


# Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Thinner No.7A</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	Paint Related Material. Product Code: 8070.
<b>Recommended Use</b>	Paint thinning or reducing.
<b>Company Name</b>	Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd.
<b>Address</b>	7 Production Avenue Molendinar, Queensland 4214.
<b>Emergency Tel</b>	Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
<b>Free Call</b>	1800 738 383
<b>Phone</b>	07 3287 0222
<b>Fax</b>	07 3287 0226

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>Hazard Statement</b>	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the criteria of the Safe Work Australia and the ADG code.	
<b>GHS Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Toxic to Reproduction Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single exposure	Category 3 Category 1B Category 3
<b>Label Elements</b>	 <p><b>DANGER</b></p>	
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause respiratory irritation.	
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	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 v/v%
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6	> 98
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	70657-70-4	< 2

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**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**


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<b>Swallowed</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>Eyes</b>	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.
<b>Skin (or hair)</b>	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.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. See medical advice if you feel unwell.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Safety shower and eye wash facilities.
<b>Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure.</b>	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. May cause lung damage if swallowed. 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.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

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**SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**


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<b>Extinguisher</b>	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.
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	On combustion, this product may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
<b>Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters</b>	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.
<b>Hazchem code</b>	3[Y]

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**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**


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<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Clean up spills immediately.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course or soil. May pose a hazard to the aquatic environment.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and clean up.</b>	<b>Minor spills</b> Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other non-flammable

absorbent material.

### Major spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
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.

## 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.

### Component

### TWA

### STEL

	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
PGMA	50	274	100	548

### 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

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**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**


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<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, colourless liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Sweet, ester odour.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	3.8 @ 20°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	4.6
<b>Boiling point</b>	146°C
<b>Flash Point</b>	50°C
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble in water.
<b>Density</b>	0.97 Kg/L
<b>UEL</b>	10.6
<b>LEL</b>	1.2

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**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**


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<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Ignition sources Presence of incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**


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

**Acute Health Effects:**

Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (rat): 8532mg/Kg,  
Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) : >5,000 mg/Kg  
Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> (rat): 4345 ppm/6 Hrs.

<b>Swallowed:</b>	Expected to be of low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause lung damage. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.
<b>Eye:</b>	Irritating to eyes causing tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness.
<b>Skin:</b>	May cause skin irritation. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	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.

**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.  
 Animal tests have shown that the beta isomer may cause toxicity to human reproduction or development.

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**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**


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Do not empty into drains or waterways.

Acute aquatic toxicity testing indicates low toxicity. Effect concentrations are > 151mg/L.

Mobility: HIGH.  
 Persistence/degradability: LOW. Biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
 Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bioaccumulate.

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**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**


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<b>Disposal methods and containers</b>	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
<b>Special precautions for landfill or incineration</b>	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.

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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**


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<b>UN Number</b>	1263
<b>UN Proper shipping name</b>	Paint related material
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquid
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	None
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	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.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3[Y]

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**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**


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**Poison Schedule:** Not scheduled

**FIRST AID:**

A For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre, Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766, or a doctor at once.

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

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**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**


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**Date of Preparation:** 22 January 2013

**Replaces:** 18<sup>th</sup> May 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 – 7<sup>th</sup> Edition.

SDS's for individual raw materials.

National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment. [NOHSC: 1003(1995)]

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. No. 2

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 <sub>50</sub>	Median lethal dose
LC <sub>50</sub>	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

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**END OF SDS**