



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Thinner 22

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product name and/or code : Thinner 22

Manufacturer : Rust-Oleum Netherlands BV, PO. Box 138, NL-4700 AC Roosendaal, The Netherlands
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Product use : Solvent for lacquers and paints.
Diluent.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/preparation : Preparation

Chemical name*	CAS No.	%	EC number	Classification
Europe Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	50 - 100	265-199-0	R10 Xn; R65 Xi; R37 R66, 67 N; R51/53
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	25 - 50	202-436-9	R10 Xn; R20 Xi; R36/37/38 N; R51/53
Mesitylene	108-67-8	5 - 10	203-604-4	R10 Xi; R37 N; R51/53
Propylbenzene	103-65-1	2.5 - 5	203-132-9	R10 Xn; R65 Xi; R37 N; R51/53
Xylene (mixture of isomeres)	1330-20-7	0 - 1	215-535-7	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38
See section 16 for the full text of the R Phrases declared above				

* Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in section 8

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : R10- Flammable.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures

First-Aid measures

General : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if irregular breathing, or respiratory arrest occurs provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

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- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Eye Contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Extinguishing Media** : Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used : waterjet.
- Recommendations** : Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.
- Special fire-fighting procedures** : Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Spill** : Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

To dissipate static electricity during transfer, ground drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap.

Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors of this product.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources.

Keep away from: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Do not empty into drains..

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering measures** : Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapors below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
- Hygiene measures** : Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Never eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene when using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics. It is generally recognized that contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals because contact lenses may contribute to the severity of an eye injury. Apply water proof skin cream before beginning work.
- Occupational exposure limits** :

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Occupational exposure limits</u>
Europe	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	CEFIC-HSPA (Europe, 2000). Notes: Recommended by manufacturer (19 ppm) TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EU OEL (Europe, 6/2000). Notes: Indicative TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s).
Mesitylene	EU OEL (Europe, 6/2000). Notes: Indicative TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s).
Xylene (mixture of isomers)	EU OEL (Europe, 6/2000). Skin Notes: Indicative STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 100 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : Air monitoring should be used to determine ventilation requirements and compliance with applicable employee exposure limits. Frequency of monitoring and levels at which suspension and re-exposure to product may take should be at the discretion of an occupational physician.
- Occupational exposure controls** : Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower is proximal to the work-station location.

Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory system** : If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators.
- Hands** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use gloves: polyvinyl alcohol or nitrile.
- Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.
- Skin and body** : Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibers or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibers.
- Eyes** : Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

9. Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. (Clear sparkling liquid.)
- Color** : Colorless.
- Odor** : Hydrocarbon.
- Specific gravity** :
- Melting point** : <-50°C (-58°F)
- Boiling point** : 155 to 181°C (311 to 357.8°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : >450°C (842°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 41°C (105.8°F).
- Lower explosion limit** : Lower: 0.8% Upper: 7%
- Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.
- Vapor pressure** : 0.2 kPa (1.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : >1 (Air = 1)
- Evaporation rate** : 0.15 compared to Butyl acetate.
- Solubility** : Insoluble in cold water, hot water.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic: 0.81 cP
Kinematic (40C): <7 cSt
- Volatility (%)** : 100% (v/v). 100% (w/w).
- VOC (WW)** : 880 (g/l).

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

11. Toxicological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 15 for details. See Chapters 2 and 15 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Potential acute health effects

Ingestion	: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.
Inhalation	: Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Narcotic in high concentrations. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath.
Skin contact	: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant). Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.
Eye contact	: Irritating to eyes. May cause corneal opacity.
Other adverse effects	: Adverse symptoms sometimes include: chemical pneumonitis.
Other toxic effects on humans	: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

Acute Data (LD₅₀, LC₅₀) - Toxicity to Test Animals

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50	8400 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	29 mg/l (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LD50	5000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LC50	18000 mg/m ³ (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat
Mesitylene	LC50	24000 mg/m ³ (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat
Propylbenzene	LD50	6040 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LC50	65000 ppm (2 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat
	LCLo	20000 mg/m ³ (hour(s))	Inhalation	Mouse
Xylene (mixture of isomeres)	LD50	4300 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	2119 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	4300 mg/kg	Oral	Mammal
	LD50	>1700 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	50 mg/kg	Oral	Human/30 min
	LC50	5000 ppm (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat
	LC50	22.1 mg/l (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat

Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12. Ecological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself.
Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 15 for details.

