Section 1: PRODUCT IDENTFICATION

Product Name	CAM Paint Stripper	**Other names**	Automotive paint stripper.
GPI Product code/s	HCSTRIP1 (1 litre), HCSTRIP4 (4 litres)	**Recommended use/s**	For removing paint from metal surfaces. Applied via brush.
Manufacturer	GSB Chemicals (KCB Sales) 84 Camp Road Broadmeadows VIC 3047 Australia Phone: +61 3 9457 1125 Fax: +61 3 9459 7978	**Importer/Supplier**	GPI Automotive Products Pty. Ltd. 275 Wellington Road Mulgrave VIC 3150 Australia Phone: +61 3 8541 7500 Fax: +61 3 9562 0789
Emergency contact	Poisons Information Centre (Australia)	Phone: 13 11 26	www.austin.org.au/poisons

Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification	**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**	**DANGEROUS GOODS**	According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Label elements

Signal word

DANGER

GHS Classification

Metal corrosion	Category 1
Serious eye damage	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1A
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Acute aquatic hazard	Category 2
Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 3
Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 3
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Category 4

Hazard statements

H290: May be corrosive to metals.
H301: Toxic if swallowed.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
H401: Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P234: Keep only in original container
P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338: Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 3: CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Ingredient name	Synonym/s	CAS number	Proportion (% weight)
Methylene chloride	–	75-09-2	>60
Ethanol	–	64-12-5	<10
Phenol	–	108-95-2	<10
Xylene	–	1330-20-7	<10
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	–	7664-41-7	<10
Waxes & surfactants	–	–	<10

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Route of exposure	Description of necessary first aid measures
Eye contact	• Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin contact	• Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. • Transport to hospital or doctor.
Inhalation	• 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. • 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 medial 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 authorize by him/her.
Ingestion	• Avoid giving milk or oils. • Avoid giving alcohol. • Do NOT induce vomiting. • IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. • For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. • Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. • In the meantime, qualified first aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. • If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of this SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. • If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital with a copy of this SDS. • Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: • INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • NOTE: Wear protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

Medical attention and special treatment

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.

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary.

Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes: There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.

Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability. No specific antidote.

Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.

Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO_2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO_2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time
Mthylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

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).

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.

Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.

Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam) Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

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

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary. Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema. Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

Anticipate seizures.

DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.

Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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

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

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	• Alcohol stable foam. • Dry chemical powder. • BCF (where regulations permit). • Carbon dioxide. • Water spray or fog – large fires only.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	• Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine breaches, pool chlorine etc. may result. • Non-combustible. • Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of; carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build up under fire conditions. • 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.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (continued)

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	• 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. • **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.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See Section 8.
Environmental precautions	See Section 12.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Minor spills • Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. • Check regularly for leaks. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. • Consider evacuation (or protect in place). • Stop leak if safe to do so. • Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. • Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. • Neutralise/decontaminate residue. • 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.

Section 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 filing. • Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE (continued)

	• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.** • **DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.** • 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. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. • 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. • Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Conditions for safe storage	• DO NOT use aluminium or galvanized containers. • Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can. • Plastic pail. • Polyliner drum. • Packing as supplied by manufacturer. • 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°C) and solids (between 15C and 40C): • (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 a 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 plastic.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents. Avoid mixing with alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorines, acid hydrides and chloroformates.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

	TWA (time-weighted average)		**STEL** (short-term exposure limits)		
Workplace exposure standards	**mg/m³**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**ppm**	**Notes**
Methylene chloride	174	50	–	–	Sk
Ethanol	1880	1000	–	–	–
Phenol	4	1	–	–	Sk
Xylene	350	80	655	150	–
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	17	25	24	35	–

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

Emergency limits	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Methylene chloride	–	–	–
Ethanol	–	–	–
Phenol	–	–	–
Xylene	–	–	–
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	–	–	–

