Graffiti-Enz Red Heavy Duty Graffiti Remover

Onebiosci Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5227-15 Version No: 6.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/11/2016 Print Date: 10/11/2016 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Graffiti-Enz Red Heavy Duty Graffiti Remover		
Synonyms	ffiti-Enz Red		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified

Used to remove enamel spray can paint, permanent ink marker, crayon and glues from stainless steel, painted brick, glass, acrylic painted surfaces, vinyl particle board, tiles, marble and stoneware.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Onebiosci Pty Ltd			
Address	ox 1029 New Farm QLD 4005 Australia			
Telephone	427 767 844			
Fax	Not Available			
Website	www.graffiti-enz.com.au			
Email	admin@graffiti-enz.com.au			

Emergency telephone number

• • •			
Association / Organisation	National Poisons Information Centre		
Emergency telephone numbers	3 1126 (All Hours)		
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable			
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1			
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI			

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.			
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.			
P362	e off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.			
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.			
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.			

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
8065-81-4	10-20	cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated	
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately 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.
	 Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
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 CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ► Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters	5
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 water courses. 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	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

	Slippery when spilt.
Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources.
	▶ 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.
	Slippery when spilt.
	Remove all ignition sources.
	Minor hazard.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel.
	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
	▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
	▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
	▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- · Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Remove all ignition sources.

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. Safe handling
 - When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- · Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3	
Graffiti-Enz Red Heavy Duty Graffiti Remover	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH		
cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated	Not Available		Not Available		
Ingredients determined	Not Available		Not Available		

Exposure controls

not to be hazardous

Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection









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 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This Eye and face should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury protection 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] See Hand protection below Skin protection ▶ PVC gloves Hands/feet protection ▶ Neoprene gloves ► Nitrile rubber gloves See Other protection below **Body protection** Overalls. Other protection ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Thermal hazards

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Not Available

Appearance	Pale yellow liquid with apple odour; mixes with water.				
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~0.96		
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available		
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
pH (as supplied)	6.5-7.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available		
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available		
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable		
Flash point (°C)	>95	Taste	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available		
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available		
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available		
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available		
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available		
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7

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Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7	
Conditions to avoid	See section 7	
Incompatible materials	See section 7	
Hazardous decomposition products	decomposition See section 5	

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Inhaled	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.
In mostion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
-	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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Graffiti-Enz Red Heavy	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Duty Graffiti Remover	Not Available	Not Available
cetyl/ oleyl alcohols,	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
ethoxylated	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported [Henkel]
Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufa Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		,

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CETYL/ OLEYL ALCOHOLS, ETHOXYLATED

Damage/Irritation

Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity.

Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007). No information was available on levels at which these effects might occur, though toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates.

Exposure

Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. for similar material: as Oleth-5

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye		STOT - Single	2

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Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	○ Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

 ★ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data required to make classification available

○ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data		ty Data 5. ECETOC		

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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CETYL/ OLEYL ALCOHOLS, ETHOXYLATED(8065-81-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	N (cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
cetyl/ oleyl alcohols, ethoxylated	8065-81-4, 37335-03-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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