

Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

Systemax Ltd 23 Ellis Street Hamilton NEW ZEALAND	Emergency Phone: 0800 764766 NZ Emergency Services: 111 Phone: 027 259 5732
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Substance: **Paint Stripper**
Trade Name: **Maxistrip 240**
Product Use: **Paint Stripper**
Creation Date: **March 2013**
Revision Date: **February 2023**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.
NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Classification	Hazard statements
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Skin Irritation Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity Category 2	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE Category 1	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays
P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection and protective clothing

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P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272 Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P405 Store locked up

P501 Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.%
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	50 - 60
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	20 - 30
Methanol	67-56-1	1 – 10
Toluene	108-88-3	1 – 10

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous 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: 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. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion: If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂) or foam

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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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.

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

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours 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. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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. 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. 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**.

Exposure limits

	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Methylene Chloride	174 mg/m ³ (50ppm)	
Methanol	262 mg/m ³ (200ppm)	328 mg/m ³ (250ppm)
Toluene	188 mg/m ³ (50ppm)	

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

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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

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: viscous light blue opalescent fluid

Odour:

pH: no data

Vapour Pressure: 46.5 kPa @ 20°C

Relative Vapour Density: 2.93

Viscosity no data

Boiling Point: 39 °C

Volatiles: 92 – 96 %

Water Solubility: partially miscible

Freezing/Melting Point: no data

Specific Gravity: 1.10 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

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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: Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heartbeat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. 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.

Ingestion: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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. 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: Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream 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. 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: There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

Chronic: Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Toxicity

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Methylene chloride	1600 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	76 mg/L /4h
methanol	5628 mg/Kg	15800 mg/Kg	64000 ppm / 4h
Benzyl Alcohol	1230 mg/Kg	> 2000 mg/Kg	>4.18 mg/L / 4h
Toluene	636 mg/Kg	12124 mg/Kg	> 13350 mg/L /4h

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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.

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Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Methylene chloride	LD ₅₀ 96hr 2–3.3 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 108.5mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 0.98 mg/L
Methanol	LD ₅₀ 96hr 290 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr >10000 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 14.1 mg/L
Benzyl alcohol	LD ₅₀ 96hr 10 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 230 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 500 mg/L
Toluene	LD ₅₀ 96hr 5 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 3.78 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 12.5 mg/L

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Methanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Toluene	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 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

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002679** **Surface Coatings & Colourants Carcinogenic**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1,000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1,000Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required
Hazardous Area	Not required
Fire extinguisher	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
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	FBEPH	Y

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision History

February 2023	5-yearly review and reformat
May 2018	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.

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Acronyms:

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
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).
www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13th Edition (April 2022)

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheet) Notice 2020
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End of SDS