



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prime Exposure Pty Ltd
Product: Prime Sealer Stripper
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Date of Issue: October 2022

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

SUPPLIER:	Prime Exposure Pty Ltd
ABN:	74 495 383 883
PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	8-10 Wadhurst Drive, Boronia, VIC 3155, Australia.
POSTAL ADDRESS:	PO Box 5109, Brandon Park, VIC 3150, Australia.
TELEPHONE:	(03) 9800 0431.
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 (Poisons Information Centre).
WEB PAGE:	www.primeexposure.com.au
Product name:	Prime Sealer Stripper.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and methanol).
Product use:	Solvent based stripper.
Manufacturer's product code:	Not applicable.
Creation date:	31 October 2022.
Revision date:	Before 30 October 2027.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as a **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL** in accordance with the WHS and as **HAZARDOUS** in accordance with the GHS, and as **DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the ADG Code.



CLASSIFICATION:		
Hazardous classes & categories:	Hazard classes	Hazard category
Physical:	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Health:	Acute Toxicity - oral.	3.
	Acute Toxicity - dermal.	3.
	Acute Toxicity - inhalation.	3.
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation.	2.
	Carcinogenicity.	2.
	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure).	1.
Environmental:	Chronic (long-term) hazard to the aquatic environment.	3.
LABEL ELEMENTS:		
Signal word:	DANGER.	
Hazard statements:	Toxic if swallowed.	
	Toxic in contact with skin.	
	Toxic if inhaled.	
	Causes skin irritation.	
	Suspected of causing cancer.	
	Causes damage to organs.	
	Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.	
Precautionary statements:		
Prevention:	Obtain special instructions before use.	
	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.	
	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.	
	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.	
	Avoid release to the environment.	



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SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

Response:	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage:	Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and cool.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.
General:	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.
Pictogram(s):	 
Pictogram(s) description:	Skull and crossbones Health hazard
Other hazards which do not result in classification:	Not applicable.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	75-09-2	> 60 % w/w
Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	67-56-1	10 - < 30 % w/w
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	< 10 % w/w
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	< 10 % w/w
Waxes and surfactants	Not available	< 10 % w/w
Total		100 % w/w

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

General information:	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Scheduled poisons:	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor (at once).
First aid facilities required:	Eye wash fountains and a general washing facility should be easily accessible in the immediate work area.



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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Necessary first aid measures:

Inhalation:

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled 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 cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if necessary. Transport to hospital or doctor, without delay.

Skin contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye contact:

If in eyes: Hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel..

Ingestion (swallowed):

IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.



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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Symptoms caused by exposure:

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination, and vertigo. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Skin contact:

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Eye contact:

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.

Ingestion (swallowed):

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.



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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Protection of first-aiders:	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection and avoid inhalation of product or exposure to skin.
Advice to doctor:	<p>Product contains 10 - < 30 % w/w of methanol. For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:</p> <p>Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid. Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation. Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine. Decontaminate with ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established. Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L). Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal. Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.</p>

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), fine spray. Cool containers/ tanks with water spray or regular foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Not applicable.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	<p>Product is classified as toxic liquid and is a 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. In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases and corrosive fumes of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), formaldehyde, hydrogen chloride (HCl), phosgene and other toxic gases and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Heating of closed containers may cause expansion/vapourisation with violent rupture of containers due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.</p>



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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighting:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. In case of a fire, wear full fire-resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material which can lead to the container(s) exploding. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove container(s) from the path of the fire if it can be done without risk. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Hazchem code:

2X.

ANZERG:

153.

Flash point:

None.

Flammability:

Product is classified as toxic liquid and is a 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. In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

General information:

Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. Evacuate non-essential personnel. For personal protection see section 8. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Advice for non-emergency personnel:

Do not touch or walk through spilled material, product may represent slip hazard. For personal protection see section 8.



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SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Advice for emergency responders:	Take all appropriate steps to avoid slip hazards to the rescuers. In case of spillages: Minor spills: Remove all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Major spills: 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 any means available, spillage from entering sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Stop leak if without risk.
Environmental precautions:	In case of spillages: Minor spills: Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Major spills: Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	In case of spillages: Minor spills: Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal, according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. Major spills: Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain spill with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
Reference to other sections:	See Section 7 for information on safe handling; See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment; See Section 13 for information on disposal.
Other information:	Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.



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SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Advice on safe handling:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Technical measures:

No special precautions.

Prevention of fire and explosion:

Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Hygiene measures:

Contains low boiling substance:

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Technical measures/storage conditions:

Contains low boiling substance:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink and foodstuff containers. 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. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and securely sealed when not in use, until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Avoid physical damage to containers. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Materials to avoid:

Avoid contamination with or contact with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. Do not store in aluminium or galvanized containers.

Suitable container:

Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.



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SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures:

Exposure standards time-weighted average (TWA):	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (as published by Safework Australia): Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for product. TWA for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) is 50 ppm, 174 mg/m ³ , Note: Carc. 2 and Sk notice (Safework Australia). TWA for Methanol (Methyl alcohol) is 200 ppm, 262 mg/m ³ , Note: Sk notice (Safework Australia).
Exposure standards short term exposure limit (STEL):	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for product. STEL for Methanol (Methyl alcohol) is 250 ppm, 328 mg/m ³ , Note: Sk notice (Safework Australia).
Exposure standards notice:	'Carc. 2' Notice - Carcinogenicity Category 2 – Suspected human carcinogen. The classification of a chemical into this category is on the basis of evidence from human and animal studies, where the evidence is not sufficiently convincing to place the chemical into Category 1 or from limited evidence of carcinogenicity in human or animal studies. 'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.
Biological monitoring:	Biological Exposure Determinants: None established for product. BEI for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) as Dichloromethane in urine is 0.3 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift (ACGIH). BEI for Methanol (Methyl alcohol) as Methanol in urine is 15 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift (ACGIH).
Engineering controls:	Contains low boiling substance. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. This product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.
Individual protection measures:	
General protective & hygiene measures:	The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals. Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
Eye and face protection:	The use of face shields, chemical goggles, or safety glasses with side shield protection (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337) is recommended.
Skin protection:	Chemical resistant impervious gloves (e.g. PE/EVAL/PE, Teflon or composite gloves complying with AS/NZS 2161) are recommended. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.
Clothing:	Suitable protective clothing complying with AS/NZS 4501, suitable footwear complying with AS/NZS 2210 are recommended.
Respiratory protective equipment:	No special precautions are envisaged to be required. No adverse respiratory exposure anticipated under normal use. However, if the product is spilled in case of inadequate ventilation or if exposure standards are exceeded then use a full face air purifying respirator (with Class AX filter for organic vapours boiling below 65°C) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.



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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Thick translucent liquid.
Colour:	Colourless.
Odour:	Characteristic pungent.
Melting point / freezing point:	Not available.
Boiling point / initial boiling point & boiling range:	Ca. 40 - 200°C @ 760 mm Hg.
Flammability:	Not available.
Lower & upper explosion limit / flammability limit:	Not available.
Flash Point:	None.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature:	Not available.
pH:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Not available.
Solubility:	Partly miscible with water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value):	Not available.
Vapour pressure:	Not available.
Density & / or relative density:	Ca. 1.22.
Relative vapour density:	Ca. 2.9 (air = 1).
Particle characteristics:	Not applicable.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Contains low boiling substance.
Chemical stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable under recommended storage conditions at normal temperatures and pressure. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	May ignite in contact with oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Elevated temperatures and contact with oxidising agents as ignition may result.
Incompatible materials:	Oxidising agents, i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. Contact with aluminium or galvanized metals.
Hazardous decomposition products:	None under normal use. Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases and corrosive fumes of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), formaldehyde, hydrogen chloride (HCl), phosgene and other toxic gases and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.



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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity data (oral):	<p>Product is classified as Acute Toxicity – oral, Category 3, Toxic if swallowed.</p> <p>No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), LD₅₀ (Oral, rat) = 985 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), LD₅₀ (Oral, rat) = 5,300 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, LD₅₀ (Oral, rat) > 4,500 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic), LD₅₀ (Oral, rat) > 2,000 mg/kg.</p>
Acute toxicity data (dermal):	<p>Product is classified as Acute Toxicity – dermal, Category 3, Toxic in contact with skin.</p> <p>No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), LD₅₀ (Dermal, rat) > 2,000 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), LD₅₀ (Dermal, rabbit) = 15,800 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, LD₅₀ (Dermal, rabbit) > 1,900 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic), LD₅₀ (Dermal, rat) > 2,000 mg/kg.</p>
Acute toxicity data (inhalation):	<p>Product is classified as Acute Toxicity – inhalation, Category 3, Toxic if inhaled.</p> <p>No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), LD₅₀ (Inhalation, rat) = 76 mg/L/4h. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), LD₅₀ (Inhalation, rat) = 36,208 mg/L/1h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, LD₅₀ (Inhalation, rat) > 7331 mg/L/8h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic), LD₅₀ (Inhalation, rat) > 0.59 mg/L/4h.</p>
Skin corrosion/irritation:	<p>Product is classified as Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2, Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Skin corrosion/irritation for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), (rabbit) = 100 mg/24h (moderate); 810 mg/24h (severe). Skin corrosion/irritation for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), (rabbit) = 20 mg/24h (moderate). Skin corrosion/irritation for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic = Not available. Skin corrosion/irritation for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic), = Not available.</p>



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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Serious eye damage/irritation:	Product is not classified as Serious eye damage/irritation. No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Serious eye damage/irritation for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), (rabbit) = 162 mg (moderate); 500 mg/24h (mild). Serious eye damage/irritation for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), (rabbit) = 100 mg/24h (moderate); 40 mg/24h (moderate). Serious eye damage/irritation for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic = Not available. Serious eye damage/irritation for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic), = Irritating.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation:	Product is not classified as a Sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Product is not classified under Germ cell mutagenicity.
Carcinogenicity:	Product is classified under Carcinogenicity, Category 2, Suspected of causing cancer. Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
Reproductive toxicity:	Product is not classified as Toxic to reproduction.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	Product is classified under Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Category 1, Causes damage to organs.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Product is not classified under Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure).
Aspiration hazard:	Product is not classified as Aspiration hazard.
Information on Possible Routes of Exposure:	Eyes, skin, mouth.
Inhalation:	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. 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. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.



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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Skin contact:

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Eye contact:

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.

Ingestion (swallowed):

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Chronic exposure:

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is insufficient data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

Other health effects:

Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.



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SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	This product is classified as Chronic (long-term) hazard to the aquatic environment, Hazard Category 3, Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (according to GHS) and is not classified as Environmentally hazardous substance (according to the ADG Code).
Fish toxicity:	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), LC_{50} (Fish) = 13.1 mg/L/96 h. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), LC_{50} (Fish) = 11-850 mg/L/96 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, LC_{50} (Fish) = 4.1 mg/L/96 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic, LC_{50} (Fish) = 0.58 mg/L/96 h.
Invertebrates toxicity:	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), EC_{50} (Crustacea) = 1-682 mg/L/48 h. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), EC_{50} (Crustacea) > 10 mg/L/48 h; EC_0 (Crustacea) > 10 mg/L/48 h; $NOEC$ (Crustacea) = 0.1 mg/L/72 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, EC_{50} (Crustacea) = 3.2 mg/L/48 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic, EC_{50} (Crustacea) = 0.76 mg/L/48 h.
Algae toxicity:	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), EC_{50} (Algae or other aquatic plants) = 161 mg/L/96 h; $NOEC$ (Algae or other aquatic plants) = 56 mg/L/96 h. Acute Toxicity for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), EC_{50} (Algae or other aquatic plants) = 16 mg/L/96 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, EC_{50} (Algae or other aquatic plants) > 1 mg/L/72 h; $NOEC$ (Algae or other aquatic plants) = 1 mg/L/72 h. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic, EC_{50} (Algae or other aquatic plants) < 1 mg/L/72 h; $NOEC$ (Algae or other aquatic plants) = 0.12 mg/L/96 h.
Toxicity to microorganisms:	No data for product.
Information about elimination (persistence & degradability):	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Persistence for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), (Half-life, Water/soil) = 56 d (Low); (Half-life, Air) = 191 d (High). Persistence for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), (Half-life, Water/soil) = Low; (Half-life, Air) = Low.
Bioaccumulative potential:	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Bioaccumulative potential for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), (BCF) = 40 (Low). Bioaccumulative potential for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), (BCF) = 10 (Low). Bioaccumulative potential for Solvent naphtha (petroleum), (BCF) = 159 (Low).



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SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Mobility in soil:	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients: Mobility in soil for Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), (Koc) = 23.74 (Low). Mobility in soil for Methanol (Methyl alcohol), (Koc) = 1 (High). Given its physical and chemical characteristics, the product may be mobile in the ground. The product is partly miscible with water and may contaminate ground water.
Other adverse effects:	No information available.
General:	DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Product is partly miscible with water. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:	
Product:	Should not be released into the environment. Recommended to be handed over to hazardous waste disposers or licensed chemical waste collection agent and adhering to the applicable relevant Commonwealth, state, territory and local government regulations.
Uncleaned packaging:	Empty containers may contain residues of product and may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Other information:	Refer to section 8 for safety and protective measures for disposal personnel.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION


Road & rail transport:	This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).
UN number:	2810.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and methanol).
ADG transport hazard class:	6.1.
Packing group:	III.
Hazchem code:	2X.
ANZERGB:	153.
Marine transport:	This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS and is not classified as a MARINE POLLUTANT by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
UN number:	2810.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and methanol).
IMDG hazard class:	6.1.
Packing group:	III.



