



PAINT INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

61 Lionel Street, NAVAL BASE WA 6165 Telephone (08) 94371488 Fax (08) 94102395  
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO : (08) 9341 8771

## TOPDEK PAINT & VARNISH STRIPPER

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF ISSUE : 30/03/2017

Classified as Hazardous according to Criteria of Safe Work Australia

### Section 1 – Chemical Product & Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME	Topdek Paint & Varnish stripper
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains methylene chloride and methanol)
PRODUCT USE	Use according to manufacturer's directions. 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. , For removing dried paint and varnish from wooden surfaces. Applied by, brush
MANUFACTURERS PRODUCT CODE	7009
SUPPLIER	Paint Industries Pty Ltd 61 Lionel St Naval Base 6165 Perth WA Ph: 08 9437 1488 Fax: 08 9410 2395

### Section 2 – Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO HEALTH CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA**

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



#### SIGNAL WORD

Warning

#### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Acute Toxicity – Dermal – Category 4

Acute Toxicity – Inhalation - Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3

**HAZARD STATEMENT(S)**

H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Cause skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**PREVENTION PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)**

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from all sources of ignition – No Smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing mist, vapours, or spray
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator as required.

**RESPONSE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label on hand.
P302+352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
P303+361+353	IF ON SKIN (or hair):Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P332+313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P370+378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam for extinction.

**STORAGE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)**

P405	Store locked up
P403+235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance local, regional, national and international regulations.
------	--

**POISON SCHEDULE (AUST): S6.****DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New ZealandNZSS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on land"

**CLASS**                    **6.1**

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

---

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion %
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	> 60
Methanol	67-56-1	10-30
Solvent naphtha petroleum, Heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	<10
Solvent naphtha petroleum, Light aromatic	64742-95-6	< 10
Waxes & surfactants	N Av	<10
		100%

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

---

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

#### INHALATION

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

#### SKIN CONTACT

If skin or hair contact occurs: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### EYE CONTACT

If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids  
Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### INGESTION

**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 a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

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 microg/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 and short term repeated exposures to methanol: Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid. Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation. Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine. Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established. Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L). Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal. Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

## Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

---

### SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING FURTHER ADVICE

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire Fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

### Advice for firefighters

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.

Non-combustible.

Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of;

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>),

formaldehyde,

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.

May emit poisonous fumes.

**HAZCHEM CODE: 2X**

## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

---

**MINOR SPILLS**

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Major Spills Chemical Class: aliphatics,

halogenated For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

cross-linked polymer - particulate 1 blower skip loader R,W,

SS cross-linked polymer - pillow 2 throw skip loader R, DGC, RT

sorbent clay - particulate 3 blower skip loader R, I, P

polypropylene - particulate 3 blower skip loader W, SS, DGC

foamed glass - pillow 3 throw skip loader R, P, DGC, RT

expanded mineral - particulate 4 blower skip loader R, I, W, P, DGC

**Legend**

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance

Clean-up and Control;

R,W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

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.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

---

**PROCEDURE FOR 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.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Avoid storage with reducing agents. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates

#### **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.

Plastic pail.

Polyliner drum.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### **Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

---

#### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

##### **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.

##### **Personal protection**

Gloves.

Overalls.

Boots.

Respirator.

Safety Glasses.

##### **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.

##### **Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

##### **Hand 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 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.

##### **Body protection**

See Other protection below.

##### **Other protection**

Overalls. Eyewash unit. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.

#### **HYGIENE MEASURES**

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

## Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

---

Appearance/Form/Odour	Thick translucent liquid with a characteristic pungent odour; dispersible with water.
Boiling point/melting point	20 - 400°C / N Av
Vapour Pressure (20°C)	50 kPa
Specific Gravity	1.22kg/lit
Flash Point	N App
Solubility in water	Partly miscible

### OTHER PROPERTIES

Percentage Volatiles	N Av
(Typical values only – consult specification sheet)	
N Av = Not Available	N App = Not Applicable

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

---

### REACTIVITY

See section 7

### CHEMICAL STABILITY

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

### 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

---

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

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### INHALTION

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

**SKIN CONTACT**

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact. The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either: produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant and severe inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.

**INGESTION**

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behaviour, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death.

**EYE**

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. 510meth.

**CHRONIC**

There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision

**METHYLENE CHLORIDE****TOXICITY**

Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 8 hr  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/30 m  
 Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg  
 Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg  
 Not Available

**IRRITATION**

Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate  
 Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild  
 Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate  
 Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE  
 Not Available

**METHANOL****TOXICITY**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg  
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 300 ppm  
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 86000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h  
 Oral (human) LDLo: 143 mg/kg  
 Oral (man) LDLo: 6422 mg/kg  
 Oral (man) TDLo: 3429 mg/kg  
 Oral (rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg  
 Not Available

**IRRITATION**

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate  
 Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate  
 Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate

Not Available



**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC****TOXICITY**

Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;3670 ppm/8 h \*

Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg \*

Not Available

**IRRITATION**

Nil reported

Not Available

**METHYLENE CHLORIDE**

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

**METHANOL**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC**

for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents.

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT**

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I \* [Devoe]

**Paint & Varnish Stripper, METHYLENE CHLORIDE**

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis

**ACUTE TOXICITY****INHALATION**

This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard.

Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 10-20 mg/L.

**SKIN CONTACT**

This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 1000-2000 mg/Kg.

**INGESTION**

This material has been classified as hazardous.

**CORROSION/IRRITANCY**

Eye: this material has been classified as corrosive or irritating to eyes.  
Skin: This material has been classified as Category 2 hazard (irritant to skin)

**SENSITISATION**

Inhalation: This material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser.  
Skin: This material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD**

This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure)**

This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard.  
Exposure via inhalation may result in depression of the central nervous system.

**CHRONIC TOXICITY  
MUTAGENICITY**

This material has been classified as hazardous.

**CARCINOGENICITY**

This material has been classified as hazardous.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Including via lactation)**

This material has been classified as hazardous.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeat Exposure)**

This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

**Section 12 – Ecological Information**

---

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
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  
Avoid contaminating water ways.

**ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD**

This material has been classified as a category Acute 1 Hazard.  
Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients) <1 mg/L

**LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD**

No information is available to complete an assessment.

**ECOTOXICITY**

No information available.

**PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY**

No information available.

**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL**

No information available.

**MOBILITY**

No information available.

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

---

### PRODUCT/PACKAGING DISPOSAL

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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

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

## Section 14 – Transportation Information

---

### ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as a Dangerous Good by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail” and the “New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land”

**UN No:** 2810  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 6.1  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Hazchem Code:** 2X  
**Emergency Response Guide No:** 14

**Proper Shipping Name:** TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 relevant (AUST) entries)(contains methylene chloride and methanol)

### Segregation of Dangerous Goods

Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), Flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, Toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), Oxidising agents (Class 5.1), Organic peroxides (Class 5.2), or Radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

### MARINE TRANSPORT

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

This material is classified as a marine pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

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

**Proper Shipping Name:** Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s (contains methylene chloride)

### AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as a Dangerous Good by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Dangerous Good Regulations for transport by air.

**UN No:** 1263  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 3 Flammable Liquid  
**Packing Group:** III

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

## Section 15 – Regulatory Information

---

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

Basel Convention (Hazardous waste)

- Waste from production, formulation, and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships.

- Annex III – Harmful Substances carried in packaged form.

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

- All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AISC)

## Section 16 – Other Information

---

Reason for Issue: Format change.

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

This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Paint Industries Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review the current SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.