

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Issue: 11 April 2008

Product Name: Citristrip

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

Section 1 Identification of the Material and Supplier

COMPANY DETAILS: The Flood Company Australia P/L
 ACN 92 003 024 600
 4 Nelson Avenue Padstow NSW 2211
 Ph: 02 9790 5158, 1800 226-113
 Fax: 02 9709-2604
 A/H 02 9826-6929

PRODUCT:

Product Name: Citristrip
Other Names: Not Applicable
Manufacturer's Product Code: 9 314177 3800XX (XX is package size)
Use: Industrial strength paint stripper

Section 2 Hazards Identification

This product is not a dangerous good
 UN Number: Not Applicable
 Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk: DOT class not regulated. Not a dangerous good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code
 Hazchem Code: Not Applicable
 Poisons Schedule Number: Not applicable
 Hazard rating: Health 3 Fire 2 Reactivity 0

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	872-50-4	65.90%
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	10.35%
Thickener	9004-64-2	<5%
Thickener	9004-65-3	<5%

Section 4 First Aid Measures

Swallowed: Rinse mouth, then drink 1 or 2 large glasses of water, DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Risk of damage to lungs exceeds poisoning risk. Obtain emergency medical attention.

Eye: Flush immediately with plenty of cool running water. Remove contact lenses continue flushing for 15 minutes.

Skin: Flush skin with cool running water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. May wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream.

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air if needed. Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention if needed.

Serious Inhalation: Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform resuscitation. Seek medical attention.

IF IRRITATION PERSISTS CALL A DOCTOR

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams.

Protection of Firefighters

Protective Equipment/Clothing: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Fire Fighting Guidance: When heated above the flash point, releases flammable vapors. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source. Fine sprays/mists may be combustible at temperatures below normal flash point. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide, oxides or compounds of nitrogen and other toxic gases.

Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto ignition or explosion.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Combustible liquid.

Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dike large spills and place materials in salvage containers. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling

Handle empty containers with care - residue may be combustible and burn if exposed to heat/sparks/open flame. In addition to the fire/explosion hazard, residual vapor and liquid may also be toxic. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, ignition source strong oxidizing agents and direct sunlight. Isolate, vent, drain, wash and purge systems or equipment before maintenance or repair. Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Observe precautions pertaining to confined space entry.

Storage

Store away from heat, sparks, open flames,.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Personal Protection

Inhalation No occupational exposure limits have been developed for this material. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Skin Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Butyl rubber. When skin contact is possible, protective clothing including gloves, apron, sleeves, boots, head and face protection should be worn. The equipment must be cleaned thoroughly after each use.

Eye protection, including both chemical splash goggles and face shield, must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to splashing/spraying liquid, airborne particles, or vapor.

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

At elevated temperatures, special ventilation may be required even if the flash point has not been exceeded. Flammable mists or aerosols can be generated below the flash point of high boiling liquids.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove soiled clothing/wash thoroughly before reuse.

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Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Thick, orange liquid
 Odour: Citrus
 Boiling Point: 154.44°C
 Max Vapour Pressure: <1mm Hg @ 20°C
 Specific Gravity: (H2O=1) 0.96-1.02
 Flashpoint: > 61°C
 Solubility in Water: Moderate

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable.**Conditions to Avoid:**

Severe reducing conditions. In contact with moisture, this hygroscopic (i.e., absorbs water from the air) material may degrade or become contaminated. Heat, sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and oxidizing conditions.

Substances to Avoid: Severe oxidizing conditions.**Decomposition Products**

Carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide fumes emitted when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not expected to occur.

Reactions with Air and Water

Not expected to occur.

Corrosivity: Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Exposure Limits: Not available.**Occupational Exposure Limits**

Component Name	Source Date	Value	Type	Notation
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone	US (ACGIH)	N/L		
	US (OSHA)	N/L		
	MAK (DE)	19 ppm	8 HRS/TWA Skin.	Skin
	HSE (UK)	25 ppm	8 HRS/TWA Skin	Skin
	. HSE (UK)	75 ppm	15 MIN/STEL Skin	Skin

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye: hazardous in case of eye contact Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.

skin hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering This material or its emissions may defat skin, cause contact dermatitis, or otherwise aggravate existing skin disease.

ingestion. Irritating to gastrointestinal tract.

inhalation Respiratory tract irritant. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

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Section 12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity**N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone**

This material is expected to be non-hazardous to aquatic species. See component summary.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

This material is not expected to persist in the environment. It is water soluble and is expected to have low volatility. It is expected to be poorly adsorbed onto soils or sediments. Hydrolysis is not **expected** to be an important factor in the environmental fate process for this material.

COMPONENT INFORMATION 872-50-4**Ecotoxicity**

This material is expected to be non-hazardous to aquatic species.

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50 / 96 HOURS bluegill. 832 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOURS fathead minnow 1,072 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOURS rainbow trout. 3,048 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 / 24 HOURS Daphnia magna. > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 / 72 HOURS Green algae (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*). > 500 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation: BOD (Modified MITI Method) = 73% (28 days). BOD (Modified MITI Method) = 92% (14 days). This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: BCF = 0.16. This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Limonen**Ecotoxicity:** Not available.**BOD5 and COD:** Not available.**Products of Biodegradation:**

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Contaminated product, soil, water, container residues and spill cleanup materials may be hazardous wastes. Comply with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 Transport Information

Not regulated by U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) when shipped in packages of 119 gallons or less. If you reformulate or further process this material, you should consider re-evaluation of the regulatory status of the components listed in the composition section of this sheet, based on final composition of your product.

This product is not a dangerous good for transport

UN Number: Not applicable**UN Proper Shipping Name.** Not applicable**Class and subsidiary risk(s):** Not applicable**Hazchem Code:** Not applicable

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Section 15 Regulatory Information

Regulatory Status

Country Inventory

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) X

Canada DSL X

Canada NDSL

China IECS X

European Union EINECS X

X = All components are included or are otherwise exempt from inclusion on this inventory.

European Union ELINCS

European Union NLP

Japan ENCS X

Korea ECL X

Philippines PICCS X

United States TSCA X

Chemicals with provided CAS numbers in this material are not subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA.

Section 16 Other Information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

Keep out of reach of children.

The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used in manufacture of the product. As data, standards and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION