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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: SFBRCLEAN5L

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Sofeel Brush Cleaner
Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS.
Product Use: Liquid paint & graffiti remover & cleaner.

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardclassification Of Mixture

- This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**
- This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.**

SUSMP Schedule: S5 CAUTION

Poison Schedule Hazard Category:

Category 1:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Category 1B:	Toxic to Reproduction
Category 2:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Category 3:	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Category 3:	Flammable liquids
Category 4:	Acute toxicity

Pictograms

Hazard Statements

Signal Word: DANGER

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H360D May damage the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements

GENERAL

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

PREVENTION

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P261 Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair):
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P321: Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P332+P313:
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES:
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310:
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P340 IF INHALED:
Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED:
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330: Rinse mouth.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378:
In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.

STORAGE

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

DISPOSAL

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
2-pyrrolidinone, 1-methyl-	872-50-4	30-60%	H319 H315 H335 H360D
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	30-60%	H226 H336
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	68439-50-9	<5%	Below cut-off

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

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 **13 11 26** from anywhere in Australia (**0800 764 766** in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment

TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

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.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, rinse mouth with water, do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Seek immediate medical assistance.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used.

5.2 Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water Jet

5.3 Specific Hazards arising from the Substance or Mixture:
Flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Burning liquid may float on water.

5.4 Recommendations for Fire Fighting Personnel:
On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of nitrogen , and carbon monoxide. Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

5.5 Hazchem or Emergency action code: 2Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Emergency Procedures / Environmental Precautions:
Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

6.2 Personal Precautions / Protective Equipment:
Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours.

6.3 Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up:
Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Use non-sparking tools.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Classified as a **Class 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID** for the purpose of storage and handling, do so in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940.

Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. This material is a **Scheduled Poison S5** and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling:
Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. When transferring propylene glycol ethers with flash points at or below 60°C into fixed site vessels, the vessel should be purged and inerted prior to transfer. Propylene glycol ethers may be transferred into air atmospheres if the temperature of the product and the ambient

temperature within the shipping container are both at least 16.7°C less than the product's flash point. After loading, nitrogen blanketing is required if the contents of the transportation container could exceed a temperature of 16.7°C less than the product flash point during any subsequent transportation activities. If the product flash point is less than 16.7°C above either the ambient temperature of the transportation container or the storage temperature of the product, the container should be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading and nitrogen blanketed after loading. The purging of all empty shipping containers, regardless of flashpoint, is recommended when received with air atmospheres. Isolate, vent, drain, wash and purge systems or equipment before maintenance or repair. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

7.2 Conditions of Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Substance	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL(ppm)	STEL(mg/m³)	Notice
2-pyrrolidinone, 1-methyl-	309	75	103	25	Sk
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	553	150	369	100	

***Notice:** Sk (Skin) - Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.*

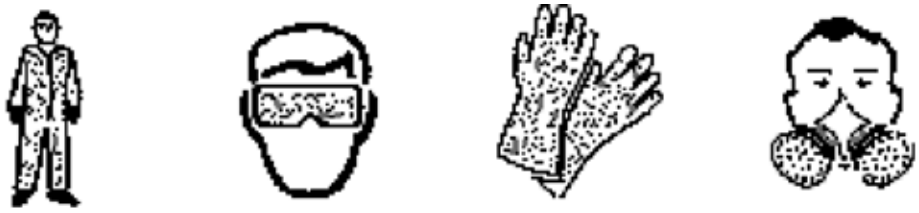
8.2 Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

8.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator or an air supplied mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

- Appearance: Mobile fluid
- Colour: Water - white to straw coloured
- Odour: Slight ether odour
- Flammability: Classed as flammable
- Melting Point: N/A
- Boiling Point: 120-210°C
- Flash Point: 40°C by calculation
- Vapour Pressure: 12.5mmHg @ 25°C
- Volatiles: 93%
- Vapour Density: Unknown
- Flammability Limits: LEL : 1.3 UEL: 12.8
- Specific Gravity: 0.96
- Solubility in water: Soluble

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Reactivity	Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Avoid exposure to moisture. Avoid exposure to humidity.
Incompatible Materials	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents, moisture.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Upon combustion oxides of carbon (CO, COx) and nitrogen (NOx)

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

a) Ingestion: No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

b) Eye Contact: An eye irritant.

c) Skin Contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant adverse effects.

d) Inhalation: Breathing in vapour will produce respiratory irritation and dizziness.

Acute

LD_{50} ATE_{MIX} = 3785mg/kg

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be toxic LD_{50} ATE_{MIX} = 3150mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Expected to be irritant.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Expected to be irritant.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Expected to be a respiratory irritant. Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to the testes.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	No data on product – however on At very high repeated inhalation doses (1.0 mg/L), NMP caused focal pneumonia, bone marrow hypoplasia and atrophy of lymphoid tissue, 0.5 mg/L was the no effect level.
Aspiration hazard	Not expected to be an Aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Avoid contaminating waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity	
Fish	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate	Data not available
Algae	Data not available
Microorganisms	Data not available
Chronic toxicity	
Fish	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate	Data not available
Algae	Data not available
Microorganisms	Data not available

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No Data Available
MOBILITY: No Data Available
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE (EXPOSURE): Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No Data Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS
Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK:	3
HAZCHEM CODE:	2Y
PACKING GROUP:	III
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	Not applicable

14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	III
IMDG EMS FIRE:	F-E
IMDG EMS SPILL:	S-D

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	III

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Category 1:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Category 1B:	Toxic to Reproduction
Category 2:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Category 3:	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Category 3:	Flammable liquids
Category 4:	Acute toxicity

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H360D May damage the unborn child.

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP): S5 CAUTION
AICS: All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT	000 (Australia)
POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	13 11 26 (Australia) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates
BEI®	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.
Carcinogen Category Number:	
	1. Established human carcinogen 2. Probably human carcinogen 3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential
Code AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EPG	Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
HCIS	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS). HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IERG	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
LEL	Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;
LD50	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of workrelated injury and illness.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NTP National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')
TCLO Toxic Concentration Low
TDLO Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.

TLV Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):
The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.

TWA (Time Weighted Average):
The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

SAFEWORK Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit):
The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UEL Upper Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;
UN Number United Nations Number

VOC Volatile Organic Content - defined as:
"Any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25ºC. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250ºC".

Literature References

SOURCES FOR DATA

Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers
Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line)
GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling)
REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System)
ADG Code Ed 7.4
SUSMP Nº 16