

# Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

<b>Systemax Ltd</b>	<b>Emergency Phone:</b>	<b>0800 764766</b>
<b>15 Ellis Street</b>	<b>NZ Emergency Services:</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Hamilton</b>	<b>Phone:</b>	<b>+64 7 957 3266</b>
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	<b>Fax:</b>	<b>+64 7 957 3267</b>

**Substance:** Paint Stripper  
**Trade Name:** Maxistrip 240  
**Product Use:** Paint Stripper  
**Creation Date:** March 2013  
**Revision Date:** May 2018

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:** according to the criteria of HSNO.  
**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

**HSNO Signal Word:** **WARNING**

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** viscous light blue opalescent fluid  
**Odour:**

### Hazard Classification:

Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4	6.1D
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Category 5	6.1E
Skin Effects	Category 2	6.3A
Eye Effects	Category 2	6.4A
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1	6.5B
Carcinogenic	Category 2	6.7B
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2	6.8B
STOT – SE	Category 2	6.9B
STOT – RE	Category 2	6.9B
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 4	9.1D
Soil Hazard	Category 2	9.2B
Vertebrate Hazard	Category 3	9.3C



### Hazard Statements:

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin
H315	Cause skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
H423	Harmful to the soil environment
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

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## Prevention Statements:

P260	Do not breathe mists/ fumes/ vapours/ sprays
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273	Avoid release to the environment

## Storage Statements:

P405	Store locked up
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## Disposal Statements:

P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations
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## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

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Ingredients	CAS No	Conc. %
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	50 – 60
Benzyl alcohol	100=51-6	20 – 30
Methanol	67-56-1	1 – 10
Potassium oleate	143-18-0	1 – 10
Toluene	108-88-3	1 – 10
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	1 – 10
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	1 – 10

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other nonhazardous ingredients are also possible.

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## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is **0800 764766** from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

**Eye Contact:** Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact:** Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation:** Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion:** 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 mean time, 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 the 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 together with a copy of the 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 a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

### Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically

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## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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**Extinguishing Media:** Preferred extinguishing media are dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or foam

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. 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.

**Fire Fighting:** 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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **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.

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## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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**Minor Spill** 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. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spill** Environmental hazard – contain spillage. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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**Handling:** Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. 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 re-use. 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 are maintained. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

**Storage:** Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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.

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## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Methylene Chloride	174 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50ppm)	
Methanol	262 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (200ppm)	328 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (250ppm)
Toluene	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50ppm)	
Ammonium hydroxide	17 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (25ppm)	24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (35ppm)
Paraffin wax	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## 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. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.

## Eye 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. 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

## Skin Protection:



Cotton Overalls.  
Butyl or Neoprene Gloves  
Rubber Footwear  
P.V.C. apron.  
Barrier cream.  
Skin cleansing cream.  
Eye wash unit.

## Respirator:

Not generally required

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## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

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<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	viscous light blue opalescent fluid
<b>Odour:</b>	
<b>pH:</b>	no data
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	46.5 kPa @ 20°C
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	2.93
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	39 °C
<b>Volatiles:</b>	92 – 96 %
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	partially miscible
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	no data
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.10 g/ml
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	no data
<b>Lower Explosive Limit:</b>	no data
<b>Upper Explosive Limit:</b>	no data
<b>Auto ignition temp:</b>	no data
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	> 1 (BuAc=1)
<b>Coeff Octanol/water distribution</b>	not available

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Product is considered stable

**Conditions to Avoid:** none known

**Incompatibilities:** Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates. Avoid strong bases

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerization reactions.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Inhalation:** The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.

**Ingestion:** 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.

**Skin Contact:** The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 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:** Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Chronic:** Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

### Toxicity

Methylene Chloride	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	965 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal rat	≥2000 mg/Kg
	LC <sub>50</sub> inhal rat	75 mg/L/4hr
Methanol	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	5600 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal rat	15800 mg/Kg
	LC <sub>50</sub> inhal rat	63927 mg/L/4hr
Benzyl alcohol	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	1230 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal rat	≥2000 mg/Kg
	LC <sub>50</sub> inhal rat	>4.2 mg/L/4hr
Oleic acid	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	25000 mg/kg
Toluene	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	636 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal rat	12124 mg/Kg
	LC <sub>50</sub> inhal rat	49 mg/L/4hr

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Ammonium hydroxide	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	350 mg/kg
	LC <sub>50</sub> inhal rat	1997.7 mg/L/4hr
Paraffin Wax	LD <sub>50</sub> oral rat	>5000 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal rat	≥2000 mg/Kg

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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.

### Ecotoxicity

Methylene Chloride	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	13.1 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr crustacea	108.5 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr algae	242 mg/Lt
	NOEC 96hr algae	56 mg/Lt
Methanol	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	>100 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr crustacea	>10000 mg/Lt
	NOEC 96hr crustacea	0.1 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr algae	<10000 mg/Lt
	BCF 24hr algae	0.05 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>0</sub> 168hr algae	530 mg/Lt
Benzyl alcohol	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	10 mg/Lt
Oleic acid	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	205 mg/Lt
Toluene	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	0.0073 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr crustacea	3.78 mg/Lt
	NOEC 96hr crustacea	0.74 mg/Lt
	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr algae	12.5 mg/Lt
	BCF 24hr algae	10 mg/Lt
Ammonium hydroxide	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr fish	15 mg/Lt
	NOEC 72hr fish	3.5 mg/Lt

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Methylene Chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Methanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Benzyl Alcohol	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Oleic Acid	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Toluene	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Ammonium hydroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Containers may still 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 authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the 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 of 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 reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

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## Section 14 - Transport Information

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Not REGULATED

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## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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All of the disclosed ingredients in this formulation are listed on the NZ Inventory of Chemicals (NZIOC) and the Australian Inventory of Chemicals (AICS)

HSNO Approval: **HSR002679** **Surface Coatings & Colourants (Toxic [6.7])**

**Location Compliance Certificate** Not required

**Certified Handler** Not required

**Tracking** Not required

### National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

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## Section 16 - Other Information

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### Revision History

<b>May 2018</b>	5-yearly review and reformat
March 2013	Origination

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

### Acronyms:

<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>NZIOC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

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THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheet) Notice 2017  
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428 –

End of SDS