MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Paint Cleanse™

CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name Paint Cleanse™
Part # PNTCLN500
Version 1.1
Optimised 2o12
24 Hour Emergency Phone
Company SPQR Australia P/L
Telephone (03) 9357 5503
24 Hour Emergency Poisons Telephone 1800 039 008 (24 hrs)

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK
None under normal operating conditions.

Safety

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	Do not breathe Gas/Fumes/Vapour/Spray
S24	Avoid contact with skin
S39	Wear Eye/Face Protection
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact doctor or poisons information centre.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road and rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS RN	%
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	<10
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	<10
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous (including water)	7732-18-5	>60

FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- 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.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with copious amounts of clean water.
- Ensure complete irrigation by keeping eyelids open and moving eye around.
- Seek medical attention without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in even of irritation.

INHALED
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove from contaminated area.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Treat Symptomatically.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media
- No restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding areas.

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
None known.
HAZCHEM
None
Personal Protective Equipment
Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS
Minor hazard
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
None known.

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.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Notes
Exposure Standards Australia	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol)	20	96.9	50	242	Sk

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- Water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves.

OTHER
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Clear pale green slightly fragrant liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.
State Liquid
Molecular Weight Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C) <0
Viscosity Not Available
Boiling Range (°C) 100 approx.
Solubility in water (g/L) Miscible
Flash Point (°C) Not Applicable
pH (1% solution) Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C) Not Available
pH (as supplied) 8 - 9
Auto Ignition Temp (°C) Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa) 2
Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1) 1.015- 1.025
Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1) Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Evaporation Rate Not Available

CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
Ingestion may produce health effects*
May produce discomfort of eyes*
**limited evidence*

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
Not available, refer to individual constituents.

Toxicity
Oral (rat): LD50 470mg/kg
Skin (rabbit): 500mg, open: Mild
Dermal (rabbit): LD50 220 mg/kg
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24h- moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100mg SEVERE
Inhalation (human): TCLo: 100ppm
Inhalation (human): TCLo: 195ppm/8h [Union Carbide]
Inhalation (rat): LC50 450ppm

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 a contact dermatitus (non allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.
For Ethylene glycol:
Ethylene glycol
Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.
Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs)
Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.
EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenise isozyme ADH-3, which catalyses the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are
transient metabolites).
Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight.
Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foe toxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats.
At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

WATER:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistance (water/soil)	Persistance (air)	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Low	Low	Low	High

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal
Bury residue in an authorised landfill
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

HAZCHEM
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons schedule
None

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid
Substances","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used for Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards
are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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Issue Date: 1-May-2013

This is the end of the MSDS