Immediate Danger to Life and Health	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Methylene chloride	10000 ppm	2000 ppm
Ethanol	15000 ppm	3300 ppm
Phenol	250 ppm	250 ppm
Xylene	1000 ppm	900 ppm
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	500 ppm	300 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of contaminant	Air speed
Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (still in air)	0.25 – 0.5 m/s (50 – 100 f/min)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation.	0.5 – 1 m/s (100 – 200 f/min)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1 – 2.5 m/s (200 – 500 f/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

Eye and face 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. 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See hand protection below.
Hands/feet 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. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below.
Other protection	• Overalls. • PVC apron. • PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. • Eyewash unit. • Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/physical state	Thick grey liquid	**Relative density (water = 1)**	1.02
Odour	Characteristic pungent odour	**Solubility**	Immiscible.
Odour threshold	–	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	–
pH	–	**Auto-ignition temperature**	–
Melting point/freezing point	–	**Decomposition temperature**	–
Boiling point/boiling range	40 – 200°C	**Viscosity**	–
Flash point	–	**Specific heat value**	–
Evaporation rate	–	**Particle size**	–

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (continued)

Flammability	–	**Volatile organic compounds content**	–
Upper/lower flammability limits	–	**% volatile (by volume)**	>90%
Vapour pressure	50 kPa @ 20°C	**Saturated vapour concentration**	–
Vapour density (air = 1)	2.6	**Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases**	–

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may cause breathing difficulty, tightness in chest, pulmonary oedema and lung damage. Brief exposure to high concentrations > 5000 ppm may cause death due to asphyxiation (suffocation) or fluid in the lungs. Prolonged or regular minor exposure to the vapour may cause persistent irritation of the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract. Massive ammonia exposures may produce chronic airway hyperactivity and asthma with associated pulmonary function changes. The average nasal retention of ammonia by human subjects was found to be 83%. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. 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.
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) Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Skin contact	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. Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains. Death could result from extensive burning. Vapour exposure may rarely, produce an itchy rash. 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.
Eye contact	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.
Chronic effects	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. Solid phenol is highly toxic if swallowed, inhaled or on skin contact. Chronic phenol poisoning is very rarely reported, but symptoms include vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhoea, lack of appetite, headache, fainting, dizziness, dark urine, mental disturbances, possibly skin rash and death due to liver and kidney damage may occur. Repeated exposure of animals to phenol vapour at concentrations ranging from 26 to 52 ppm has produced respiratory, cardiovascular, liver, kidney and neurologic toxicity and may produce blood cancers in mice on oral exposure. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce dermatitis, and conjunctivitis.

Ingredient name	**Toxicity**	**Irritation**
Methylene chloride	LD50 (dermal, rat): >2000 mg/kg LC50 (inhalation, rat): 76 mg/L/4hrs LD50 (oral, rat): 985 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 162 mg – moderate Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hrs – mild Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24hrs – moderate Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hrs – SEVERE
Ethanol	LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17100 mg/kg LC50 (inhalation, rat): 64000 ppm/4hrs LD50 (oral, rat): >1187 – 2769 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
Phenol	LD50 (dermal, rat): 662.5 mg/kg LC50 (inhalation, rat): 0.316 mg/L/4hrs LD50 (oral, rat): 317 mg/kgE	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg rinse – mild Eye (rabbit): 5 mg – SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open – SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 400 mg/24hrs – SEVERE
Xylene	LD50 (dermal, rabbit): >1700 mg/kg LC50 (inhalation, rat): 5000 ppm/4hrs LD50 (oral, rat): 4300 mg/kg	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24hrs – SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 87 mg – mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hrs – moderate
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 4.84 mg/L/60mins LC50 (inhalation, rat): 2000 ppm/4hrs LC50 (inhalation, rat): 9500 ppm/1hr LD50 (oral, rat): 350 mg/kg	Nil reported
CAM Paint Stripper	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.	
Methylene chloride	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/1y; Eye (rabbit)L 10 mg – mild.	

