

PCB Wash Concentrate

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Part Number: CT-PCBWC5L
Product Use: Aqueous cleaner for defluxing and degreasing.
Supplier: ChemTools Pty Ltd
PO Box 463 Emu Plains NSW 2750 Australia
Tel: 02 4735 3126

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

Hazardous Substance, according to the criteria of SafeWork Australia and the ADG.

Poisons Schedule: None

Risk: R41 – Risk of serious damage to the eyes
R20/21/22 – Harmful by inhalation, in contact with the skin and if swallowed.
R36/37/38 – Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety: S39 - Wear eye/face protection
S27 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons information Centre.
S46 - If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons information Centre. (Show this container or label if possible)
S44 - If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	20-60
2-aminoethanol	141-43-5	5-10
alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	10-20
alkylbenzene sulphonic acid	68081-81-2	5-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: 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.
Seek medical advice.

Eye: If in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh 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.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin: If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhaled: If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
Remove to fresh air.
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.
If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask



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device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Extinguishing Media:** SMALL FIRE:
Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂
LARGE FIRE:
Water spray or fog.
- Fire Fighting:** Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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/Explosion Hazard:** May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Fire Incompatibility:** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.
- Hazchem:** Xi

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- Minor Spills:** Clean up all spills immediately.
Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers for disposal
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Major Spills:** Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourses
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
Collect residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Procedure for Handling:** Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Suitable Container:** Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Storage Considerations:** Avoid storage with oxidisers.
- Storage Requirements:** Store in original containers.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
Avoid storage at temperatures lower than 0°C or higher than 40°C.
Store in an upright position.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.



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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls:

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
HSIS	1-methoxy-propanol	100	369	150	553		
HSIS	2-aminoethanol	3	7.5	6	15		

Ingredient Data:

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL:
TLV TWA: 100 ppm [ACGIH]
TLV STEL: 150 ppm [ACGIH]
TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 369 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 553 mg/m³
ES TWA: 100 ppm, 369 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 553 mg/m³ under review
OES TWA: 100 ppm, 375 mg/m³; STEL: 300 ppm, 1120 mg/m³ (skin)
Exposure limits with 'skin' notation indicate that vapor and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapor inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Personal Protection:

Eye: Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, 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 lens 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].

Hands/Feet:

Otherwise: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
For potentially moderate exposures:
Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. And safety footwear.

Other:

Otherwise: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
Overalls
Skin cleansing cream
Eyewash unit
Do not spray on hot surfaces

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

Engineering Controls:

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear pale blue liquid; mixes with water.

Physical properties:

Liquid
Mixes with water.
Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): approx. 0
Solubility in water (g/L) Miscible



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pH (1% solution):	approx 10
Volatile Component (%vol):	100
Relative Vapour Density (air= 1) :	>1
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C):	approx. 100
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not Available
pH (as supplied):	12
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not Available
Evaporation Rate:	Not Available
Flash Point (°C):	none
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Conditions Contributing to Instability:

- Elevated temperatures.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed:	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Overexposure to non-ing alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and Inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. Digestive symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration is much more dangerous than ingestion because lung damage can occur and the substance is absorbed into the body. Alcohols with ring structures and secondary and tertiary alcohols cause more severe symptoms, as do heavier alcohols.
Eye:	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.
Skin:	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, and the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Spray mist may produce discomfort. 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.
Inhaled:	Inhalation of high concentrations of mist/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Chronic Health Effects:	Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
Toxicity & Irritation:	Not available. Refer to individual constituents. unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS -Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL:	IRRITATION
TOXICITY	
Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild	
Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : 3739 mg/Kg	
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm	
Inhalation (rat) LC ₅₀ : 10000 ppm/5 h.	
LD ₅₀ :13000 mg/Kg	



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NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

-Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road Transport Notes:	Not Classified
Rail Transport Notes:	Not Classified
Sea Transport Notes:	Not Classified
Air Transport Notes:	Not Classified
ADR Class:	Not classified for transportation



HAZCHEM Xi - Irritant

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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DISCLAIMER:

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The information contained within this MSDS is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith. However, no warranty is made, either expressed or implied, regarding its accuracy or any liability arising out of the use of the information herein or the product supplied.

When used in other preparations, formulations, or in mixtures, it is necessary to ascertain whether the classifications of the hazards have changed. The attention of the user is drawn to the possibility of creating other hazards when the product is used for purpose other than that for which it was recommended. In such cases, a reassessment may be necessary and should be made by the user.

This safety data sheet should only be used and reproduced in order that the necessary measures are taken relating to the protection of health and safety at work.

It is the responsibility of the handlers to pass on the totality of the information contained within this document to any subsequent person(s) who will come in to contact with, handle or use this product in any way.

They should check the adequacy of the information provided within this MSDS before passing it on to their customers/staff.

End of MSDS



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