

Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

Systemax Ltd	Emergency Phone:	0800 764766
23 Ellis Street	NZ Emergency Services:	111
Hamilton	Phone:	027 259 5732
NEW ZEALAND		

Substance: Paint Stripper
Trade Name: Maxiclean
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.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Classification	Hazard statements
Metallic Corrosive Category 1	H290 May be corrosive to metals
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Skin Corrosive Category 1B	H315 Causes severe skin burns
Eye Corrosive Category 1	H319 Causes serious eye damage
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P234 Keep only in original packaging
P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays
P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection and protective clothing
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

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P405 Store locked up

P501 Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.%
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl C ₁₂₋₁₄ -alkyldimethyl, chlorides	85409-22-9	70 – 80

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: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. 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.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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, without delay. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

Ingestion: Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Non-flammable liquid. 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 Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. 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 any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. 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. After cleanup 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: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.

Storage: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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. DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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)

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 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.

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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.
Neoprene Gloves
Rubber Footwear
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eye wash unit.

Respirator:



Type B-P filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715; EN 143:2000 & 149.001; ANSI Z88 or national standard)

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	fluid
Odour:	
pH:	no data
Vapour Pressure:	no data
Relative Vapour Density:	no data
Viscosity	no data
Boiling Point:	100 °C
Volatiles:	no data
Water Solubility:	Miscible
Freezing/Melting Point:	no data
Specific Gravity:	1.0 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.

Incompatibilities: Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. Segregate from alkalis, 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: The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

Ingestion: Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and, in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

Skin Contact: Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. 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.

Eye: Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness. Concentrated solutions can cause severe burns with permanent clouding. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Toxicity

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl C ₁₂₋₁₄ – alkyldimethyl, chlorides	447 mg/Kg	3000 mg/Kg	0.22 mg/L /4h

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic life. 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.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl C ₁₂₋₁₄ – alkyldimethyl, chlorides	LD ₅₀ 96hr 0.28 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.016 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 0.01 mg/L

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	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility

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



HAZCHEM **2X**

Land Transport (UN)
UN Number **3267**
Proper Shipping name **CORROSIVE LIQUID BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S** contain quaternary ammonium compounds
Class **8**
Subrisk not applicable
Packing group **II**
Environmental Hazard **Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions **274**
Limited Quantities **1 L**

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN Number **3267**
Proper Shipping name **CORROSIVE LIQUID BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S** contain quaternary ammonium compounds
Class **8**
Subrisk not applicable

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Packing Group **II**
Environmental Hazard **Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions **A3 A803**
Cargo only Pack instruct **855**
Cargo only Max Qty/Pack **30 L**
Pass/Cargo Pack Instr **851**
Pass/Cargo Max Qty/Pack **1 L**
Pass/Cargo LQ Pack Instr **Y840**
Pass/Cargo LQ Max Qty/Pack **0.5 L**

Sea Transport (IMDG Code)

UN Number **3267**
Proper Shipping name **CORROSIVE LIQUID BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S** contain quaternary ammonium compounds
Class **8**
Subrisk not applicable
Packing Group **II**
Environmental Hazard **Marine Pollutant**
EMS Number **F-A S-B**
Special Provisions **274**
Limited Quantities **1 L**

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002658** **Surface Coatings & Colourants Corrosive**

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 250 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 250Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Skin Corrosive Category 2 required when quantities exceed 250L
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	N
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	FBEPH	N

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.

Acronyms:

CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters.
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