

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: M0657: File S:\Enviroshield500.doc

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Section 1 – Statement of Hazardous Nature, Chemical Product and Company Identification

**CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF NOHSC AND
CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE ADG CODE.**

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Product Name: **ENVIROSHIELD 500**

Use: Caustic Graffiti Remover

Section II - Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: Corrosive. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Causes burns to any area of contact. Reacts with acids and other materials.

Health Effects - Acute:

Ingestion: May cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach. Death may result. Severe scarring of the throat may occur on recovery after swallowing sodium hydroxide.

Inhalation: Effects from inhalation of the mists or spray will vary from mild irritation to destructive burns depending on the severity of exposure. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Skin: Contact of the skin may cause skin irritation and, with greater exposure, severe burns with scarring.

Eyes: Destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

Summary of Chronic Health Hazards: The chronic local effect may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis. May result in varying degrees of irritation or damage to the respiratory tract tissues and an increased susceptibility to respiratory illness.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with impaired pulmonary function may be at increased risk from exposure.

Section III - Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Chemical Name	%
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	8.0
34590-94-8	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	<10
872-50-4	N-methylpyrrolidone	<10
112-07-2	2-butoxyethanolacetate	<10
-	Materials determined to be non-hazardous	To 100 %

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Section IV - First Aid Measures

Ingestion: If the person is conscious, give him large quantities of water immediately to dilute the sodium hydroxide. Do not attempt to make the exposed person vomit. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Skin: Immediately flush contaminated skin with water. If large areas of the body are contaminated or if clothing is penetrated, immediately use safety shower, removing clothing while under the shower. Flush exposed areas with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with a directed stream of water for at least 15 minutes. Forcibly hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of all eye and lid tissue. Washing eyes within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

Specific hazards: Combustible liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

Fire fighting further advice: Combustible liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes including those of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

Leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Contain – prevent runoff into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

All clean-up material should be removed and placed in approved containers, labelled and stored in a safe place to await proper treatment or disposal. Spills on areas other than pavement (dirt or sand) may be handled by removing the affected soils and placing in approved containers. Persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from areas of spills until cleanup has been completed.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

Handling: Prevent possible eye and skin contact by wearing protective clothing and equipment.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

NOHSC exposure standard for atmospheric contaminants: Sodium Hydroxide: TWA 2 mg/m³, STEL Peak Limitation. 2-Butoxyethyl acetate: none listed: TWA 20 ppm; (133 mg/m³); STEL 50 ppm (333 mg/m³). Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether : TWA - 50ppm (308 mg/m³); STEL – not assigned; Notices: 'Sk' - absorption through the

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skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur. N-methylpyrrolidone: TWA 25 ppm (103 mg/m³); STEL 75 ppm (309 mg/m³); Notices- skin sensitiser. 2-Butoxyethanolacetate: TWA 20 ppm (133 mg/m³), STEL 50 ppm(333 mg/m³), Notices – skin sensitiser

Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Follow the AS/NZS respirator regulations

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Eyewash stations and safety showers must be available in the immediate work area for emergency use.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid contact with the skin and avoid breathing dust or mist. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities.

Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Viscous, opaque white to straw coloured liquid.

Boiling Point (°C): > 100°C

Specific Gravity: 1.15

Vapour Pressure (Pa or mm of Hg at 25°C): No Data

Flashpoint (°C): Not Applicable

Flammability Limits (%): LEL - Not Applicable; UEL - Not Applicable

Solubility in Water (g/L): Complete

pH: 12.9 ± 1.0

Section X - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Acids, ignition sources, excess heat, strong oxidants.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Acids, oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Irritating and toxic fumes and gases.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported

Section XI - Toxicological Information

Sodium Hydroxide: Oral-Rabbit, adult LDLo: 500 mg/kg. IPR-MUS LD50 40 mg kg⁻¹ Irritation data: Eye (Monkey) 1%/24h severe. Skin (Rabbit) 500 mg/24h severe Eye (Rabbit) 1% severe. Not an NTP or IARC carcinogen.

2-Butoxyethanol acetate: LD50/LC50: CAS# 112-07-2: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3200 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 2400 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 1500 mg/kg;<BR. Carcinogenicity: CAS# 112-07-2: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether: Oral LD50 (rat): 5.45 ml/kg - 5.50 ml/kg. Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 10,000 - 14,000 mg/kg. EYE (rabbit): Mild irritant. SKIN (rabbit): Mild irritant.

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone: Oral (rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg; Skin (rabbit) LD50: 8 gm/kg; Investigated as a mutagen, reproductive effector. Not listed as an NTP or IARC carcinogen

Section XII - Ecological Information

No information

