

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Product Details:

Product Code 6506
Product Name Rapid Strip
Other Names(s) Quick Paint Stripper, Paint Stripper
Recommended Use Paint stripper designed for paint removal
UN No: Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods
HAZCHEM: 2X

Supplier Details:

Company APCO COATINGS (NZ) LIMITED
Address 14 Ron Driver Place, East Tamaki, Auckland 2163, New Zealand
Telephone 09 273 3041
Fax 09 273 3045
E Mail contact@apconz.co.nz
Web www.apcocoatings.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Numbers:

NZ POISON 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
CHEMWATCH 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)
NZ Emergency Services 111

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification of the mixture:

HSNO Classification:

3.1B, 6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.3C

Classified as Hazardous according to NZ Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 of the HSNO Act, 1996.

Hazchem Category:

2X

Signal Word:

Danger

GHS Classification & Legend:

Information extracted from the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and the HSNO Act equivalent.

Determined By Chemwatch us-Inf: No information at hand

3.1A Extremely flammable liquid and vapour

6.1D Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin, Harmful if inhaled.

6.3A Causes skin irritation.

6.4A Causes eye irritation and serious eye damage

6.7B Suspected of causing cancer.

6.9B May cause damage to organs. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeat exposure.

9.1D, Substance is chronically toxic to the aquatic environment

9.3C, Substance is ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

Visible Identification:

HSNO
Label:



Danger Keep out of the reach of Children.

Hazard Statement:

As of March 2009, the relevant New Zealand regulations under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 do not specify the exact wording required for hazard statements. The following hazards recognised by the GHS apply to this product with the severity dependant on the exposure levels:

Physical Hazard(s)

Not applicable

Health Hazard(s)

- H303: Maybe Harmfull if swallowed
- H313: Maybe harmful in contact with skin
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H317: May cause and allergic skin reaction
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Enviromental Hazard(s)

- H402: Harmful to aquatic life
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects..
- H433: Substance is harmful to terristrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	80 – 95%
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 – 10%
Others (nonhazardous)	Proprietary	0 – 10%

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS NO: 4011



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures:

Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water and remove contacts where possible, ensure that the eyes are flushed for 15 minutes with the eyes wide open. If the person still feels unwell or irritation persists then take those exposed to the doctor.
Skin Contact	Immediately wash affected area on the skin with soap and water for 20 minutes and ensure clothing and footwear is removed immediately if possible. Seek medical advice if large areas of skin are involved or irritation persists.
Inhalation	Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, uncoordination, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness. Immediately remove the person to a fresh air environment away from harm. If their breathing is difficult give them oxygen and or give cardiopulmonary Resuscitation if breathing has stopped. If breathing difficulties persist take them to the doctor immediately.
Ingestion (Swallowed)	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Get medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, hold patients head below hips to avoid possible aspiration of vomitus into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. seek medical advice immediately

Advice to Doctors:

Treat according to symptoms. Repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation to mixed hydrocarbons may result in dizziness, weakness, irritability, lack of concentration and memory loss, tremor of extremities, e.g. fingers, weight loss, anemia, ill-effects to liver and kidneys.

Emergency overview:

For advice in an emergency, contact the Poisons Information Centre or **if breathing difficulties are acute take those affected to the doctor or A&E immediately.**

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Extinguishing Media:

Water fog, water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide

Precautions in connection with fire:

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and notify the local authorities where contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise emergency services. Wear full protective equipment and respirators where mist or vapors exist in unknown quantities.

- If inhalation risk exists, use local exhaust ventilation.
- Vapours are heavier than air.
- Place a barrier between the workers and the hazard.

Large amounts:

Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, and vermiculite. Remove liquid to containers for recovery and separate inert material to containers away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material is in accordance with local authority bylaws.

Disposal and cleaning of equipment:

Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be cleaned without letting the waste run into waterways, drains and sewers, tools used to clean up must be non sparking.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be non sparking and cleaned in accordance with national, regional and local authority bylaws

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear overalls, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Read product label before use.
- Keep container closed and Handle containers with care.
- Open slowly to control possible pressure release.
- Do not use plastic buckets.
- Use outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
- Wear personal protective equipment.
- Wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Wash protective clothing separate to household laundry.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

Conditions for safe storage:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store in cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight
Keep container tightly closed.
- Store at room temperature-do not freeze
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Segregate from food and feed sources
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Do Not contaminate drinking water, through storage or disposal.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Health Exposure Standards: Not available in NZ WES

Source	Material Name	mg/m ³ (TWA)	STEL	ppm (TWA)	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Dichloromethane	174	-	50	
	Ethanol	1880	-	1000	

Engineering controls:

Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing a organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 – 1716. Vapours are heavier than air.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Wear overalls, safety glasses (AS/NZS 1337 : 1992 refers), safety gumboots and impervious gloves (PVC; AS/NZS 2161 refers) Use with adequate ventilation.

