

Epoxy Thinners

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS NO: 10011

1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Product Details:

Product Name
Other Names(s)
Recommended Use
Product Code
DG Class/es
UN No:

Epoxy Thinner Pool Paint Thinner, Epoxy Thinner Thinner / Diluent 782001/782004 3, 6 and 9 1263

Supplier Details:

Company	Commercial Coating Manufacturers Ltd
Address	14C Bay Park Place, Beach Haven, Auckland.
Phone	09-483-4833
E Mail	sales@ccmcoatings.com
Website	www.ccmcoatings.com

Emergency Telephone Numbers:

NZ POISON	0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
CHEMWATCH	0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)
NZ Emergency Services	111

2.HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification of the mixture:		
Hazchem Category:	3.18. 3.1C. 6.1C. 6.1D. 6.1E. 6.3A, 6.38, 6.4A.6.78. 6.8B. 6.98. 9.ID. 9.38. 9.3C	
GHS Classification & Legend	Information extracted from the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and the HSNO Act equivalent	
Determined By Chemwatch us-Inf	No Information at hand	

GHS/HSNO Criteria:

HSNO-Physical 3.1C Substance is harmful through combustion

GHS Category 3

HSNO-Physical 3.1B Substance is harmful through combustion

GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 6.1C Substance is toxic if exposed through the skin, ingested or Inhaled
GHS Catgory 1.2. and 3

HSNO-Health 6.1D Substance is toxic if exposed through the skin. ingested or inhaled
GHS Category 4

HSNO-Health 6.1E Substance is toxic if exposed through the skin, ingested or inhaled.

• GHS Category 5

HSNO-Health 6.3A Skin corrosion/irritation

GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 6.3B Skin corrosion/irritation

GHS Category 3

HSNO-Health 6.4A Substance that is irritating to the eyes • GHS Category 2A-2B

- HSNO-Health 6.7B Substance is harmful as a carcegin and may cause cancer
 - GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 6.8B Substance is toxic to reproductive systems

• GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 6.9B Substances toxic to specific organs through a single exposure

GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 9.1D Substance is toxic to the aquatic environment

• GHS Category 2. 3 and 4

HSNO-Health 9.3B Substance is toxic to terrestrial vertebrates

GHS Category N/A

HSNO-Health 9.3C. Substance is toxic to terrestrial vertebrates

GHS Category N/A

Visible Identification:

GHS Label:



Danger Keep out of the reach of Children.

Hazard Statement:

As of March 2009, the relevant New Zealand regulations under the <u>Hazardous Substances and New</u> <u>Organisms Act 1996</u> do not specify the exact wording required for hazard statements. The following hazards recognized by the GHS apply to this product with the severity dependent on the exposure levels:

Physical Hazard (s)

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health Hazard (s)

H302: Harmful if swallowed
H303: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways
H305: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways
H312; Harmful in contact with skin
H313: May be harmful in contact with skin
H315: Causes skin irritation
H316: Causes mild skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319: Causes serious eye imitation
H320: Causes eye irritation
H332: Harmful if inhaled
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental Hazard (s)

H402: Harmful to aquatic life

H432: Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates

H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

No Information is available on the product in regards to aquatic toxicity

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	60-85%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	6-26%
2-Methyl Propan-1-ol	78-83-1	8-15%
1-MethoxyPropanol Acetate	108-65-6	5-15%
2-pentanone, 4-methyl	01/10/08	5-15%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water and remove contacts where possible, ensure that the eyes are flushed.
 Eye Contact: For 20 minutes with the eyes wide open. If the person feels unwell or irritation persists then take those exposed to the doctor.
 Skin Contact: Immediately wash affected area on the skin with soap and water for 20 minutes and ensure clothing and footwear is removed immediately if possible. Seek medical advice if large areas of skin are involved or irritation persists. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, uncoordination, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness, Immediately remove the person to a fresh air environment away from harm.

Inhalation:	If their breathing is difficult give them oxygen and or give cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing has stopped. If breathing difficulties persist take
	them to the doctor immediately.
	Keep the victims head below their hips while vomiting.
Ingestion (Swallowed)	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical
advice	immediately.

Advice to Doctors: Treat symptomatically based on the degree and type of exposure.

Emergency overview:

- May be toxic if absorbed through the skin or inhaled.
- May cause severe eye and skin irritation.
- May cause respiratory tract sensitization.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:

This product is flammable with flash point of 25°C.

Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol-resistant foam (preferred) if this is not available normal foam can be used, carbon dioxide (CO2) dry chemical, as extinguishing methods.

Do not use water jets

Precautions in connection with fire:

Fire Fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product maybe violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Do not allow run off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses, fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and notify local authorities where contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise local emergency services. Wear appropriate protective equipment and respirators where mist or vapors exist in unknown quantities.

