

Safety Data Sheet

Stripper HF Solvent Boost



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Revision: 27 January 2023

Version number: 1.0

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

1.1 Product identifier	Stripper HF Solvent Boost
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	Chemical product used in automotive cleaning and paint stripping. Uses advised against: not available.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	Ribble Technology Ltd, Unit 11-12 Ripon Hall Farm, Catterall Lane, Catterall, Preston, PR3 0PA, UK; Tel: 01772 202227; info@paint-strip.co.uk.
1.4 Emergency telephone number	Ribble Technology Ltd: 01772 202227 (8 am to 4 pm, Monday to Thursday and 8 am to 2 pm on Friday). UK: 111 (public NHS number for less urgent medical problems). Medical professionals can contact the National Poisons Information Service (NPIS): 0344 892 0111.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to CLP Regulation (1272/2008) Acute Tox 4, H302; Acute Tox 4, H312; Acute Tox 4, H332; Skin Irrit 2, H315; Eye Irrit 2, H319; Carc 2, H351; STOT SE 1, H370 (optic nerve, central nervous system); STOT SE 3, H336.

See Section 16 'Other information' for full text of the H-statements.

2.2 Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, central nervous system).
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

prevention Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

storage None.

disposal Dispose of contents/container to incineration in accordance with local/national regulation.

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Supplemental information None.

2.3 Other hazards The product contains methanol which can be absorbed through the skin.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures ^{a,b}

Declarable components	Conc. (wt%)	EC No.	CAS No.	REACH Reg. No.	Classification, supplemental hazards, ATE, M-factor, and SCL
Dichloromethane	> 75	200-838-9	75-09-2	NA	Skin Irrit 2, H315; Eye Irrit 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336 (central nervous system; inhalation); Carc 2, H351
Methanol	10 to 25	200-659-6	67-56-1	NA	Flam Liq 2, H225; Acute Tox 3, H301; Acute Tox 3, H311; Acute Tox 3, H331; STOT SE 1, H370 (optic nerve, central nervous system); SCL C ≥ 10, STOT SE1, H370
<i>Other components</i>					
NA					

^a NA: not available.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	For symptoms of inhalation, eg coughing, breathing difficulty, or drowsiness or dizziness, remove exposed person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin	If on skin, remove contaminated clothing and rinse affected area with copious water. If symptoms persist, call a poison centre or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Eye	If in eyes, irrigate affected eye with room-temperature water or eyewash solution for several minutes, occasionally lifting eyelids. Remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison centre or doctor if irritation persists.
Ingestion	If in mouth, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and spit out rinsings. Water may be given to drink if product has been swallowed. If patient feels unwell or is concerned, get prompt medical attention. Do not induce vomiting, unless instructed by medical personnel.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.
Contains methanol which causes damage to the nervous system and in particular the optic nerve, causing blindness.
Suspected of causing cancer.

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	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptoms as they occur.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable Alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog are recommended.

Unsuitable Water jet may spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture The product is not classified as flammable, but if involved in a fire, it may combust producing hazardous smoke, vapours and gases.

5.3 Advice for firefighters Remove containers from fire or cool them with water spray. For larger fires, firefighters should wear breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures For large spills, wear full personal protection. Keep unauthorised personnel from the spillage area. Ventilate area. Remove or extinguish sources of ignition, use non-sparking equipment, and take precautionary measures against static discharge. Product spills may be slippery. Follow prescribed procedures for responding to large spills and reporting to appropriate authorities.

