



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MULTI STRIP

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Product Name MULTI STRIP

Recommended Use Floor Stripper

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

Telephone Number (03) 9587 6777
Facsimilie (03) 9587 5255
Email taschem@taschem.com.au
Website www.tasmanchemicals.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number 1 800 334 556

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Multi Strip is classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia

Multi Strip is classified as **Dangerous Goods Class 3** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Hazard Category : Xn (Harmful), C (Corrosive), F (Highly flammable)

Risk Phrases

R11 Highly flammable
R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
R34 Causes burns
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact

Safety Phrases

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal foodstuffs
S24 Avoid contact with skin
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S37 Wear suitable gloves
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Material Safety Data Sheets.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion (%m/m)</u>
Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	H
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	M
Non ionic surfactant	37311-00-5	L
Ethanol	64-17-5	M
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	L

VH>60% H>30-60% M=10-30% L=<10%

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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

Swallowed:	If swallowed DO NOT 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

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Flammable liquid. May form flammable mixtures with air. Burns with a colourless flame. Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sensitive to static discharge. Fumes containing carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide may be formed in large fires. Keep containers cool by spraying with water to prevent pressure building up inside the drums, causing them to burst. Avoid contact with incompatibles such as oxidising agents, organic peroxides, radioactive substances, flammable gases in bulk, poisonous gases, spontaneously combustible substances.

Extinguishing Media

Flammable liquid. Fire fighters should wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool exposed containers. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Use fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam. Avoid using large quantities of water.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills

Ventilate area of leak or spill. In the event of spillage eliminate all sources of ignition and take measures to prevent static discharge - no smoking. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Clean up personnel should wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering area. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways. Contain spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (eg vermiculite, dry sand, or earth). Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust. Place used absorbent in suitable, sealable, labelled 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

Handling : Avoid skin and eye contact

Storage : Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from oxidizing materials. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be NO SMOKING areas. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits : Occupational Exposure Limits : Threshold Limit Values
Threshold Limit Value (TLV) = 2 mg/m³ (Potassium Hydroxide) (Peak Limitation)
Time Weighted Average (TWA) = 1880 mg/m³ (Ethanol)

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Exposure Standards (TWA) is the time-Weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health or, cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

Peak Limitation : For some rapidly acting substances and irritants, the averaging of airborne concentration over an eight hour period is inappropriate. These substances may induce acute effects after relatively brief exposure to high concentrations and so the exposure standard for these substances represents a maximum or peak concentration to which workers may be exposed. See Chapter 6: Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, published by Worksafe Australia.

Engineering Control Measures : Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions, Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment :

- Eye: Safety glasses with side shields and/or face shield
- Hands: Impervious plastic or rubber gloves. . (eg Nitrile rubber gloves)
- Other: Overalls and protective footwear.
- Respirator: Use with adequate ventilation. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. An organic vapour respirator (AS 1715/1716) is the recommended respirator recommended for this product

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:	Pale Amber Liquid	pH (as is):	12 to 13
Boiling Point:	90°C (approximately)	Flash Point:	26 °C(approximately)
Density: @ 25°C	0.96 grams/mL (approximately)	Vapour Pressure	40 mmHg @19°C
Solubility:	Emulsifiable		

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Stability** Incompatible with oxidising agents, organic peroxides, radioactive substances, flammable gases in bulk, poisonous gases, spontaneously combustible substances.
- Reactivity** May react with oxidising agents, organic peroxides and strong acids

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: This product may cause damage to the gastro-intestinal tract. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. LD50 (Ethanol) = 7060 mg/kg (Rat)
- Eye: An eye irritant. Contamination of the eyes with may produce corneal damage
- Skin: Skin contact results in loss of natural oils . On repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.
- Inhaled: Harmful by inhalation Prolonged exposure may cause drowsiness. The vapour or mist is irritating. . LC50 (Ethanol) = 38 mg/l/ 10 h (Rat)

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.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DEGRADABILITY : Readily biodegradable in water

MOBILITY : Adsorption/desorption : Product readily filters into the soil.

BIOACCUMULATION : Bioconcentration factor : Not bioaccumulable.

Avoid contaminating waterways. Minor spills and residue may be hosed down with excess water to trade waste treatment plant. Major spills should be contained, absorbed by sand or earth and placed in sealed plastic or epoxy-lined drums for disposal

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA and state regulations. If possible contain spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute BUT contain. If large quantities of this material enters the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority or you local Waste Management Authority

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

Proper Shipping Name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL AND POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

UN Number : 2924 Dangerous Goods Class : 3

Hazchem Code : 3YE Packing Group : III

Subsidiary Risk : 8

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poisons Schedule Schedule 5

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

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.