Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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

Substance: **Paint Stripper**

Trade Name: **Maxiclean**

Product Use: **Moss and Mould Cleaner.**

Creation Date: April 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: fluid
Odour:

Hazard Classification:

Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4	6.1D
Skin Effects	Category 2	6.3A
Eye Effects	Category 2	6.4A
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 4	9.1D
Vertebrate Hazard	Category 3	9.3C

Hazard Statements:

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Cause skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Prevention Statements:

P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Storage Statements:

Disposal Statements:

P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.%
Benzyl C_{12-16} alkyldimethylammonium chloride	68424-85-1	70 - 80
Alcohols, C_{12-14} secondary, ethoxylated	84133-50-6	1 - 10
Mixed alkyl aryl polyoxyethylene glycols		1 - 10
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	< 1

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

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. 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 meantime, 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:

For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;

- For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.
- If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.
- If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal oedema may necessitate a tracheotomy.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO_2) or foam

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes.

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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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 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.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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**.

	New Zealand		Australia	
Exposure limits	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**

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.

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Respirator: Type B-P filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715; EN 143:2000 & 149.001; ANSI Z88 or national standard)

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	fluid
Odour:	
pH:	no data
Vapour Pressure:	no data
Relative Vapour Density:	no data
Viscosity	no data
Boiling Point:	100 °C
Volatiles:	no data
Water Solubility:	partially miscible
Freezing/Melting Point:	no data
Specific Gravity:	1.0 ± 0.1 g/ml
Flashpoint:	no data
Lower Explosive Limit:	no data
Upper Explosive Limit:	no data
Auto ignition temp:	no data
Evaporation Rate:	> 1 (BuAc=1)
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	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 alkalies, 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. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

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. Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the oesophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Concentrated solutions of cationic surfactants may cause destruction of the tissue lining the mouth, throat and gullet, and may cause nausea and vomiting. In sufficient quantity they may produce restlessness, confusion, low blood pressure, muscle weakness, collapse, convulsion, laboured breathing, blue discolouration of the lips and coma.

Skin Contact: Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Cationic surfactants cause skin irritation, and, in high concentrations, caustic burns. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. 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.

Eye: This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Many cationic surfactants are very irritating to the eyes at low concentration. Concentrated solutions can cause severe burns with permanent clouding. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

Chronic: Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Toxicity

Benzyl C_{12-16} alkyldimethylammonium chloride	LD_{50} oral rat	426 mg/kg
Alcohols C_{12-14} secondary alcohol	LD_{50} oral rat	≥2000 mg/kg
	LD_{50} dermal rat	≥2000 mg/kg
Potassium hydroxide	LD_{50} oral rat	273 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

Benzyl C_{12-16} alkyldimethylammonium chloride	LC_{50} o96hr fisht	0.26 mg/Lt
	BCF 1440hr fish	0.25 mg/Lt
	EC_{50} 48hr crustacea	0.0059 mg/Lt
	EC_{50} 96hr algae	0.67 mg/Lt
Potassium hydroxide	LC_{50} 96hr fish	80 mg/Lt
	NOEC 96hr fish	56 mg/Lt

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 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. 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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Not REGULATED

HAZCHEM

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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: **HSR002670Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)**

benzyl-C_{12-16}-alkyldimethylammonium chloride (CAS 68424-85-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway
- OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

Section 16 - Other Information

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

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

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

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF 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 in accord with the ERMA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" [HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)]
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428 –

End of MSDS