

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	: GOHSEI ROSNON LV REDDISH BROWN	Product No. TH 2160 LV
Manufacturer / Supplier	: TOA-CHUGOKU PAINTS CO.,LTD	
	110 Moo 5 Wellgrow I.E. Bangna-Trad Rd. Km.36,	
	Bangsamak, Bangpokong Chachoengsao, 24130	
	Telephone no. 66 02 2602701-8 , 66 038 570498-9	Fax : 66 02 2602700 , 66 038 570500
In case of emergency	: Telephone no. 66 02 2602701-8 , 66 038 570501	
Material intended use	: Coating: Solvent (Refer to technical data sheet)	

2. HARZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	: Category	3
Specific target organ / systemic toxicity (single exposure)	: Category	3
Aspiration hazard	: Category	1
Harmfulness to aquatic environment [acute]	: Category	2
Harmfulness to aquatic environment [long time effect]	: Category	3
Carcinogenicity	: Category	3

GHS Label Elements



Signal word

: Danger

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient name	CAS No.	% w.t	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	7	
Alkyd Resin modified	68333-62-0	23	
Talc	14807-96-6	8	
Iron III Oxide	1309-37-1	10	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone Oxime	96-29-7	0.5	
Cobalt Octoate	13586-82-8	0.3	
Calcium Octoate	6107-56-8	0.5	
Zirconium Octoate	22464-99-9	0.7	
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	50	

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.
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running clean fresh water for at least 15 minutes, keeping the eyelids open and seek medical attention.
Skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do not use solvents or thinners.
Inhalation	: Remove to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if 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.
Ingestion	: If accidentally swallow obtain immediate medical attention and show the container or label. Keep patient warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media	: Recommended : alcohol-resistant foam, CO2, powders, water spray. Do not use - water jet.
Recommendation	: 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	: Remove sources of ignition and ventilate the area, avoid breathing vapour or mist. Do not turn lights or unprotected electrical equipment on or off.
Spill	: Contain and absorb spillage with non-combustible material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite. Place in closed container outside building and disposal according to local regulation. Preferably clean with a detergent. Do not use solvents. Do not allow spills to enter drains or watercourses. If drain, lakes, river, or sewers are contaminated, 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	: This coating contains solvents. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Areas of storage, preparation and application should be ventilated to prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.
In storage	: Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage. Naked flames and smoking should not be permitted in storage areas. It is recommended that fork lift trucks and electrical equipment are protected to the appropriate standard.
In use	: Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray mists. Observe label precaution. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled. Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one. The product may charge electrostatically. Always use earthing leads when pouring solvents and transferring product. Operators should wear clothing which does not generate static and antistatic footwear; floor should be conductive type. When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.
Storage	: Store in accordance with local regulation. Observe label precautions. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from incompatible materials and source of heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from ; oxidising agent, strong alkalis, strong acids. Store on concrete or other impervious floor, preferably with bunding to contain any spillage. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high. Keep container tightly closed. Container that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Prevent unauthorised access. This is highly flammable liquid. Refer to the requirements of local regulations for the storage and handling regulations pertaining to this material.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / 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 vapours below the occupational exposure limits (OEL) suitable respirator must be worn.

Exposure Limits

Exposure standards are those provided by the ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists).

Occupational exposure limits

<u>Material</u>	<u>STEL-15 min.ave</u>	<u>Long term-TWA-8hr</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	850 mg/m ³	566 mg/m ³

Personal protection equipment

Respiratory Protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk-assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. When concentrations exceed the exposure limits shown above, worker must wear appropriate respirators. Provision of other control such as exhaust ventilation should be considered if practical.

Eye Protection : Wear safety eyewear, e.g. safety spectacles, goggle or visors to protect against the splash of liquids. Eyewear should comply with an approved standard. Wear a full face shield if mixing or pouring operations pose a risk of splashes. An eyewash station is suggested as a good work place practice.

Hands Protection : Gloves of an appropriate material should worn during mixing and application. For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: gloves; nitrile. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred. For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.

Skin Protection : Overalls which cover the body, arms and legs should worn. Skin should not be exposed. Barrier creams may help to protect areas which are difficult to cover such as face and neck. They should however not be applied once exposure has occurred. Petroleum jelly based types Such as vaseline should not be used. All part of the body should be washed after contact.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : () Solid (x) Liquid	Odour : Smell of solvent	Density : 1.66 g/cm ³
() Paste () Powder	Colour : Reddish Brown	Flash point : 37 °C (Closed cup)
Solubility : Insoluble in water	Explosion limits : LEL% 0.7 UEL% 6.5	
Vapour pressure : 370 Pa, 20 °C	Autoignition temperature : 296 °C	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 8). When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxide of nitrogen and smoke.

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strong acid materials in order to avoid possible exothermic reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data available on the product itself.

Exposure to solvent vapour concentration from the component solvents in excess of the state occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous and membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, 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 dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eye may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage.

Product is containing 2-butanone oxime, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt. May produce an allergic reaction.

Carcinogenicity : Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Reproductive toxicity : Contains material which can cause birth defects.

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 not classified as dangerous for the environment.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Material name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	-	Acute LC50 <10 mg/L	Fish	96 hours.
		Acute IC50 <10 mg/L	Algae	72 hours.
		Acute EC50 <10 mg/L	daphnia	48 hours.
2-butanone oxime	Mortality	Acute LC50 8430000 to	Fish-Fathead	96 hours.
		9140000 ug/L Fresh water	minnow-Pimephales	
			promelas	

<u>Biodegradability</u>	<u>Aquatic half-life</u>	<u>Photolysis</u>	<u>Biodegradability</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	-	-	Readily

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Do not allow into drain or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : 08 01 11 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.
If this product is mixed with other wastes, this code may no longer apply.
If mixed with other wastes, the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information, contact your local waste authority.

International transport regulations



ADR/RID	:	Hazard identification number: 30	
		Special provision: 640E	
IMDG	:	Emergency schedules (EmS)	: F-E, <u>S-E</u>
		Marine pollutant	: Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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