

SAFETY DATA SHEET**1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS**

Product Name: 299 PAINT STRIPPER

Product description: Paint Remover
Recommended Use: Use according to manufactures Technical Data Sheet
CAS Number: Not Applicable

Manufacturer: Chemetall (Australasia) Pty Ltd
17 Turbo Drive, Bayswater North, Victoria 3153 Australia.
Phone: 03 97296253 Fax: 03 9720171

Chemetall (NZ) Ltd
Box 82-286 Highland Park, Auckland Zealand
Phone: 64 9 579 2888 Fax: 64 9 579 0888

Distributor:

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 78-80 Mandoon Road, Girraween, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999
Facsimile: (02) 9896 1606

Emergency Number: (02) 9636-5505 (after hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-DANGEROUS GOODS:**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Work Safe Australia

Classified as dangerous according to Dangerous Good Code

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

Eye Damage: Category 1

Skin Corrosion: Sub-category 1A

Carcinogenicity: Category 2A

Acute Toxicity: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity: SE Category 1

Hazard Statements:

H301 - Toxic if swallowed

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

H330 - Fatal if inhaled

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H373 - May cause damage to organs

General Precautionary Statements:

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

Prevention Precautionary Statements:

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P233+234 - Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P264 - Wash all exposed skin area thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response Precautionary Statements:

P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P306+360 - IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes
P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P321 - Specific treatment: Immediate First Aid Measures Refer Section 4 of Safety Data Sheet
P333+313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

Storage Precautionary Statements:

P403+233+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool

Disposal precautionary statements:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised landfill. Refer to State/Local land Management Authority.

This material is a **Schedule S6 Poison** and must be stored, handled and used according to the appropriate regulations.

Poison Information Centre Australia Phone: 131126

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	60.0 - 90.0%
Methanol	67-56-1	10.0 - 30.0%
Hydrocarbon Liquid	Proprietary	< 10.0%
Surfactants	Proprietary	< 10.0%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

- If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose, throat or lungs, causing coughing, wheezing or impaired motor skills, remove patient to fresh air.
- Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing- **DO NOT USE DIRECT MOUTH-TO-MOUTH METHOD** if victim ingested or inhaled substance. Use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Seek urgent medical assistance.

Skin:

- Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Eyes:

- Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Method of irrigation; keep eyelids apart and away from eyes, routinely lift upper and lower eyelid away from eye while flushing with water.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be performed by skilled personnel.
- Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Swallowed:

- Do not induce vomiting, place person's face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs.
- Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink.
- Seek urgent medical assistance.

First Aid Facilities:

- Ensure that eye wash bath and safety showers are readily accessible.

Advice to Doctor:

- Treat the patient symptomatically.

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired respiratory or pulmonary function may be at increased risk to the effects of this substance.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Material does not burn.
- Fire and heat will product irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases.
- If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire.
- Use water spray to spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling fire exposed containers when using water spray; boil-over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water.
- UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapours from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from the point of handling.

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray.
- SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel.
- Evacuate immediate area of non-emergency personnel.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover and safe fire escape exit.
- Prevent water runoff from entering storm water drains or waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Collect residues into caustic proof waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Do not allow product to enter storm water drains or waterways.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

Major Spills:

- Evacuate personnel from immediate area and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade of location and nature of hazard
- If safe to do so eliminate source of spillage.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Only trained personnel equipped with full protective clothing (refer section 8) to attempt containment of spill.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering storm water drains or water ways.
- Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds.
- Recoverable product should be collected into labeled caustic proof container for recycling.
- Collect residues into labeled caustic proof container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Storage:

- Store product in accordance with Local State, or Territory Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Storage area should have a caustic resistant floor with approved drainage.
- Store away from sources of heat in a cool dry well ventilated area.
- Do store in areas where vapours may be concentrated i.e. pits, basements, or unventilated storage area.
- Do not store or load on the same vehicle as Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5.1, Class 5.2, Class 6, or Class 7.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Ensure containers are clearly labeled.
- Exercise caution when opening, containers build internal pressure at elevated temperatures.
- Avoid generating mists.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.
- Corrosion of equipment and surfaces should be considered in areas of constant use.
- Empty containers may contain residues which are hazardous.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific product by Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS).

Concentration Cut-off Levels:

A concentration cut-off level for a substance is the level (expressed as a percentage on a weight/weight basis for solids and liquids and a volume/volume basis for gases) at and above which that substance is classified as a hazardous substance. A mixture is classified as a hazardous substance if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to, or above, the lowest concentration cut-off level given for that ingredient. Concentration cut-off levels refer to health hazards only, and are not associated with the physicochemical or environmental hazards of a substance. The health effects of certain types of hazardous substances are regarded as additive. Due to additive effects, a mixture may be classified as hazardous even if all of the individual substances in the mixture are present at levels below their respective cut offs.

