

**LAMINEX THINNER AND CLEANER FOR TOUCH UP PAINT**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 22-Jul-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 24-1416  
Version No:2.0  
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**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME**

LAMINEX THINNER AND CLEANER FOR TOUCH UP PAINT

**SYNONYMS**

"Colour Tech Door Range"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

BUTYL ACETATES

**PRODUCT USE**

• Used according to manufacturer's directions.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Cleaning solvent.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: The Laminex Group

Address:

90- 94 Tram Road

Doncaster

VIC, 3108

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 3 9840 6513

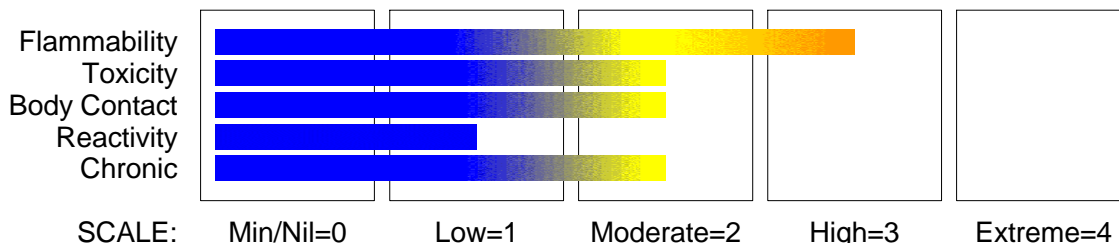
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**RISK**

Risk Codes

R11

R36

R65

R66

R67

Risk Phrases

• Highly flammable.

• Irritating to eyes.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### SAFETY

#### Safety Codes

S36

S51

S401

S13

S46

S60

#### Safety Phrases

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	>60
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	<40

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
  - Alcohol stable foam.
  - Dry chemical powder.
  - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

continued...

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

#### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### HAZCHEM

3YE

#### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
  - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:  
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
  - Vent periodically
  - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
  - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
  - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
  - Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- n-Butyl acetate:
  - reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
  - is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates
  - dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	isobutyl acetate (Isobutyl acetate)	150	713		
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

For esters:

- Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.

#### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear colourless mobile liquid with a strong fruity odour; not miscible with water (0.56%)

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	120	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	19	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	421- 425	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Av ailable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.88
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.7	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	1.4 BuAC = 1
isobutyl acetate			
• log Kow (Sangster 1997):		1.78	
n- butyl acetate			
• log Kow (Prager 1995):		1.82	
• log Kow (Sangster 1997):		1.78	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

• - Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

• Irritating to eyes.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

• Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

ISOBUTYL ACETATE:

• unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

• The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

• unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

• The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13400 mg/kg

Inhalation (Rat) LC: 8000 ppm/4h

Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 4763 mg/kg

• The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Inhalation (rat): 8000ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit): 20000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin(rabbit): 500 mg Open Mild

Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr moderate

Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr moderate

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg\*  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h \* [PPG]  
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg  
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h  
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg  
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg  
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD: 1500 mg/kg

\* The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)- SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate  
Eye (human): 300 mg

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
isobutyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
n- butyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

\* Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1123	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	None	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	1 L	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC02
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None		
Shipping Name:	BUTYL ACETATES		

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1123	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:	BUTYL ACETATES		

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### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1123	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	307	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

Shipping Name: BUTYL ACETATES

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1123	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E , S- D	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	1 L		
Shipping Name:	BUTYL ACETATES		

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

#### isobutyl acetate (CAS: 110-19-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Laminex Thinner and Cleaner for Touch Up Paint (CW: 24-1416)

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

• Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

• The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*