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Species</u>
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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Trout (LC50)	96 hour(s)	18 mg/l
	daphnia (LC50)	24 hour(s)	21 mg/l
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Algae (IC50)	72 hour(s)	1 to 10 mg/l
	Fathead minnow (pimephales promelas) (LC50)	96 hour(s)	7.72 mg/l
Mesitylene	daphnia (EC50)	48 hour(s)	30 mg/l
	Scenedesmus subspicatus (EC50)	48 hour(s)	25 mg/l
	Scenedesmus subspicatus (EC50)	48 hour(s)	53 mg/l
	Goldfish (LC50)	96 hour(s)	12.52 mg/l
Propylbenzene	daphnia (EC50)	24 hour(s)	2 mg/l
	Xylene (mixture of isomeres)	96 hour(s)	3.3 mg/l
Xylene (mixture of isomeres)	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	8.2 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	8.6 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	12 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.3 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.3 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.4 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.4 mg/l

Ingredient name	Persistence/degradability						Bioaccumulative potential		
	BOD ₅	COD	ThOD	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic						Readily	3.7 to 4.5		high
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene							3.8		high
Xylene (mixture of isomeres)	387000 mg/l	430000 mg/l				Not readily	3.2		high

Mobility : Rapidly lost by degradation and volatilization.

13. Disposal considerations


Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.
Dispose of according to all federal, state and local applicable regulations.

Methods of disposal ; : Type: Hazardous chemical waste.
Waste of residues ; Location: European Union
Contaminated packaging Classification: H3 (Flammable liquid.)
 Disposal.: via incineration
 Storage: * (Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Inside storage should be in a standard flammable liquids storage warehouse, room or cabinet. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Storage of controlled substances must comply with applicable regulatory security requirements.)
 Recycling: * (Recycle to process, if possible.)



European waste catalogue (EWC) : 140202

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory Information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
ADR/RID Class	1263	Painting related materials. (640E). Limited quantity	3	III		Hazard identification number 33 Limited quantity LQ7 CEFIC Tremcard 30G80 Remarks Limited Quantity - ADR/IMDG 3.4.6 Special provisions 640E.

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IMDG Class	1263	Painting related materials. 640E	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E ; S-E Marine Pollutant IMDG Class: Marine Pollutant. (Marine pollutant (P)) Remarks (≤ 5L:) Limited Quantity - ADR/IMDG 3.4.6 044 Label not required if shipping name and PIN on package, except by aircraft. Special provisions 640E.
IATA-DGR Class	1263	Painting related materials.	3	III		Packaging instruction 305 / 307

15. Regulatory information

EU Regulations

: The product is labelled as follows, in accordance with local regulations:

Hazard symbol(s)



Harmful, Dangerous for the environment.

Risk Phrases

: R10- Flammable.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases

: S23- Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor or spray .
S24- Avoid contact with skin.
S29- Do not empty into drains.
S43- In case of fire, use sand, powder or foam. .
S51- Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S60- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Product use

: Classification and labeling have been performed according to EU directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC including amendments and the intended use.
- Industrial applications.

EC Statistical classification (Tariff Code)

: 3814 00 90

16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases appearing in section 2:

: R10- Flammable.
R20- Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36/37/38- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Designation of symbols in Section 2

: Xn - Harmful
Xi - Irritant
N - Dangerous for the environment.

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