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

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.
Phenol	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may causes 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. 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production. 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.
Xylene	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. 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. Reproductive effector in rats.
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	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. For Aromatic Substances Series: Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs. Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive. Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. The order of most toxic to least in a study using grass shrimp and brown shrimp was dimethylnaphthalenes > methylnaphthalenes >naphthalenes. Anthrcene is a phototoxic PAH. UV light greatly increases the toxicity of anthracene to bluegill sunfish. Biological resources in strong sunlight are at more risk than those that are not. PAHs in general are more frequently associated with chronic risks. For Methylene Chloride: Log Kow: 1.25; Log Koc: 1.68; Log Kom: 1.44; Henry's atm m3 /mol: 2.68E-03; Henry’s Law Constant: 0.002 atm/m3/mol; BCF: 5.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Atmospheric Fate: Methylene chloride is a volatile liquid that tends to evaporate to the atmosphere from water and soil. The main degradation pathway for methylene chloride in air is via reactions with hydroxyl radicals □ the average atmospheric lifetime is estimated to be 130 days. Because this degradation pathway is relatively slow, methylene chloride may become widely dispersed but, is not likely to accumulate in the atmosphere. The small amount of methylene chloride which reaches the stratosphere, (about 1%), may undergo direct breakdown by sunlight; however, this is not expected to occur in the troposphere. Reactions of methylene chloride with ozone or other common atmospheric species, (e.g., oxygen atoms, chlorine atoms, and nitrate radicals), are not believed to contribute to its breakdown.

Terrestrial Fate: The substance will evaporate rapidly from moist soil and does not sorb strongly to soil or sediment. Methylene chloride is likely to be highly mobile in soil and is expected to leach to groundwater. Biological breakdown is dependent on soil type, substrate concentration, and if the chemical gains or loses electrons, (redox reactions). The substance has been reported to be degraded in both oxygenated and low oxygen soils and degradation appears to accelerate in the presence of elevated levels of organic carbon. Methylene chloride has a low tendency to absorb to soil; therefore, there is a potential for leaching to groundwater. The substance is expected to evaporate from dry/moist soil.

Aquatic Fate: Methylene chloride will evaporate rapidly from water, however; evaporation rates vary with rate of mixing, wind speed, temperature, and other factors. The substance slowly breaks down in neutral pH water, with an experimental half-life of 18 months @ 25 C. This reaction rate varies greatly with changes in temperature and pH □ it has been estimated that the same reaction

in acidic solutions would take 700 years. Oxygenated and non-oxygenated biological breakdown may be important fate processes for methylene chloride in water. Methylene chloride has been observed to undergo degradation at a rapid rate in the presence of oxygen.

Ecotoxicity: Only a few valid acute toxicity data, and no results from long-term studies in marine species, are available for this substance. Available data in marine species do not indicate a marked difference in the sensitivity of marine and freshwater species to this substance. Methylene chloride is moderately toxic to the common mummichog, daggerblade grass shrimp, and fathead minnow. The substance has low toxicity to Daphnia magna water fleas.

Methylene chloride is not expected to accumulate/concentrate in aquatic organisms.

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol :

637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated. Xylene can remain below the soil surface for several days and may travel through the soil profile and enter groundwater. Soil and water microbes may transform it into other, less harmful compounds, although this happens slowly. It is not clear how long xylene remains trapped deep underground in soil or groundwater, but it may be months or years.

Atmospheric Fate: Xylene evaporates quickly into the air from surface soil and water and can remain in the air for several days until it is broken down by sunlight into other less harmful chemicals. In the ambient atmosphere, xylenes are expected to exist solely in the vapour phase. Xylenes are degraded in the atmosphere with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 0.5 to 2 days. Xylene may contribute to photochemical smog formation. p-Xylene has a moderately high photochemical reactivity under smog conditions, higher than the other xylene isomers. The photooxidation of

p-xylene results in the production of carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, 3-methylbenzylnitrate, m-tolualdehyde, 4-nitro-3-xylene, 5-nitro-3-xylene, 2,6-dimethyl-p-benzoquinone,

2,4-dimethylphenol, 6-nitro-2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dimethylphenol, and 4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenol.