Exposure Controls: wear the appropriate PPE

Personal
Protection



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Thick opaque cream liquid with aromatic odour and burning taste
Odour	Aromatic odour
Solubility in water (g/l)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not available
Boiling Point (°C)	40°C at 100 kPa
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-96°C
Vapour Pressure (Pa / mm of Hg @ 20°C)	> 93
Flammability Limits (% volume)	1.0 – 7.0
Specific Gravity (Kg/Ltr)	1.23
% of Volatile (wt)	> 90%
VOC (g/l)	> 90%

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling

Hazardous reactions: this product has no identifiable reactive properties

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidising agents, alkalies

Hazardous decomposition products: No decomposition products except on burning: oxides of carbon, hydrogen chloride gas and other compounds of chlorine

Conditions to avoid: Hot surfaces, heat, flames or electrical ignition sources

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects:

Acute effects:

Ingestion:

Harmful if swallowed.

may cause vomiting and aspiration into lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. If swallowed, symptoms may include headaches, nausea, dizziness and tracheal burning.

Eye Contact:

This product will cause serious damage to eyes.

Skin Contact:

This product will cause pain and burn to the skin. May have anaesthetic effect.

Inhalation:

Vapours or mist may be irritating to mucous membranes and cause discomfort or irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of over-exposure may be coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, drowsiness and dizziness and asphyxiation.

Chronic Effects:

This product contains Dichloromethane – a substance suspected of causing cancer. Adverse effect may occur to blood, haemopoietic system and kidneys.

Toxicity:

This product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. In addition it may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

This material is toxic to most aquatic organisms and may have long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do not discharge product to sewer, drains or waterways.

Aquatic toxicity:

This product has been classified as being toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects.

Persistence/degradability:

Not expected to be persistent or bioaccumulative. However contains components that may not be readily biodegradable. Degrades rapidly in air.

Mobility:

Product is miscible with water and is mobile in soil and may contaminate groundwater.

Large amounts:

Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, vermiculite. Remove liquid to containers for recovery and separate inert material to containers using non spark equipment and away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws.

Disposal and cleaning of equipment:

Empty packaging should be taken for recycling, recovery or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor. Care should be taken to ensure compliance with national, regional and local authority regulations. Packaging may still contain product vapours. Allow container to dry before disposal. Do not use container for storing other products. **Do Not** let clean up residue enter storm water, sewers or waterways and clean up in accordance with national, regional and local authority regulations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

Dispose of product through waste management facility for solvent recovery or disposal, e.g. by incineration. Always follow the waste treatment procedures of national, regional and local authority regulations. Ensure that authorised contractors and or approved handlers dispose of the product and its containers.

Container disposal: Empty containers are still classified as dangerous goods under the DG Act.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 4011

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (UN):

UN Number:	Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods
Shipping Name:	
Hazchem:	2X
DG Class:	
Toxic Substances Schedule:	Third
Packaing Group:	III
Poison Schedule:	S5
Transport Information:	This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transportation of DG's n Land.

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):

UN Number	Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods
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Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGV See):

UN Number	Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Country: New Zealand

ERMA NZ HSNO Approval Code: HSR002531

Reference material:

- EPA January 2012 EPA0094, Labelling of hazardous substance.
- EPA January 2012 EPA0125, Correlation between GHS and New Zealand HSNO Hazard Classes and Categories.
- HSNO act 1996 and Dangerous Goods 2005 and all subsequent amendments.
- Workplace Eposure Standards for Airborne containments (ISBN 978-1-74361-055-8) Online pdf
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at work Regulations 2016
- Sea Maritime Rule 24A and IMDG Dangerous Goods NZ and International
- AirCivil Aviation Rule Part 92, ICAODangerous GoodsNZ and International
- Rail Land Transport Rule 45001/1 & NZS 5433

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS NO: 4011



16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions and abbreviations:

CAS No	Chemical Abstract Number
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority
PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration – Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration – Short Term Exposure Limit
HSNO	Hazardous Substance and New Organisms
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF	Odor Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odor Threshold Value
BCF	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

Note:

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