- If inhalation risk exists, use with local exhaust ventilation
- Open windows and doors
- Vapors are heavier than air
- Place a barrier between the worker and the hazard

Large amounts: Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, vermiculite, and activated charcoal. Remove liquid to containers for recovery using non sparking tools and equipment and separate inert material to containers away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority by laws.

Disposal and cleaning of equipment: Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority by laws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be cleaned without letting the waste run into waterways, drains and sewers etc.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be non sparking can be cleaned with water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes and skin, Wear overalls, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Read product label and instructions before use
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour
- Wear chemical type approved safety goggles, and neoprene and impervious gloves and protective clothing
- Wash hands with soap and water after use

Conditions for safe storage:

- Do not store near acids and keep away from oxidizing agents
- Store in cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight
- Keep container tightly closed
- Store at room temperature-do not freeze
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition
- Segregate from food and feed sources
- Avoid release to the environment
- Do not contaminate drinking water, through storage or disposal

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Health Exposure Standards: (N/A Not available in WES) Source Material Name TWA STEL Peak Notes New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Exposure Controls: wear the appropriate PPE Personal Protection



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance
Odour
Solubility in water (g/l)
Flash Point (°C)
Boiling Point (°C)
Melting point/freezing point (°C)
Vapor Pressure
Specific Gravity (Kg/Ltr)
% of Volatile (wt)
рН
VOC (g/l)

Colourless clear liquid no data available Immiscible 25°C no data available no data available no data available 0.81-0.91 no data available N/A no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling
There is a possibility of explosion if subject to heat sources or open flame and sparks
There is a possibility of hazardous reactions
Store away from, heat, flames and sparks, Do not store near strong oxidizing agents
Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic products and/or imitating fumes Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and acids

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects:

- Harmful if swallowed and if it enters airways
- Harmful in contact with skin and could cause mild to serious skin irritation
- Mild to serious irritation when it comes in contact with eyes
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled and may cause a mild to serious reaction
- This product has components within its composition that are suspected of causing cancer
- This product has components within its composition that are suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Environmental hazard:

• Harmful to aquatic life and also terrestrial vertebrates

Toxicity: Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, uncoordination, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness may occur.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Large amounts: Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, vermiculite. Remove liquid to containers for recovery and separate inert material to containers using non spark equipment and away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority by laws.

Disposal and cleaning of equipment: Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority by laws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be cleaned without letting the waste run into waterways, drains and sewers etc.

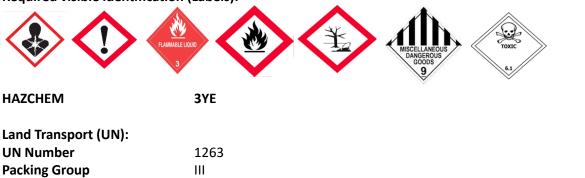
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. Ensure that licensed contractors and or approved handlers dispose of the product and its containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Required visible identification (Labels):



UN proper shipping name	Thinner
Environmental hazard	Follow spill information clause (6)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3, 6 and 9 and must comply with the rail, Land Transport Rule
	45001/1 & NZS 5433
Special precautions	N/A

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):		
UN Number	1263	
Packing Group	III	
UN proper shipping name	Thinner	
Environmental hazard	Contain and follow spill information clause (6)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3, 6 and 9 and must comply with Air Civil Aviation Rule Part 92,	
	ICAO Dangerous Goods NZ and International	
Special precautions	N/A	

Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGV See):		
UN Number	1263	
Packing Group	III	
UN proper shipping name	Thinner	
Environmental hazard	Contain and follow spill information clause (6)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3, 6 and 9 and must comply with Sea Maritime Rule 24A and	
	IMDG Dangerous Goods NZ and International	
Special precautions	N/A	

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Reference material:

- EPA January 2012 EPA0094, Labeling of hazardous substance
- EPA January 2012 EPAD125. Correlation between GHS and New Zealand
- HSNO Hazard Classes and Categories

HSNO oct 1996 and Dangerous Goods 2005 and all subsequent amendments

• Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne contaminants [ISBN 978-1-74361-055-8] Online pdf

• Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 End the Health and safety at work Regulations 2016

- Sea Maritime Rule 24A and IMDG Dangerous Goods NZ and international
- Air Civil Aviation Rule Part 92, ICAO Dangerous Goods NZ and International
- Rail Land Transport Rule 45001/1 & NZS 5433

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions and abbreviations:

CAS No	Chemical Abstract Number
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority
PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration - Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration - Shot Term Exposure Limit
HSNO	Hazardous Substance and New Organisms
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF	Odor Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
ΟΤV	Odor Threshold Value
BCF	Bio-Concentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

Note:

The information in this SDS was obtained from sources, which we believe were reliable at the time of creating this SDS. However, the information is provided without any presentation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its accuracy. The information and recommendations herein, are to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. No Warranty, express or implied is made or intended.