Aquatic Fate: p-xylene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilise from water surfaces. Estimated volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. Measurements taken from goldfish, eels and clams indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Photo-oxidation in the presence of humic acids may play an important role in the abiotic degradation of p-xylene. p-Xylene is biodegradable and has been observed to degrade in pond water however; it is unclear if it degrades in surface waters. p-Xylene has been observed to degrade in anaerobic and aerobic groundwater; however, it is known to persist for many years in groundwater, at least at sites where the concentration might have been quite high. Ecotoxicity: Xylenes are slightly toxic to fathead minnow, rainbow trout and bluegill and not acutely toxic to water fleas. For Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50 (24 h): 0.0084 mg/L. and Gammarus lacustris LC50 (48 h): 0.6 mg/L.

For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air. Aquatic Fate: Biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days).

Ecotoxicity: Moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions and harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations. Does not concentrate in food chain.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Components	Species	Test results
Methylene chloride	Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Crustacea EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants NOEC Fish LC50	161.87 mg/L, 96hrs 1.477782 mg/L, 3hrs 0.13580307 mg/L, 48hrs 56 mg/L, 96hrs 13.1 mg/L, 96hrs
Ethanol	Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Crustacea EC50 Fish LC50 Fish NOEC Algae or other aquatic plants EC50	0.0129024 mg/L, 24hrs 2 mg/L, 48hrs 42 mg/L, 96hrs 0.000375 mg/L, 2016hrs 275 mg/L, 72hrs
Phenol	Crustacea EC50 Fish BCF Crustacea EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Fish LC50 Crustacea NOEC	3.1 mg/L, 48hrs 60 mg/L, 24hrs 0.000395 mg/L, 24hrs 0.0611 mg/L, 96hrs 0.00175 mg/L, 96hrs 0.01 mg/L, 144hrs
Xylene	Crustacea EC50 Fish LC50 Crustacea EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants NOEC	0.711 mg/L, 24hrs 0.0013404 mg/L, 96hrs >3.4 mg/L, 48hrs 4.6 mg/L, 72hrs 0.44 mg/L, 73hrs
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Algae or other aquatic plants EC50 Crustacea EC50 Crustacea EC50 Fish NOEC Fish LC50	311.661 mg/L, 96hrs 0.016 mg/L, 1440hrs 0.179 mg/L, 48hrs 0.0015 mg/L 0.068 mg/L, 96hrs
Persistence and degradability	**Persistence: water/soil**	**Persistence: air**
Methylene chloride	LOW (half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (half-life = 191 days)
Ethanol	LOW (half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (half-life = 5.08 days)
Phenol	LOW (half-life = 10 days)	LOW (half-life = 0.95 days)
Xylene	HIGH (half-life = 360 days)	LOW (half-life = 1.83 days)
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
Bioaccumulative potential		
Methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)	
Ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)	
Phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)	
Xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)	
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)	
Mobility in soil		
Methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)	
Ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)	
Phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)	
Ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (KOC = 14.3)	
Other adverse effects	–	

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	• Containers may 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 authorized landfill. • Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to this 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 or 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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to proclaim by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. • **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 landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). • Decontaminate empty container. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Disposal of contaminated packaging	–
Environmental regulations	–

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required

HAZCHEM code **2XE**

Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	DG Class	Packing Group	Notes
ADG (road)	2927	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and phenol)	6.1 Subrisk: 8	II	Special provisions: 274 Limited quantities: 100 mL
ADR (rail)	2927	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and phenol)	6.1 Subrisk: 8	II	
IMDG (sea)	2927	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and phenol)	6.1 Subrisk: 8	II	EmS Number: F-A, S-B Special provisions: 274 Limited quantities: 100 mL

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION (continued)

IATA (air)	2927	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and phenol)	6.1 Subrisk: 8	II	ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ERG Code: 6C Special provisions: A4 A137 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

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product	
AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)	All ingredients are listed or exempted.
Poisons schedule number	S6

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of SDS preparation	01/09/2024	This SDS is valid for 5 years from the date of preparation
Notice to reader	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. 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. 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.	

END OF SDS