



TASMAN CHEMICALS

"Tasman trusted products"

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GOODBYE GRAFFITI WIPES

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Product Name **GOODBYE GRAFFITI MULTI PURPOSE WIPES**

Recommended Use **Graffiti Wipes for painted & sensitive surfaces**

Supplier TASMAN CHEMICALS PTY LTD
ACN : 005 072 659
Street Address 1-7 Bell Grove, Braeside ,
 Victoria 3195 AUSTRALIA

Telephone Number (03) 9587 6777
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Email taschem@taschem.com.au
Website www.tasmanchemicals.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number **1 800 334 556**

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of ASCC

Hazard Category : Xn (Harmful)

Risk Phrases

R11 Flammable
R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed
R 36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact

Safety Phrases

S2 Keep out of reach of children
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

S37 Wear suitable gloves
S60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion (%m/m)</u>
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	M
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	M
Lactic Acid	50-21-5	L
Additives	Propietary	L

H>60% M=10-60% L=<10%

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

Swallowed:	If swallowed <u>DO NOT</u> induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Seek immediate medical assistance or contact the Poisons Information Centre.
Eye:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
Inhaled	Remove victim from further exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position. Seek medical attention if effects persist. If not breathing apply artificial respiration

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Flammable. Evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

Fire/Explosion Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas

Extinguishing Media

Use 'alcohol' foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Prevent contamination of water ways or drains

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTALRELEASE MEASURES

Spills

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (eg vermiculite, dry sand, or earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust. Place used absorbent in suitable sealed containers, follow state or local authority regulations and guidelines for the disposal of the waste. Clean area with detergent and water.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage : Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from oxidizing agents, acids, active metals, direct sunlight, heat sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labeled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be banded and have appropriate ventilation systems. Storage and use areas should be NO SMOKING areas. Containers of this material may be hazardous

Handling : Before use carefully read label. Use of safe work practises are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits :

Name	TWA		STEL	
	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>
2- Butoxyethanol(EGBE)	20	96.9	50	242

Biological Limits : No biological limit allocated

Engineering Control Measures : Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where and inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable / explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back

Personal Protective Equipment :

Eye: Wear splash proof glasses

Hands: Impervious plastic or rubber gloves.

Other: Overalls and protective footwear.

Respirator: Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.

Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage and reuse.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odour:	Clear Liquid	pH (as is):	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable	Flash Point:	13°C
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure	Not Applicable
Upper Explosion Limit	19.0 % (Ethanol)	Flammable Limits:	Not applicable
Lower Explosion Limit	3.3 % (Ethanol)	Odour	Citrus Odour

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage
Conditions To Avoid	Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources
Materials To Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. Hypochlorites), acids (eg Nitric Acid), metals, heat and ignition sources
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to Decomposition
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur

SECTION 11 – TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects

No adverse health effects expected if the material is handled in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet. Symptoms that may arise if the material is mishandled are

Acute Effects

- Swallowing: Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, dizziness and unconsciousness. Chronic exposure may result in liver and kidney damage
- Eye: An eye irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis
- Skin: Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May cause skin sensitisation by skin contact
- Inhaled: Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and vomiting. High level exposure may result in dizziness and breathing difficulties. Chronic exposure may result in liver and kidney damage

Chronic Effects

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin or eye contact. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible contact dermatitis. Chronic exposure to some glycols may result in liver and kidney damage.

Toxicity Data	D-LIMONENE (5989-27-5)
	LD50 (Ingestion): 4400 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 600 mg/kg (mouse)
	LD50 (Intravenous): 110 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50 (Skin): > 5 gm/kg (rabbit)
	LD50 (Subcutaneous): 3170 mg/kg (mouse)
	LDLo (Subcutaneous): 30200 mg/kg (rat)
	TDLo (Ingestion): 67 g/kg/39 weeks intermittently (mouse)
	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2)
	LC50 (Inhalation): 700 ppm (mouse)
	LD50 (Ingestion): 300 mg/kg (rabbit)
	LD50 (Skin): 230 mg/kg (guinea pig)
	TCLo (Inhalation): 100 ppm (human)
	TDLo (Ingestion): 7813 uL/kg (woman)
LACTIC ACID (50-21-5)	
LD50 (Ingestion): 1810 mg/kg (guinea pig)	
LD50 (Skin): > 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENT : Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time of this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL : For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculate or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. For larger amounts, contact the manufacturer for additional information/ Prevent contamination of drains or waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result

LEGISLATION : Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good by the Criteria of the Australian Dangerous Good Code

Proper Shipping Name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S.
UN Number : 1993
Dangerous Goods Class : 3
Subsidiary Risk : Not applicable
Hazchem Code : 3YE
Packing Group : II

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification Based upon information, classified as hazardous according to criteria of ASCC
Poisons Schedule Schedule 5

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:
ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

Contact Points

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Ask For</u>
Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd	Braeside, Victoria, Australia	(03) 9587 6777	Technical Manager
Poisons Information Centre		13 1126	

MSDS are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product; how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold are subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which appears on all invoices. It is also available on request. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used including good industrial hygiene.