- Reportable exposure limits for individual components that exceed **Concentration Cut Off levels:**

Chemical Name	CAS. No	TWA (8hr)		STEL		Source	Notices	%weight
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3			
• Dichloromethane	75-09-2	50	174			Eu;A	Sk;H	>60.00%
• Methanol	67-56-1	200	262	250	328	Eu;A		<30.00%

Source:

- A Listed in the National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995).
- H American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is the documentation source
- Eu Listed in the European Union's Annex I of the EEC Council Directive 67/548/EEC (as updated by EEC Council Directive 2001/59/EC).
- NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- NZWS New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th edition
- Sk Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
- (a) The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1.0% free silica.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Based on available information on hazardous components of this product, the recommended exposure limit, (TWA) is 50ppm (as Dichloromethane).

Exposed individuals may be desensitised to product and are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that exposure standard is being exceeded.

If the TWA concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded the individual is deemed to be over exposed.

Engineering Controls:

Toxic material: Single significant exposure may cause death. Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Prevent accumulation of gases in hallows or sumps.

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure exhaust air does not contaminate other work spaces.

Vapour heavier than air - Prevent vapours concentrating in work pits, tanks or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Ensure electrical equipment is in accordance with applicable regulations.

Ventilation equipment should be explosion/flame/acid resistant.

Personal Protection:

CLOTHING: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber or any other type of apron or splash suit suitable for solvents

GLOVES: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber or any other type of glove suitable for solvents

EYES: Chemical goggles or face shield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of fumes. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716, suitable for organic gases and vapours rated for; [boiling point < 65°C]. When gases exceed the exposure standards then the use of an atmosphere-supplied, positive pressure demand self-contained or airline breathing apparatus supplied air respirator complying with the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.



Confined Space
Application:



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Translucent, off white viscous liquid

Boiling Point (°C): 40

Vapour Pressure: Not available

Specific Gravity: 1.16 approximate

Flashpoint (°C): None

Flammability Limits (% by Volume): 13 to 23

Solubility in Water: Emulsifies

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Emits acrid smoke and fumes when heated to decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Nitrates and oxidizing agents.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 299 Paint Stripper. Toxicity limits are recorded for individual components that may be present.

No adverse health effects are expected, if the product is handled in accordance with this Material Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms and effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed:

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including mucous build up, irritation to the tongue and lips and pains in the stomach.

Eye:

May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

Skin:

Harmful by skin contact.

May cause irritation to the skin, with effects including; Redness and itchiness.

Inhaled:

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Dizziness, headache and possible confusion.

Chronic:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to irreversible damage to health.

Additional information for Chronic:

Dichloromethane has been classified as a CATEGORY 3 CARCINOGEN (NOHSC).

Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential are those substances which have possible carcinogenic effects on humans but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal or epidemiological studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	CAS No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000mg/kg	OECD Test Guideline 402
		LC50 Inhalation	Rat	52000mg/m3	
		LD Dermal	Rat	>2000mg/kg	
Methanol	67-56-1	LDLo Oral	Human	143mg/kg	4 hours 6 hours
		LD50 Oral	Rat	1187-2769mg/kg	
		LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17100mg/kg	
		LC50 Inhalation	Rat	87.6mg/l	
		LC50 Inhalation	Rat	128.2mg/l	

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 299 Paint Stripper. Aquatic Ecotoxicity Results are recorded for individual components that may be present.

- Prevent release into the environment.
- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.
- May cause adverse effects to marine organisms.
- May cause adverse effects to marine environment

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	CAS No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Fish (Fathead Minnow)	LC50=193mg/l		96 hours
		Water Flea (Daphnia Magna)	EC50=1682mg/l		48 hours
Methanol	67-56-1	Fish	LC50=15400-29400mg/l		96 hours
		Water Flea (Daphnia Magna)	EC50>10000mg/l		48 hours
		Algae (Selenastrum carpicornutum)	EC50=22000mg/l		72 hours

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Persistence and Biodegradability: Not Available
Bio-accumulative Potential: Not Available
Mobility in Soil: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

Waste generation should be minimized where possible.
Do not mix with oxidizing agents.
Refer to Local/ State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal regulations. Advice flammable nature of product.
Solvent component normally suitable for incineration by approved agent if recycling is not feasible.
Liquid waste recycling, refer to Local Waste Authority. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in authorised landfill. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.



