Section 1. Identification.

Product identifier	Lemon-Peel Paint Stripper
Recommended use and	Paint Stripper
restrictions on use.	
Details of manufacturer	Boatcraft Pacific Pty. Ltd.
	46 Chetwynd St., Loganholme Qld 4129. Australia
	+61 7 3806 1944
	www.boatcraft.com.au
Emergency Phone	Poisons Information Line 13 11 26
Number	Boatcraft Pacific +61 7 3806 1944

Section 2. Hazard(s) Identification.

Classification of the hazardous chemical Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, N D Eye Irritation Category 2A, N D Skin Sensitizer Category 1, D Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, N Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 N (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, D Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 D



DANGER

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage
fertility or the unborn child. May cause respiratory
irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Very
toxic to aquatic life with long term effects.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid breathing mist/vapour/spray. Avoid release to environment.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs or eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

Section 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients.

Name	Cas No.	Proportion
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>60%
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	5989-27-5	< 30%

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First Aid Measures.

Inhalation	IF INHALED. Move to fresh air. Make comfortable
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Drink water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call a POISON
	CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Eye Contact	IF IN EYES : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Seek medical advice/attention.
Skin Contact	IF ON SKIN : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Citrus based hand cleaner with pumice is useful. If skin irritation occurs: Seek medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Note to Physician	No particular measures are known – treat according to symptoms.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures.

Extinguishing	Foam, CO2, extinguishing powder or water fog or fine spray. Fight larger fires with water
Media	fog or fine spray or alcohol-resistant foam
Specific Hazards	Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.
Fire Fighters	Put on breathing apparatus if material is involved in fire.
Hazchem Code	2YE

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures.

Remove ignition sources. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye
contamination. Avoid contamination of drains, sewerage and waterways. Collect and seal
in properly labelled containers for disposal as per state or local council regulations.

Section 7. Handling, Storage and Safe Use.

Handling	Use with adequate ventilation.			
	Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.			
	Use suitable protective equipment.			
	Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.			
	Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.			
Storage	Store only in original containers. Store away from food stuffs. Keep container tightly			
	sealed.			

Section 8. Exposure Controls.

Exposure Limits	Material TWA		TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m^3	
	N-methyl-2- pyrrolidone	25	103	75	300	
Engineering	Use only with	n adequate ver	tilation.			
Controls						
Personal Protection	Safety glasses with side shields					
	Organic Vapour respirator in enclosed spaces					
	Butyl rubber, thick natural latex or neoprene may give longest time to					
	breakthrough.					
	Clothing which covers arms, legs and torso.					
	In case of inadequate ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment					
	. Select proper personal protection based on a risk assessment of the actual					
	exposure situation.					

Section 9. Physical and Chemical properties.

Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Citrus
Specific Gravity	1
pН	No data
Boiling Point and boiling	100°C
range (°C)	
Flash Point (°C)	>61C
Vapour Density (air = 1)	
Vapour pressure (20°C)	>0.13 at 20°C
Solubility	Partly Miscible.
Viscosity	Paste
Dustiness	Product is a Paste

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity.

Stability	Stable at room temperature and pressure. Excess heating over long periods will degrade
	ingredients.
Conditions to Avoid	Sources of heat and ignition, open flames.
Incompatible	Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising materials.
Materials	
Hazardous	Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes. Nitrogen oxides, Carbon oxides.
Decomposition	
Products	

Section 11. Toxicological Information.

Acute Effects	Mixture		
	Ingestion	LD50 >2000mg/kg [§]	
	Eye	Irritant [§]	
	Dermal	Irritant [§]	
	Sensitization	May cause sensitization by skin contact. §	
Long term Effects	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.		

[§] Acute Toxicity Estimate calculated using the methods set out in the GHS 2013 5th Edition Part 3, Health Effects.

Component Toxicities.

Name	Oral LD50 mg/kgm	Dermal LD50 mg/kgm	Inhalation LC50 Ppm/4hr	Notes
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	3914	>5000	8300	-
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	>2000	>5000	*	Sk

Notes: * No data available.

Section 12. Ecological Information.

Component Information.

Name	LC50 L		LC50	Bio-	Mobility	Bio-
	Fish	Crusta	Algae	degrade-		acumulative
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	ability		
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	470	4900	>500	Low	low	low
				persistence		
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	0.199	0.36	0.212	persistent	low	high

^{*} No data available. # Harmful

Section 13. Disposal Considerations.

Dispose of all empty containers as per State and Council Regulations. Do not burn empty
containers or product. Do not bury product or empty containers. Do not dispose of near
waterways, vegetation and tree roots

Section 14. Transport Information.

UN. No.	Not allocated		
Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable		
Class	Not classified as a dangerous substance		
Subsidiary Risk	Nil		
Packaging Group	Not applicable		
Hazchem Code	2YE		
EPG	Not applicable		
Segregation	Not applicable		
For road, marine and air tra	For road, marine and air transport this product is not classified as dangerous goods within the context of National and International Transport Regulation.		
the context of National and			

Section 15. Regulatory Information.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 6.

Section 16. Other.

Date	Reason
9 May 2017	New Issue
17 May 2017	Minor revisions

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice February 2016 Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice September 2015 Poisons Standard (SUSMP) February 2017 Workplace Health and Safety Queensland Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 ADG7 October 2011 Section 2.9.3.3 GHS 2009 3rd Edition GHS 2013 5th Edition Health effects 03e_part3 GHS 2013 5th Edition Environmental Hazards 04e_part4

Abbreviati	ons		
ADG7	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous	LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of the test population
	goods by Road & Rail, 7th Edition		
C.A.S.	Chemical Abstracts Service Number	LOEC	Lowest Observable Effective Concentration
EC50	Half Maximal Effective Concentration	mg	milligram
EPG	Emergency procedure guide	Mg/m3	Milligram per cubic metre
ErC50	Means EC50 in terms of reduction of growth rate	N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and	ppm	Parts per million
	Labelling of Chemicals		
kg	Kilogram	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
L	Litre	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
LC50	Lethal concentration for 50% of the test population	TWA	Time Weighted Average