Galmet Thinner 500E

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **53581** Version No: **7.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements Issue Date: **10/03/2023** Print Date: **01/10/2024** S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Galmet Thinner 500E
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Thinners MEK Galmet spray paint thinner methyl ethyl ketone; 500-E
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Thinner. 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.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Galmet Thinner 500E

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.	
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
78-93-3	>60	methyl ethyl ketone
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
	Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
	Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Galmet Thinner 500)E
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	 Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 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.
Inhalation	 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. 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 Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Attacks, softens and may dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings	Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result Attacks, softens and may dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2)
HAZCHEM	•3YE

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid generating and breathing mist 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.
Other information	 Store below 35 deg C. Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA		STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	150 ppm / 44 mg/m3	5	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revise	ed IDLH		
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm		Not Available				

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required. CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Butyl rubber gloves

	 Safety footwear DO NOT use this product to clean the skin
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls or • Impervious protective clothing • Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear highly flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; partly mixes with water. Very volatile and vapour is heavier than air. Mixes with alcohol, ether and hydrocarbon solvents, petrol, turps etc. Attacks, softens and may dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings				
Physical state	Liquid	0.81			
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available		
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available		
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	78.5	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available		
Flash point (°C)	Taste		Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties			
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	11.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available		
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available		
Vapour pressure (kPa)	9.9 @ 20 C	Gas group	Not Available		
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable		
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available		
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available		
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available		
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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Inhaled	Easy odour recognition and irritant properties means that high vapour levels are readily detected and should be avoided by application of control measures; however odour fatigue may occur with loss of warning of exposure. The vapour is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition			
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting			
Skin Contact	The liquid is highly discomforting to the skin , it is absorbed by the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis Toxic effects may result from skin absorption The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition Material on the skin evaporates rapidly and may cause tingling, chilling and even temporary numbness The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
Eye	The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.			
Chronic	The material is considered to have a low order of toxicity. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.			
Galmet Thinner 500E	Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant		
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2] Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant			
methyl ethyl ketone	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]			
		Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild		
		Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open - mild		
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]			
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - A Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Regist	Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. ter of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

METHYL ETHYL KETONE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a nonallergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl

ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.		
×	Carcinogenicity	×
×	Reproductivity	×
~	STOT - Single Exposure	*
×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
×	Aspiration Hazard	×
	ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with mer progressive disorder of the nerves of the extrem X X X X X	ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chlorofo X Carcinogenicity X Reproductivity Y STOT - Single Exposure X STOT - Repeated Exposure X Aspiration Hazard

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Foxicity					
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Galmet Thinner 500E	Not Available Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h Crustacea		308mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)	

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.827)	

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible . Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Galmet Thinner 500E

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	3 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163 367 5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class3ICAO / IATA Subsidiary HazardNot ApplicableERG Code3L			
14.4. Packing group	II	I		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A3 A72 A192	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		364	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		353	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y341	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited M	aximum Qty / Pack	1 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class3IMDG Subsidiary HazardNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-E , S-E 163 367 5 L	

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available

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14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketone)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/03/2023
Initial Date	16/06/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
7.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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