

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

**Company Name:** Sierra Aust Pty Ltd  
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Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

**Product Name:** **Graffiti Gone (Graffiti Remover)**  
**Product Code:** 9105, 9120  
**Intended Use:** Removal of Paint based graffiti  
**Chemical Nature:** Mixture - Liquid

## 2. Hazards Identification

**Hazardous Chemical** according to classification by Safe Work Australia  
**Non Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

**GHS Classification:** Aspiration Hazard Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity  
(single exposure) Category 3  
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 2



**GHS Signal Word:** **DANGER**

**Hazard Statement:** H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation  
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary Statements:

**General:** P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 Read label before use.

**Preventative:** P201 Obtain special instructions before use  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray  
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:** P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection  
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician  
P302+ P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
Rinse skin with water /shower  
P304 + P340 If INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell  
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use foam/water spray/fog for extinction.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage:** PP403 + P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal:** P405 + P233 Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed.  
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

#### Ingredients Names and Proportions

Chemical Entity	Cas Number	Proportion(%)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic Low boiling point naphtha	64742-95-6	<15
LOW AROMATIC WHITE SPIRIT	64742-82-1	<25
With components:		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<10
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	<5
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	<2
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	<2
Cumene	98-82-8	<2
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	1330-20-7	<10
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	20-30

### 4. First aid Measures

In case of eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available

If Ingested: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

If Inhaled: Keep victim calm and remove to fresh air if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

#### Symptoms caused by exposure

Inhalation: Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system depression.

Skin: May include redness and itching.

Eyes: May include burning and temporary redness.

Ingestion: May cause mild gastrointestinal irritation.

#### Medical attention and special treatment

Treat symptomatically

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Foam, water spray or fog, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide. Do not use water in a jet

**Specific Hazards arising from the Chemical:** Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon oxide may be evolved.

**Special protective equipment for fire fighters:** Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Take precautionary measure against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and earthing all equipment.

**Environmental Precautions:** Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

**Methods of cleanup:** For small spills (<1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate

absorbent material and dispose of safely. For larger spills (>1 drum), transfer by means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or disposal. Do not flush residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

## 7. Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Combustible product. Avoid breathing vapours. Handle and open containers with care in a well-ventilated area. Ensure that the workplace is ventilated such that the Occupational Exposure limit is not exceeded. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Electrostatic charges may be generated during transfer. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by earthing all equipment.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Store in a well ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Do not store near aerosols, strong oxidants and corrosives.

## 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

### Exposure Control Measures:

Chemical Name	Eu	United Kingdom	France	Spain	Germany		
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4	10 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 20 ppm STEL; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	75 ppm STEL; 309 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 10 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [VME]; 10 ppm TWA [VME] 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [VLCT]; 20 ppm STEL [VLCT]	10 ppm TWA [VLA-ED]; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [VLA-ED] 20 ppm STEL [VLA-EC]; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [VLA-EC]	20 ppm TWA MAK; 82 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA MAK		
Chemical Name	Italy	Portugal	Netherlands	Finland	Sweden	Denmark	Norway
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4	-	-	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	10 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 20 ppm STEL; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	50 ppm LLV; 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> LLV 75 ppm STV; 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STV	5 ppm TWA; 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	OEL: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OEL: 5 ppm
Chemical Name	Austria	Switzerland	Poland	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	Ireland
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4	10 ppm TWA [TMW]; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [TMW] 20 ppm STEL [KZW]; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [KZW]	40 ppm STEL [KZW]; 160 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [KZW] 20 ppm TWA [MAK]; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [MAK]	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [NDS] 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [NDSch]	10 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 20 ppm STEL; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	20 ppm STEL [TPRD]; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL [TPRD] 10 ppm TWA [IPRD]; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA [IPRD]	10 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 20 ppm STEL; 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	25 ppm TWA; 101 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

**Biological Monitoring:** No biological limit allocated.

**Engineering Controls:** Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided. Maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure standards. Avoid generating and inhaling mists and vapours. Keep containers closed when not in use.

### Individual Protection Measures:

Eye and face protection:

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection:

Use solvent resistant gloves, nitrile for longer term protection of PVC and neoprene for incidental splashes.

Respiratory protection:

If work practices do not maintain airborne levels below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C). respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.

Thermal Hazards:

Not applicable.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Colourless Liquid	Density (g/ml@15°C):	Typical 0.92 – 0.95
Odour:	Sweet Aromatic	Solubility (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	Not miscible with water
Initial Boil point range:	Typical 148-200°C	Auto ignition temp (°C)	Typical 300
Flash point:	60°C Aprox	Vapour Density:	not available
Flammability:	Combustible	(air=1 @ 15°C)	
Vapour pressure:	not available	Upper/lower flammability:	not available
(kPa@20°C)		or explosive limits (%)	

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Reactivity:</b>	Stable under normal conditions of use
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under normal conditions of use
<b>Possible Hazardous reactions:</b>	Stable under normal conditions of use
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition products:</b>	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

## 11. Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:	Expected to be of low toxicity - LD50 Oral (rat) > 2000 mg/kg (1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone LD50 Dermal (rat) 4150 mg/kg)
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis. (1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone LD50 Dermal (rat) 5000 mg/kg)
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Mild irritant.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Teratogenic
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic
Reproductive toxicity:	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone: Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects on laboratory animals Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposure to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.
Aspiration hazard:	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## 12. Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity:

Fish –	Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate –	Expected toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l
Algae –	Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l

Microorganisms –	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/l}$
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Chronic toxicity:

Fish –	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate –	Data not available
Algae –	Data not available
Microorganisms –	Data not available

#### 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Fish –	LC50 - > 500 mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate –	EC50/48h/daphnia = > 1000 mg/l
Algae –	EC50/72h/algae = > 500 mg/l
Microorganisms –	IC50 : > 600 mg/l

#### Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Not likely to bioaccumulate.

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone - -0.46 log Pow

#### Mobility in soil

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone Koc = 20.94.

### 13 Disposal Considerations

Ensure waste disposal conforms to local waste disposal regulations.

### 14. Transport Information

This is not a regulated product according to the ADG code for transport by road and rail

### 15. Regulatory Information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), Poisons Schedule:	5
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):	Listed

### 16. Other Information

**This SDS contains only safety related information. For other information see product literature.**

Every endeavor has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is reliable and offered in good faith. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests as end user suitability of the product for particular uses is beyond our control. The information is not intended as an inducement to bargain and no warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. Sierra (Aust) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for loss, injury or damage arising from reliance upon the information contained in this data sheet except in conjunction with the proper use of the product to which it refers. Due care should be taken that the use and disposal of this product is in compliance with appropriate Federal, State and Local Government regulations.