

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION ONE: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTRATE/PREPARATION:

Name: **Lacquer Thinners** Code: 50006
CAS No: N/A
Ecochem: N/A
EC: N/A
UN Number: 1263

SECTION TWO: COMPOSITION ON INGREDIENTS:

Hazardous Components: Cocktail Blend of solvents.

SECTION THREE: HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION:

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ system damage from prolonged exposure.

Target Organ(s): Auditory system. Central nervous system (CNS).

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION FOUR: FIRST AID AND MEASURES:

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open while washing.

Skin Contact: Remove and isolate contaminated clothing, including shoes. Flush body with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Wash skin with soap and water. Keep victim warm and quiet.

Ingestion: Move victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If victims breathing is difficult, administer oxygen for a maximum period of one hour.

Inhalation: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance.

SECTION FIVE: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapour could form explosive if mixed with air. Vapour could travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air. Vapour will spread along the ground and collect in low-lying or confined areas. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition as possible.

CAUTION:

All these products have a very low flash point.

For small fires: Use dry chemical, CO2 water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

For large fires: Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers away from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Do not use water in a jet.

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Isolate spill or leak immediately for at least 25-50m (80-160 ft) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural fire fighters' clothing will only provide limited protection. Large spill consider initial downstream evacuation for at least 300 metres (1000 ft).

If ROAD OR RAIL TANKER is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 m (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 m (1/2 mile) in all directions.

SECTION SIX: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Breathing apparatus for fire only. Contain (avoid spillage from entering drains or water courses).

PRECAUTIONS:

Restrict access to area. Provide adequate protective equipment and ventilation. Remove sources of heat and flame. Notify occupational and environmental authorities

Spill or Leak:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can. Do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Large Spills:

Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

SECTION SEVEN: HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Separation of at least 3m from the following classes is recommended:

Corrosives

Fire separation of at least 5m or 4Hr fire resistant from the following classes is recommended:

Flammable gases

Flammable solids.

Spontaneously combustibles dangerous when wet

Poison

Storage in the same room or space is prohibited with the following classes:

The rooms or spaces should be at least 10m apart.

Explosives

Poisonous gases

Oxidizing Agents

Organic peroxides

Radioactive

SECTION EIGHT: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Controls:

The control measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Use a non-sparking, grounded ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed. Have a safety shower/eye wash

fountain readily in the immediate work area.

Personal Protection:

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling this material, then wear suitable personal protection equipment, including chemical safety goggles and face shield, boots, imperious gloves, overalls, and respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies.



Sapma Rating: : 2 HC

SECTION NINE: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance:	Colourless Liquid
Odour:	Paraffinic
ph.:	N/A
Boiling Point:	Typical 162-192°C / 324-378°F
Melting/Freezing Point:	N/A
Flash Point:	Typical 37°C / 100°F (Abel)
Density:	Typical 0.78 kg/m ³ at 15°C / 59°F (ASTM D4052)

SECTION TEN: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Conditions to avoid:	Stable Avoid heat, sparks, flame & static electricity build-up. Keep away from incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidising agents, metals, acids & alkalis. Slightly reactive with moisture.

SECTION ELEVEN: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Basis for assessment: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Acute Oral Toxicity: Expected to be low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Low toxicity: LC50 > near-saturated vapour concentration. / 4 hours

No carcinogenic, mutagenic or genetic effects are known.

SECTION TWELVE: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Environmental Fate and Effects:
May have short term environmental effects.
Contain the substance, monitor and remove.

SECTION THIRTEEN: DISPOSAL INFORMATION:

Waste Disposal:
Dispose at any government approved waste disposal facility. Comply with applicable laws and regulations.
Destroy used containers.

SECTION FOURTEEN

TRANSPORT INFORMATION.



CLASSIFICATION: Not classified as hazardous for transport. Class 111,, EMS : FESD
SHIPPING NAME: General purpose thinners ADR/IMDG/VATA , Packing and labelling group

SECTION FIFTEEN: REGULATORY INFORMATION:

EC No:	n/a. Contains Xylene, Toulene, Mineral Spirits, n-butanol.
EC Classification:	R11120/21, 65, 38/37, 02, 13, 16, 43, 61, 62.
R11:	Flammable- Highly Flammable.
R20/21:	Harmful by inhalation and skin contact.



R65:	Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R38:	Skin Irritant.
S36/37:	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S2:	Keep out of reach from children.
S16:	Keep away from sources of ignition.
S43:	In case of fire - Use water, fog, foam or powder. No water jets.
S51:	Use only in ventilated area.
S82:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance immediately.



SECTION SIXTEEN: OTHER INFORMATION:

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

In case of any discomfort seek medical advice.

This material safety data sheet conforms to EC-Directive 91/155/EEC and 93/112/EC.

The information given here is to the best of our knowledge and accurate and is provided solely for making safety assessments.

It is not a sales specification. Other relevant laws and regulations should be observed by the product user.