

# Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Thinner No. 9</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	Paint Related Material. Product Codes: 80900__.
<b>Recommended Use</b>	Paint thinner and equipment cleaner.
<b>Company Name</b>	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.
<b>Address</b>	7 Production Avenue Molendinar, Queensland 4214.
<b>Emergency Tel Phone</b>	1800 738 383 Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. 07 3287 0222
<b>Fax</b>	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.  
Hazardous according to NZ HSNO CCID criteria: 3.1C 6.1D 6.3B 6.4A 6.8B 6.9B

<b>GHS Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid	Category 3
	Acute Toxicity – Dermal	Category 4
	Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	Category 4
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
	Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Category 2

**Label Elements**



**WARNING**

**Hazard Statements** Flammable liquid and vapour.  
Harmful in contact with skin.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.

**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.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
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	> 60
	2-Isopropoxyethanol	109-59-1	30 – 60

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Swallowed</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Rinse mouth. 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 if swallowed, 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.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguisher</b>	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. For large fires - water spray or fog.
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	On combustion, this product may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
<b>Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters</b>	Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus. 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.
<b>Hazchem code</b>	3[Y]

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Remove all sources of ignition.
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Avoid breathing vapours and avoid contact with skin and eyes.

#### Methods and materials for containment and clean up.

##### Minor spills

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other absorbent material.  
Wipe up.  
Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

##### 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.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Use and store 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

#### Breathing Zone

	(TWA) ppm	(TWA) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mixture conc: (%)
Xylene	80	350	150	655	> 60
2-Butoxyethanol	25	106	-	-	< 60

#### 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.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

**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.

<b>Hands/Feet</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves. Wear safety footwear.
<b>Other</b>	Overalls Eyewash unit.
<b>Respirator</b>	Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless odour
<b>Odour</b>	Aromatic odour.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.5kPa
<b>Vapour density</b>	3.0
<b>Boiling point</b>	138°C
<b>Solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Density</b>	0.881 Kg/L
<b>Flash Point</b>	34°C (Abel)
<b>Auto Ignition Temp.</b>	331°C
<b>UEL</b>	5.2%
<b>LEL</b>	0.7%
<b>Percent volatile</b>	100

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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>	Thermal decomposition is highly dependant on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or oxidative or thermal degradation.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Acute Health Effects:

**Swallowed:** Harmful if swallowed. LD<sub>50</sub> >2000mg/kg rat (xylene). 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.

- Eye:** Irritating to eyes causing tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness.
- Skin:** Harmful by skin contact. Acute Toxicity – Dermal Category 4. 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, LC<sub>50</sub> (rat)>20mg/l/4 hours (xylene). Acute Toxicity – Inhalation Category 4. 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. Refer to data for ingredients below:

### **Xylene**

Fish	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <=10 mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <=10 mg/L
Algae	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <=10 mg/L
Mobility	Floats on water, highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation	Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

## **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

<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.

## **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>UN Number</b>	1263
<b>UN Proper shipping name</b>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
<b>DG Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquid
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	None
<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]

## **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<b>Poison Schedule</b>	6
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**FIRST AID:**

- A For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre, Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766, or a doctor at once.
- E2 If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- S1 If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

**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).

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**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Date of Preparation:** 30<sup>th</sup> May 2013.

**Replaces:** 10<sup>th</sup> July 2012.

**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.

Hazardous Substances Information System: Search Exposure Standards,  
<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

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.

**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**