Product Name: 299 Paint Stripper
Other Names: Dichloromethane
Manufacturer's Product Code: 299
UN Number: 1593
Packaging Group: III
Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 6.1
Hazchem Code: +2Z
Declaration for land shipment: Dichloromethane
Limited Quantity: 5 Litres

Air Transport IATA:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 299 Paint Stripper
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: None
UN No: 1593
Packaging Group: III
Shipping name: Dichloromethane

Marine Transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 299 Paint Stripper
UN No: 1596
Class-primary: 3
Packing Group: III
Shipping Name: Dichloromethane
IMDG Marine Pollutant: Nil emulsifies in water

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

Class 1: Explosives	Class 2.1: Flammable Gases
Class 2.3: Toxic Gasses	Class 4.2: Spontaneously Combustible Substances
Class 5.1: Oxidising Agents	Class 5.2: Organic Peroxides
Class 6: Toxic Substances	Class 7: Radioactive Substances

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: 6

Individual components of 299 Paint Stripper on regulatory listings:

Dichloromethane: **CAS No 75-09-2: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI.**

Methanol: **CAS No 67-56-1: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.**

REGULATORY LISTINGS:

SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

HSIS: Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

NPI: The National Pollutant Inventory

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act

DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List.

IRAC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals List

ENCS: Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

DSL/NDL: Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

IECSC: Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

HSNO: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act

ISHL: Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law

NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

MITI: Japanese Handbook of Existing and New Chemical Substances

IVN (CN):

International Agency for Research on Cancer: (IRAC) GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans: CAS No: 75-09-2

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans:

Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

CAS No: CAS Registry Number is a unique numeric identifier that designates only one substance. It has no chemical significance.

Class C1: A combustible liquid that has a flashpoint of 150°C or less, i.e. >60°C, <150°C.

TWA: Exposure standard-time weighted average; the average airborne concentration of a particle substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five day week.

STEL: Short-term exposure limit (STEL) is the acceptable exposure limit to a toxic or an irritant substance over a short period of time (time-weighted average), usually 15 minutes. STEL is the maximum concentration of a chemical to which workers may be exposed continuously for a short period of time without any danger to health, safety or work efficiency.

ppm: Parts of vapour or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume.

mg/m3: Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air at 25°C and one atmosphere pressure. When entry is in this column only the value is exact; when listed with a ppm value, it is approximate.

LD50: Lethal Dosage represents the individual dose required to kill 50 percent of a population of test animals.

LC50: Lethal Concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period of time (traditional 4 hours). It can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water.

LDLo: Lowest lethal does to cause death.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

EC50: The Median Effective Concentration is the statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to produce a certain effect in 50% of test organisms in a given population under a defined set of conditions.

IC50: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration is a measure of the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function. This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other substance is needed to inhibit a given biological process (or component of a process, i.e. an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or microorganism) by half.

EbC50: The concentration at which 50% reduction of biomass for algae and aquatic plants is observed

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sterner Scale					
		Route of Administration			
		Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50	Dermal LD ₅₀	
Toxicity Rating	Common Term	(single dose to rats) mg/kg	(exposure of rats for 4 hours) ppm	(single application to skin of rabbits) mg/kg	Probable Lethal Dose for Man
1	Extremely Toxic	1 or less	10 or less	5 or less	1 grain (a taste, a drop)
2	Highly Toxic	1 to 50	10 to 100	5 to 43	4 ml (1 tsp)
3	Moderately Toxic	50 to 500	100 to 1000	44 to 340	30 ml (1 fl. oz.)
4	Slightly Toxic	500 to 5000	1000 to 10000	350 to 2810	600 ml (1 pint)
5	Practically Non Toxic	5000 to 15000	10000 to 100000	2820 to 22590	1 litre (or 1 quart)
6	Relatively Harmless	15000 or more	100000 or more	22600 or more	1 litre (or 1 quart)

Toxicity classification: Table 2

LC/EC/IC50	< 1 mg/l	very high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	1-10 mg/l	high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	10-100 mg/l	moderate toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	>100 mg/l	low toxicity

CONTACT POINT

Technical Manager	- Working hours	(02) 9688-1999
	- After hours	(02) 9636-5505

Although this information is presented in good faith and compiled from various sources believed to be accurate, Lacnam Paints make no representations or warranty as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. As the product's performance and suitability depends on various factors, the purchasers of our products should determine for themselves whether the product is suitable for their particular use.

Hazardous according to criteria of Australian Safety Compensation Council