ULTRIMAX RETARDER THINNERS T2

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.01 Product Code	Ultrimax Retarder Thinners T2
1.02 Manufacturer/Supplier	Ultrimax Coatings Ltd
1.03 Address	Shaw Lane Industrial Estate, Ogden Road, Doncaster, DN2 4SE
1.04 Contact	www.ultrimaxcoatings.co.uk
1.05 Phone Number	01302 856666
1.06 Fax Number	01302 571510
1.7 Emergency Phone Number	01302 856666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Mixture
CLP : Flam. Liq. 3, H226. Asp Tox. 1, H304. Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms
Signal Word: Danger
Classification (EC 1272/2008)
Physical and Chemical Hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Human health EUH066; STOT SE 3 – H355, H336; Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Environment Environment Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411
EC No. 919-446-0
Contains Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics
Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard Statements
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water.
In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water.

Supplemental label information
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance	Percentage	CAS No	EC No	Classification CLP
Hydrocarbons, C9-12	40%	CAS 64742-95	EC: 265-199-0	Flam.Liq.3 H226, EUH066; STOT SE 3 – H355, H336; Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Environment Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411
n-Butanol	40%	CAS: 71-36-3	EC: 200-751-6	Flam.Liq.3 H226, Acute Tox4:H302 STOT SE 3: H335; Skin Irrit. 2: H315 Eye Dam. 1 : H318; STOT SE 3: H336
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	20%	CAS: 64742-48-9	EC: 919-857-5	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 EUH066; STOT SE 3 – H355, H336; Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Do not give victim anything to drink if they are unconscious.

Inhalation Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion Immediately rinse mouth and provide fresh air. DO NOT induce vomiting if swallowed chemical is dissolved in petroleum-based material. Danger of aspiration and development of chemical pneumonia. Get medical attention immediately!

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water. Rinse with water. Contact physician if discomfort continues.

Eye contact Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes wide apart. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Skin contact Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following : respiratory tract irritation coughing

Eye contact Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation / watering / redness

Skin contact Symptoms may include the following : irritation and/or redness

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments No specific treatment.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2.

Not suitable Do not use water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves)

conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Fire-fighting measures

Self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For emergency responders :

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas.

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material. and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.3. Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures :

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing

materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s): No data available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

SBP 6 WEL 8 hr TWA 350 mg/m³

DNEL

Industry Inhalation. Short Term 570 mg/m3

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 1980 mg/m3

Consumer Inhalation. Short Term 570 mg/m3

Consumer Dermal Long Term 1040 mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 710 mg/m3

Consumer Oral Long Term 1040 mg/m3

The hydrocarbons block method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined workplace exposure limit (WEL) is not exceeded. When mists or sprays are produced work under fume extraction. Ventilation systems and extraction facilities should be flame-proof.

Respiratory equipment

Wear suitable respiratory protection if vapours or mists are generated. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Type A.

Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941.

Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves. Viton rubber. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

Other Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Wear anti-static footwear. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.

Environmental Exposure Controls

See section 6 for details. No chemical safety report or exposure scenarios are available.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid
Colour Colourless.
Odour Characteristic. Pungent.
Solubility Substance is a UVCB and the constituent hydrocarbons will exhibit a wide range of water solubility.
Report Date : 03/05/2012 5 / 9
SBP 6

Initial boiling point and boiling range 139 - 165 760 mm Hg
Melting point (°C) <-20
Relative density 0.764 15
Vapour pressure 0.231 kPa 20
Viscosity 1.0 - 2.5 cSt 20
Solubility Value (G/100G H2O@20°C)
Technically not feasible.
Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single subtances, and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Flash point >28 CC (Closed cup).
Auto Ignition Temperature (°C) >200
Flammability Limit - Lower(%) 0.6
Flammability Limit - Upper(%) 7.0
Partition Coefficient
(N-Octanol/Water)
Technically not feasible.
Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single subtances, and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Explosive properties
Not applicable.
Oxidising properties
Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Other information: Mol. Weight ca. 147.0

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Can react with strong acids and oxidising agents.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions as specified in section 10.1. There will be immense pressure build up under explosive conditions causing sealed containers to rupture. Do not mix with materials known to cause hazardous reactions. May react violently or exothermically.

Hazardous Polymerisation - Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid - Some plastics, rubber and coatings. Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5 for hazardous combustion products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Target Organs

Central nervous system

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

No known effects based on information supplied.

General information

Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Contains small amounts of organic solvents. Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in hazardous vapour concentrations.

Inhalation

Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia. Contains organic solvents which in case of overexposure may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication.

Ingestion

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

Skin contact

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

Health Warnings

Prolonged or repeated contact leads to drying of skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.

Route of entry

Ingestion. Inhalation.

Target Organs

Brain Respiratory system, lungs Mucous membranes

Medical Symptoms

Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. High concentrations of vapours may irritate respiratory system and lead to headache, fatigue, nausea and vomiting.

Medical Considerations

Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsive disorders, CNS problems. Risk of chemical pneumonia after aspiration.

Specific effects

Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis and skin cancer. Prolonged or frequent inhalation of vapours in high concentrations may cause permanent damage to the nervous system, including the brain.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity : Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

12.1. Toxicity

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 10 - 30

Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours < 30 mg/l

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 10 - 22

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 4.6 - 10

Acute Toxicity - Microorganisms

EC50 48 hours 43.98 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

NOEC 21 days 0.097 mg/l Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability

The product is easily biodegradable.

Phototransformation

Scientifically unjustified.

This substance does not have the potential to undergo photolysis in water and soil, and this fate process will not contribute to a measurable degradative loss of this substance from the environment.

Stability (Hydrolysis)

Scientifically unjustified.

Biodegradation

Degradation (75%) 28 days

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation factor : Scientifically unjustified.

Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

Partition coefficient : Technically not feasible.

Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single subtances, and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Adsorption/Desorption : Scientifically unjustified.

Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

Henry's Law Constant: Scientifically unjustified.

Volatilisation is dependent on Henry's Law constant (HLC) which is not applicable to complex substances.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information

Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclaimation or incineration by specialist disposal company. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN) 1263

UN No. (IMDG) 1263

UN No. (ICAO) 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name: Paint related material

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class 3

ADR/RID/ADN Class Class 3: Flammable liquids.

ADR Label No. 3

IMDG Class 3

ICAO Class/Division 3

Transport Labels

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group III

IMDG Packing group III

ICAO Packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant : Yes

14.6. Special precautions for user EMS F-E, S-D

Emergency Action Code 3Y

Hazard No. (ADR) 30

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of SafetyData Sheets, September 2011.

EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission. Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

General information

This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS).

Information Sources

Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information. Information in sections 8, 11 and 12 has been taken from the ECHA website - toxicological and eco-toxicological information.

Hazard Statements In Full

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.