

DASIC[®]

INTERNATIONAL

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dasic D23V

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Dasic D23V

Product number D23V

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

Identified uses Paint remover for aviation and specialist industrial uses.

Uses advised against Not for consumer or professional decorator use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Dasic International Aerospace Ltd
 Winchester Hill, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 7YD, UK
 +44 1794 512419
 +44 1794 522346
 info@dasicinter.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44 1794 512419

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam.
 1 - H318 Muta. 2 - H341 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 STOT RE 2 - H373

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Precautionary statements

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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.
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
 P313 Get medical advice/ attention.

Contains Dichloromethane, phenol, C10 - 13 Alkyl Sodium Benzenesulphonic Acid

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Dichloromethane	30-60%
CAS number: 75-09-2	EC number: 200-838-9
Classification	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	
Carc. 2 - H351	
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336	
STOT RE 2 - H373	
phenol	10-30%
CAS number: 108-95-2	EC number: 203-632-7
Classification	
Acute Tox. 3 - H301	
Acute Tox. 3 - H311	
Acute Tox. 3 - H331	
Skin Corr. 1B - H314	
Muta. 2 - H341	
STOT RE 2 - H373	
C10 - 13 Alkyl Sodium Benzenesulphonic Acid	1-5%
CAS number: 68411-30-3	EC number: 270-115-0
Classification	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	

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Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<1%
CAS number: 64742-47-8	EC number: 265-149-8
	REACH registration number: 01-2119484819-18-0001
Classification	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Move affected person to fresh air at once. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	URGENT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL even if symptoms are not immediately apparent. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. (This should be handled with care and thoroughly washed and dried before re-use). Drench the affected area with water, preferably from a shower or hosepipe. Use a scrubbing action to remove contamination. The affected area should then be swabbed liberally with PEG 300 or 400 (Dasic F285), if available. If not, continue with water. This swabbing and scrubbing should continue for 15 minutes. Seek URGENT medical advice. Prompt action may well save life.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
Protection of first aiders	Rescuers should take care not to be overcome themselves by high vapour concentrations. First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Exposure to dichloromethane may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer adrenalin or other sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Phosgene (COCl₂). Hydrogen chloride (HCl). Acrid smoke or fumes.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Fight fire from safe distance or protected location. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Contain and collect extinguishing water. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Regular protection may not be safe.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Evacuate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Vapours are heavier than air and may collect in pits, drains etc. If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. For personal protection, see Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Stop leak if safe to do so. If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Absorb spillage with sand or other inert absorbent. Transfer to suitable labelled containers that are designed to be safe with high vapour pressure materials - contact Dasic for advice. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions For use in industrial installations only. Obtain special instructions before use. Only trained personnel should use this material. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. The vapours should not be allowed to contact flames, sparks, red hot surfaces, welding arcs etc., because toxic products will be produced. NEVER smoke while using. Dichloromethane quickly builds up in air and concentrations can rapidly reach dangerous levels in areas of poor ventilation, confined spaces, tanks etc. The vapours are heavier than air and will collect in pits, drains etc. If areas containing high vapour levels must be entered, special breathing apparatus must be used and an observer must be present for assistance. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Containers should be OPENED WITH CAUTION. The bung should be opened slowly to release pressure. A cloth placed over the bung during opening will prevent spurting. The protective clothing detailed in Section 8 should be worn before attempting to open containers. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Usage description

The product may be applied by brush or purpose designed paint stripper application equipment. Dasic International Aerospace Ltd can supply suitable equipment. **WARNING:** Unsuitable equipment could be damaged by this material. This could result in failure of pressurised components and serious injury.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Dichloromethane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 350 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm 1060 mg/m³

Sk

phenol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 ppm 7.8 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 4 ppm 16 mg/m³

Sk

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

CEPIC-HSPA : 1200 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS: 64742-47-8)

DNEL

Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 19 mg/kg/day

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 330 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

As this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls should be used to keep worker exposure below any statutory or recommended limits, if use generates dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist.

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles and face shield.

Hand protection

Wear impervious gloves and check suitability with the glove manufacturer. Most glove types offer limited resistance and should be changed frequently, especially if contamination occurs. It is Dasic's experience that the '4H/Silvershield' laminate type gloves manufactured by North Safety Products offer the best resistance, especially when used as an inner or outer glove with other glove types.

Other skin and body protection

Wear chemical protective suit. Wear footwear made of the following material: Viton rubber (fluoro rubber).

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Hygiene measures	Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Discard contaminated shoes and clothing. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection must be used if the airborne contamination exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous, cloudy liquid.
Colour	Brown.
Odour	Phenolic. Chlorinated hydrocarbons.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 10
Initial boiling point and range	40°C @ 1000 mbar
Flash point	None below b pt. °C
Vapour pressure	480 mbar @ 20°C
Vapour density	> 1 air = 1
Relative density	1.2 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Dispersible in water.
Viscosity	8 - 11 P @ 20°C

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 1009 grams per litre .
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	See Section 10.3 (Possibility of hazardous reactions) for further information.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents. Strong reducing agents.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Heat, sparks, flames.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Oxidising agents. Peroxides.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Heating may generate the following products: Phosgene (COCl₂). Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 100.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 3.0

General information

Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Inhalation

Vapours have a narcotic effect. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed.

Skin contact

The phenol component of this formulation is rapidly absorbed through the skin and exposure of a large skin area can result in serious poisoning. In severe cases, death can occur. Causes severe burns. Burns may not be immediately apparent due to the anaesthetising effect of the phenol.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye damage.

Target organs

Central nervous system Kidneys Liver

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity

No data available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Biological oxygen demand

Not determined.

Chemical oxygen demand

Not determined.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility

The product contains substances which are water-soluble and may spread in water systems.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

Not determined.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements.

Disposal methods Only experts should be permitted to carry out disposal of this material.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2810
UN No. (IMDG)	2810
UN No. (ICAO)	2810
UN No. (ADN)	2810

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENOL, DICHLOROMETHANE)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENOL, DICHLOROMETHANE)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENOL, DICHLOROMETHANE)
Proper shipping name (ADN)	TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENOL, DICHLOROMETHANE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	6.1
ADR/RID classification code	T1
ADR/RID label	6.1
IMDG class	6.1
ICAO class/division	6.1
ADN class	6.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ADN packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

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Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-A, S-A

ADR transport category 2

Emergency Action Code 2X

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 60

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (as amended).

Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006) Comply with restrictions according to Annex XVII of the REACH Directive (1907/2006) Marketing and use of paint strippers containing methylene chloride

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date 03/06/2019

Revision 12

Supersedes date 26/01/2018

SDS number 4575

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Hazard statements in full

H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.