

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

ROCKSTAR WATER-BASED STRIPPER

Date Issued 09/05/2013

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MANUFACTURED BY: Rockstar Sealing Systems, 3 Spray Avenue Mordialloc,
VIC 3195, Australia Tel. +61 1300 88 44 18

Product Use: Stripper for old floor finishes.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as **Hazardous** according to criteria of Safe Work Australia and **Dangerous Goods** according to the ADG Code. This material is classified as corrosive (c) and harmful (xn) according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia.

R20/21/22 - Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R34 - Causes burns.

R36/38 - Irritating to eyes and skin.

S7/9 - Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.

S23 - Do not breathe vapour.

S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or poisons information centre.

S27 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

S37/39 - Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible.)

UN NO.....:	2491	D.G. Class.:	8	Pack. Group...:	III
HAZCHEM:		SUB. RISK.:	6.1	SUSDP	6

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Ethanolamine solution. (Contains 35% W/W Ethanolamine and 25%W/W 2-Butoxyethanol))

HEALTH EFFECTS:**ACUTE:**

- Ingestion - Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Causes severe irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach, with pain or discomfort in the mouth, throat, chest, and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, faintness, weakness, circulatory collapse, and coma.
- Skin - Toxic. Prolonged or widespread contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.
- Eyes - Liquid causes severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva, and chemical burns of the cornea.
- Inhalation - Inhalation of vapour or mist may cause ulcers of the upper respiratory tract.

Effects of Repeated Overexposure - Repeated overexposure may cause damage to kidneys and liver. As with any industrial chemical, ingestion, inhalation of vapour or mist, prolonged or repeated skin contact should be avoided by good standards of industrial hygiene.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

No	Component	CAS No	Weight %
1	Ethanolamine	141-43-5	35%
2	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	25%
3	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous or below their cut-off limits.		45%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Ingestion - If swallowed, rinse mouth with water. **Do not induce** vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention or contact a poisons information centre (phone: 13 11 26).
- Skin - If skin contact occurs, immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including shoes. Wash skin under running water for about 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Eyes - Immediately hold eyes open and wash continuously with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation - Remove from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. For all but the most minor symptoms, arrange for patient to be seen by a doctor as soon as possible, either on site or at the nearest hospital.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR:

Ethanolamine - There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. The hazards of this material are due mainly to its severely irritant properties on skin and mucosal surfaces. Due to the irritant nature of the material, the stomach should be evacuated carefully in cases of poisoning by swallowing.

Glycol ethers - Some glycol ethers cause adverse effects in animals that include the reproductive system, offspring, blood, kidney and liver.

5. **FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Extinguish fires with water spray or apply alcohol-type or all-purpose-type foam by manufacturer's recommended techniques for large fires. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Use self-contained breathing apparatus, eye protection, and protective clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During fire, oxides of nitrogen may be evolved.

6. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Provide sufficient ventilation. Avoid breathing vapour. Wear personal protective equipment to prevent eye and skin contact. Do not allow into drains or waterways. Take up with absorbent material (sand, universal absorbent). Dispose of empty containers in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

7. **HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Isolate from any source of heat or ignition.

8. **PERSONAL PROTECTION AND EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

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**.

<u>Exposure Limits</u>	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Monoethanolamine	3	6
2-Butoxyethanol	20	-

Respiratory Protection

Do not breathe mists.

Eye Protection

Use chemical splash goggles

Hand Protection

Rubber, neoprene or nitrile gloves; protective clothing as necessary to prevent skin contact.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation)

Conventional airflow is generally considered to be acceptable

Other

Wash hands after use. Do not smoke, eat or drink during use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and colour	Colourless to slightly yellow liquid.
State	Liquid
Odour Characteristic	Ammoniacal
pH	11.5 – 12.5
Viscosity	Not specified
Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	Approx 0.97g/ml
Vapour Density (Air = 1)	N/A
Vapour Pressure	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Boiling Point	100°C
Solubility in Water	completely miscible at 20 °C
Ignition Temperature	N/A
Upper Explosion Limit	Not Determined
Lower Explosion Limit	Not Determined
Flash Point	67°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat sparks flame.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents. Strong bases. Strong acids. Aldehydes. Ketones. Acrylates. Organic anhydrides. Organic halides. Formates. Lactones. Oxalates

FIRE DECOMPOSITION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia

POLYMERISATION: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Local Effects:

Target Organs: skin, eyes

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient Risk Phrases

Monoethanolamine >25%: Xn, C; R20/21/22, R34

2-Butoxyethanol >25%: Xn,Xi; R20/21/22, R36/38R34

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is unlikely to adversely effect the environment. Salts, acids and bases are typically diluted and neutralised when released to the environment in small quantities.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL: There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. This product 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 separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, consider landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code For The Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail (Seventh Edition). See section 1.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Labelling Requirements According to Criteria of NOHSC:

Risk Phrases:

R20/21/22 - Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R34 - Causes burns.

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Safety Phrases:

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National regulations:

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) Australia:

Poisons Schedule number: 6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

¹ Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail (Seventh Edition).

The advice and information contained herein is based on our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product. We believe the information to be accurate and reliable as at the date supplied, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the advice and information. We urge persons receiving this advice and information to make their own determination as to the advice and information's suitability and completeness for their own particular situation.