


Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	Thinner No. 4
Other Names	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL. Product Code: 80400.
Recommended Use	Paint thinning or reducing solvent.
Company Name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.
Address	7 Production Avenue Molendinar, Queensland 4214.
Emergency Tel	Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Free Call	1800 738 383
Phone	07 3287 0222
Fax	07 3287 0226

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Statement	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the criteria of the Safe Work Australia and the ADG code.	
GHS Classification	Flammable Liquid	Category 2
	Acute Toxicity – Inhalation	Category 4
	Acute Toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2A
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure	Category 3
Label Elements	 <p>DANGER</p>	
Hazard Statements	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion %
	Xylene	1330-20-7	30 – 60
	2-Isopropoxyethanol	109-59-1	10 - < 30
	n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	10 - < 30
	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	10 - < 30
	Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	< 10

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.
Skin (or hair)	Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water/ shower. If skin irritation occurs get medical advice or attention.
Inhaled	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. See medical advice if you feel unwell.
First Aid Facilities	Safety shower and eye wash facilities.
Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure.	The normal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and/or inhalation of the vapour. Contact with skin or eyes may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause Irritant Contact Dermatitis. Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. May be harmful in contact with skin or inhaled. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in the workplace atmosphere, should be avoided. Ingestion in any form can be avoided by observing correct occupational hygiene.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher	For small fires - Alcohol stable foam or carbon dioxide. For large fires - Water spray or fog, or dry chemical powder. Do not use water in a jet.
Hazards from combustion products	On combustion, this product may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. May be violently or explosively reactive. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground to distant ignition sources causing flashback.
Hazchem code	3[Y]E

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures	Remove all sources of ignition from the surrounding area. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Methods and materials for containment and clean up.	<p>Minor spills Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p> <p>Major spills Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</p>

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Use spark free tools when handling Always wash hands with soap and water. Observe proper occupational work practices.
Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities	Store in a metal can or drum in an approved flammable liquids storage area. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Keep containers securely sealed Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Avoid storage with oxidisers.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National exposure standards for mixture	No exposure standard has been established for this product. Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the exposure standard is being exceeded. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded then the individual is deemed to be over exposed.
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Component	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Xylene	80	350	150	655
2-Isopropoxyethanol	25	106	-	-
Isopropyl Alcohol	400	983	500	1230
n-Butyl acetate	150	713	200	950
Cyclohexanone	25	100	-	-

Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated
Engineering Controls	Use in a well ventilated area. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator in compliance with AS1716.
Personal Protection	
Eyes.	Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Hands/Feet	Wear chemical protective gloves. Wear safety footwear.
Protective Clothing	Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.
Respirator	If work practices do not maintain airborne levels below exposure standards, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment as specified in AS1716. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colourless clear liquid
Odour	Aromatic
pH	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure	Not established
Vapour density	>1 (air = 1)
Boiling point	126°C
Freezing/Melting point	Not established
Flash Point	22°C
Solubility	Immiscible
Density	0.9 Kg/L
UEL	Not determined
LEL	
Percent Volatile	100%

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Product is considered stable.
Conditions to avoid	Ignition sources Presence of incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Flammable liquids should not be stored with:- Class 1 – Explosives Class 2 – Flammable gases Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides Class 7 – Radioactive substances.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made, where possible, to the individual constituents.

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed: The single lethal dose of Isopropyl Alcohol for humans is approx. 250ml, however 100ml can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea. Symptoms of overexposure include; flushing, pulse rate decrease, blood pressure lowering, anaesthesia, narcosis, depression, nausea or vomiting, coma.

Eye: Irritating to eyes causing tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness.

Skin: Irritating to skin. Skin irritation studies for rabbit (xylene) 500mg/24 hours. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Inhaled: Harmful by inhalation, LC₅₀ (rat) > 20mg/l/4 hours (xylene). Inhalation of vapours may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness, coma and even death.

Chronic Health Effects:

Repeat exposure to high doses can affect the nervous system, or may cause liver or kidney damage.

Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals on exposure to high concentrations. However, this effect has not yet been reported in humans. Animal tests have also shown that xylene could possibly cause toxicity to human reproduction or development.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product. However, in reference to data for ingredients below, this product is expected to be of low to moderate toxicity to aquatic life.

Isopropyl Alcohol

Fish	: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC ₅₀ > 100 mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates	: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC ₅₀ > 1000 mg/L
Algae	: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC ₅₀ > 1000 mg/L
Microorganisms	: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC ₅₀ > 1000 mg/L

Xylene

LC₅₀ values reported for marine and freshwater fish range from 1.7 – 305 mg/L

Mobility -Miscible with water. If product enters soil it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Product is unlikely to adsorb to sediments or soils to any significant extent.

Persistence/degradability – Biodegradable, oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation – Not expected to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an approved landfill.

Packaging may still contain fumes and vapours that are flammable and harmful. Ensure that empty packaging is allowed to dry.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1263
UN Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Class	3 Flammable Liquid
Subsidiary risk	None
Marine Pollutant	No
Packing Group	II
Special precautions for user	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before commencing consider the use of mechanical ventilation to control exposure.
Hazchem Code	3[Y]E

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule 6

FIRST AID:

- A For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre, Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766, or a doctor at once.
- G3 If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

1, 4 & 8 Avoid contact with eyes, skin and avoid breathing dust, vapour or spray mist.

The principle components of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

NZ Substance Classification: 3.1B 6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 6.8B 6.9B 9.1D 9.2C 9.3C

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 5th September 2013

Supersedes: 23rd December 2010

Literature references.

AICS Search page – NOHSC <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/industry/aics/search.asp>

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals. *Code of Practice 2011*.

Australian Dangerous Goods Code – 7th Edition.

SDS's for individual raw materials.

NZ SDS for this product, version 9.

Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System; Search Exposure Standards
<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. No. 3

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Third Revised Edition. United Nations. New York and Geneva, 2009.

ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System)

<http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Abbreviations:

NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose
LC ₅₀	Median lethal concentration.
TWA	Time weighted average. The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day, for a five-day working week.
STEL	Short term exposure limit. A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry number

Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

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END OF SDS