6.2 Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering water courses or drainage system by using bunding or absorption with inert material.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Clean up spill as soon as possible.
For small quantities, wipe off with damp cloth or paper, and rinse affected area with water.
For large quantities, absorb with an inert material (eg sand, vermiculite). Rinse contaminated surfaces with water.
Collect spill, contaminated materials, and washings in a container for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections For recommended personal protective equipment, see Section 8.
For disposal considerations, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling Avoid skin and eye contact with the product, and inhalation of vapour or spray. Use only in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for controls and personal protection.
Keep away from sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking equipment.
Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in a cool, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight.
7.3 Specific end use(s)	Chemical product used in automotive cleaning and paint stripping.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

EU limit values	Methanol: IOELV: 8 h TWA, 260 mg/m ³ (200 ppm) (skin).
National limit values (UK)	Dichloromethane: WEL: 8 h TWA, 353 mg/m ³ (100 ppm); 15 min, 706 mg/m ³ (200 ppm) (skin); biological monitoring guidance value (BMGV) available: 30 ppm carbon monoxide in end-tidal breath measured post shift. Methanol: WEL: 8 h TWA, 266 mg/m ³ (200 ppm); 15 min, 333 mg/m ³ (250 ppm) (skin).
Monitoring procedure	BS EN 14042:2003; Workplace Atmospheres; Guide for the Application and Use of Procedures for the Assessment of Exposure to Chemical and Biological Agents, or national equivalent.
Other: human health (DNELs, DMELs)	Dichloromethane: DNELs: workers, long-term exposure, systemic effects, inhalation, 176 mg/m ³ ; workers, long-term exposure, systemic effects, dermal, 12 mg/kg/day. Methanol: DNELs: workers, long-term exposure, systemic effects, inhalation, 130 mg/m ³ ; workers, short-term exposure, systemic effects, inhalation, 130 mg/m ³ ; workers, long-term exposure, local effects, inhalation, 130 mg/m ³ ; workers, short-term exposure, local effects, inhalation, 130 mg/m ³ ; workers, long-term exposure, systemic effects, dermal, 20 mg/kg/day; workers, short-term exposure, systemic effects, dermal, 20 mg/kg/day.
Other: environmental (PNEC)	Dichloromethane: PNECs: freshwater, 0.31 mg/L; sewage treatment plant, 26 mg/L; freshwater sediment, 2.6 mg/kg dry sediment; soil, 0.33 mg/kg dry soil.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls	Good general ventilation (3 to 5 air changes per hour) is recommended. Local exhaust ventilation or use in a closed system may be required if operating conditions produce vapour or mists, for example during heating or spraying.
Personal protective equipment	The need for personal protective equipment should be based on a workplace risk assessment for the particular use. We recommend chemical-resistant gloves (eg fluorocarbon rubber, 0.4 mm) and eye/face protection. Where more extensive contact may occur, wear protective clothing (eg overalls, apron). Wear respiratory protective equipment (eg vapour or particulate mask) if exposure to mist, vapour or spray is foreseen. PPE should be to British Standards. Consult manufacturers concerning breakthrough times.

