.520 mg/L (96hrs)





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**Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)**

Persistence and degradability	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence (water/soil)</b>	<b>Persistence (air)</b>
	Ethanol	LOW (half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (half-life = 5.08 days)
	Water	LOW	LOW
Bioaccumulative potential	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	
	Ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)	
	Water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)	
Mobility in soil	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mobility</b>	
	Ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)	
	Water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)	
Other adverse effects	-		

**Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

<b>Disposal methods</b>	Comply with applicable local, state or international regulations concerning solid or hazardous waste disposal and/or container disposal.
<b>Disposal of contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal.
<b>Environmental regulations</b>	Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.

**Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>Labels required</b>		<b>HAZCHEM code</b>	<b>•2YE</b>
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Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	DG Class	Packing Group	Notes
ADG (road)	1170	ETHANOL (EHTYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	3	II	Special provisions: 144 Limited quantity: 1 L
ADR (rail)	1170	ETHANOL (EHTYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	3	II	
IMDG (sea)	1170	ETHANOL (EHTYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	3	II	EMS number: F-E,S-D Special provisions: 144 Limited quantities: 1 L
IATA (air)	1170	ETHANOL or ETHANOL SOLUTION	3	II	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: n/a ERG Code: 3 L Special provisions: A3A58A180 Cargo only packing instructions: 364 Cargo only maximum qty / pack: 30 L Passenger and cargo packing instructions: 353 Passenger and cargo maximum qty / pack: 5 L Passenger and cargo limited quantity packing instructions: Y341 Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty / pack: 1 L

**Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<b>Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product</b>	
<b>AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</b>	All ingredients are listed or exempted.
<b>Poisons schedule number</b>	-



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**Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Date of SDS preparation</b>	01/01/2019	This SDS is valid for 5 years from the date of preparation
<b>Notice to reader</b>	<p>All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date prepared (above). No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.</p> <p>The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.</p> <p>It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The GPI Group and GPI Automotive Products shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of this product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected by the hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.</p>	

**END OF SDS**