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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Air transport:	This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS, by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
UN number:	2810.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains methylene chloride and methanol).
IATA hazard class:	6.1.
Packing group:	III.
Hazard class label:	

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Compliance with international agreements:	
Basel Convention:	This product is not subject to the Basel Convention (Hazardous waste).
MARPOL:	This product is not subject to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).
Montreal Protocol:	This product is not subject to the Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances).
The Rotterdam Convention:	This product is not subject to the Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent).
The Stockholm Convention:	This product is not subject to the Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants).
Australian Standards:	AS/NZS 1337.1:2010: Personal eye protection – Eye and face protectors for occupational applications. AS/NZS 1715:2009: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment. AS/NZS 1716:2012: Respiratory protective devices. AS 1940:2017: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. AS/NZS 2161.1:2000: Occupational protective gloves: Selection, use and maintenance. AS/NZS 2161.2:2005: Occupational protective gloves: General requirements. AS/NZS 2161.10.1:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms – Terminology and performance requirements. AS/NZS 2161.10.2:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to penetration. AS/NZS 2161.10.3:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals. AS/NZS 2210.1:2010: Safety, protective and occupational footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.



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SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	AS/NZS 2210.2:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Test methods (ISO 20344:2004, MOD). AS/NZS 2210.4:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Specification for protective footwear (ISO 20346:2004, MOD). AS/NZS 4501.1:2008: Occupational protective clothing - Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing. AS/NZS 4501.1:2008: Occupational protective clothing - General requirements.
AICIS:	All ingredients present on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC).
SUSMP:	Schedule Number S6 allocated.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms and Comments:

ACGIH:	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.
ADG Code:	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (edition 7.7, 2020).
ANZERGB:	Australian & New Zealand Emergency Response Guide Book (2021). This guidebook is published by the Competent Authorities Panel (CAP), a national body comprising state and territory Competent Authorities for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail in Australia. Further information is available at https://www.ntc.gov.au/codes-and-guidelines/australian-dangerous-goods-code
AICIS:	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme which replaced National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).
AS:	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia.
AS/NZ:	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439 Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
Basel Convention:	The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
BEI:	Biological Exposure Indices published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45240-4148, USA.
CAS number:	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, a globally harmonised system for classification and labelling of chemicals proposed by the United Nations (7 th revised edition, 2017).
Hazchem:	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport by sea.
LC/LD:	The median lethal dose, LD ₅₀ (abbreviation for "lethal dose, 50%"), LC ₅₀ (lethal concentration, 50%) is the dose required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration. LD ₅₀ figures are frequently used as a general indicator of a substance's acute toxicity.
MARPOL:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.



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Montreal Protocol:	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as adjusted and/or amended.
NTP:	National Toxicology Program (USA Department of Health and Human Services).
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA).
PE/EVAL/PE	Polyethylene/Ethylene-vinyl alcohol or EVOH/Polyethylene.
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment.
Rotterdam Convention:	The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Safe Work Australia:	Safe Work Australia was formerly the Australian Safety and Compensation Council, which included the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC).
SDS:	Safety Data Sheet.
STEL:	Exposure standard - short term exposure limit, a 15-minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the eight-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
Stockholm Convention:	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
SUSMP:	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
TDL₀:	Total Dose Low means the smallest deadly dose, which caused a toxic or other harmful effect after application on humans or animal.
TWA:	Exposure standard - time-weighted average, the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five-day working week.
UN number:	United Nations Number.
WHS:	Model work health and safety legislation introduced by the Australian government which consists of an integrated package of a model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act, supported by model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations, model Codes of Practice and a National Compliance and Enforcement Policy. The WHS Regulations implement a new system of chemical hazard classification, labelling and safety data sheet requirements based on the GHS.
Issue date:	31 October 2022.
Supersedes issue date:	Not applicable.
Revision information:	New issue
Contact point:	Regulatory Affairs Manager.
Telephone:	(03) 9800 0431.
Note:	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.



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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Disclaimer:

This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since Prime Exposure Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. This SDS does not represent a guarantee for the properties of the product(s) described in terms of the legal warranty regulations. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.