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Environmental exposure controls Not available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Physical state	Liquid
(b) Colour	Clear, colourless
(c) Odour	Characteristic, solvent
(d) Melting/freezing point	Not available (– 95 °C for dichloromethane)
(e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available (40 °C for dichloromethane)
(f) Flammability	Not available
(g) Lower and upper explosion limit	Dichloromethane: lower 13, upper 22 vol% at 20 °C (difficult to ignite); methanol: lower 6, upper 36.5 vol%
(h) Flash point	Not available
(i) Auto-ignition temp.	Not available (605 °C for dichloromethane)
(j) Decomposition temp.	Not available
(k) pH	Not available
(l) Kinematic viscosity	Not available
(m) Solubility	Slightly soluble in water (13.2 g/L for dichloromethane)
(n) Partition coeff. n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
(o) Vapour pressure	Not available (58.4 kPa at 25 °C for dichloromethane; 26.7 kPa at 34.8 °C for methanol)
(p) Density or rel. density	Not available
(q) Relative vapour density	Not available
(r) Particle characteristics	Not available
9.2 Other information	Not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	Not available
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not available.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure to heat and sunlight.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidising agents.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	Not available
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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| (a) Acute toxicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are met for the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Methanol: LD ₅₀ (oral, rat), 1187 mg/kg; LD ₅₀ (dermal, rabbit), 17 100 mg/kg; LC ₅₀ (vapour, rat, 6 h), 44 mg/L. |
| (b) Skin corrosion/irritation | Based on available data, the classification criteria are met for Category 2 (causes skin irritation).
Dichloromethane: causes skin irritation. |
| (c) Serious eye damage/irritation | Based on available data, the classification criteria are met for Category 2 (causes serious eye irritation).
Dichloromethane: causes serious eye irritation. |
| (d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation | Respiratory sensitisation: no expectation of respiratory sensitisation potential.
Skin sensitisation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (e) Germ cell mutagenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (f) Carcinogenicity | Based on available data on the ingredients, the classification criteria are met for Category 2 (suspected of causing cancer).
Dichloromethane: long-term inhalation exposure (1000 ppm) produced benign mammary tumours in rats, and liver and lung tumours in mice. Carcinogenic effects in humans have not been demonstrated. |
| (g) Reproductive toxicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (h) STOT-single exposure | Based on available data, the classification criteria are met for Category 1 (causes damage to organs) and Category 3 (may cause drowsiness or dizziness).
Methanol: there are two main acute effects in primates, including humans: blindness and metabolic acidosis. For the latter, formate is considered to be the ultimate toxicant. Rodents or rabbits, which remove formate more efficiently, do not show these effects, but show CNS depression and narcosis.
Dichloromethane: may cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| (i) STOT-repeated exposure | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (j) Aspiration hazard | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| 11.2 Information on other hazards | Not available. |

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity	The product is not expected to meet the criteria for classification. Dichloromethane: LC ₅₀ (fish, 96 h) 193 mg/L; EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna, 48 h) 27 mg/L; EC ₁₀ (algae, 8 d) 550 mg/L.
12.2 Persistence and degradability	Dichloromethane and methanol: readily biodegradable.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	No ingredient is considered bioaccumulative.
12.4 Mobility in soil	Dichloromethane: log K _{oc} 1.67 (low absorption).
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No ingredient has been classified as PBT or vPvB.
12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties	Not available.
12.7 Other adverse effects	The mixture is not classified as hazardous to the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods	Incineration is recommended for disposal of this product. This product is not suitable for landfill or disposal via the drains. Disposal must be in accordance with current national and local regulations. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. General EU requirements are given in Directive 2008/98/EC.
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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number	Not classified as dangerous goods for transport.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not applicable.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable.
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not classified as marine pollutant/environmentally hazardous.
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not available.
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation	<i>UK:</i> Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended (also implementing 90/394/EEC on carcinogens
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specific for the substance or mixture	at work). COSHH Essentials: Easy Steps to Control Chemicals; HSE Books 2003 (also available on the HSE web site). Workplace Exposure Limits EH40/2005 (Fourth Edition, 2020); Health and Safety Executive.
15.2 Chemical safety assessment	Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revisions	This SDS is the first version in EU format (Regulation 2020/878), using classification according to the CLP Regulation, or GB equivalent.
Abbreviations	ATE, acute toxicity estimate; DNEL, derived no-effect level; DMEL, derived minimum effect level; EC, effect concentration; IOELV, EU indicative occupational exposure limit value; LC, lethal concentration; LD, lethal dose; PBT, persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic; PNEC, predicted no-effect concentration; SCL, specific concentration limit; STOT RE, specific target organ toxicity repeated exposure; STOT SE, specific target organ toxicity single exposure; TWA, time-weighted average; vPvB, very persistent, very bioaccumulative; WEL, UK workplace exposure limit;.
References	Search for chemicals; available at the European Chemicals Agency website: http://echa.europa.eu/ .
Basis of classification	The mixture is self-classified from available information on the ingredients.
List of hazard statements	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour; H301: Toxic if swallowed; H302: Harmful if swallowed; H311: Toxic in contact with skin; H312: Harmful in contact with skin; H315: Causes skin irritation; H319: Causes serious eye irritation; H331: Toxic if inhaled; H332: Harmful if inhaled; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness; H351: Suspected of causing cancer; H370: Causes damage to organs.

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