
S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

1. Identification of the preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the preparation

Code. **TK 9000, TK 9900**

Product name. **2K THINNER**

Intended use..... **Acrylic PRODUCTS (AC) THINNER**

1.2 Identification of the Company

Name..... **Unicoate For Industry.**

Full address..... **P.O.Box: 24773 Doha - Qatar**

District and Country **Tel: 974 40399272 Email:info@unicoate.com**

2. Composition/Information on ingredients

Contains:

| Name | %Conc. range | Symbol R-ph. |
|------|--------------|--------------|
|------|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| XYLENE | 42,00 < C < 50,00 | Xn R20 |
|--------|-------------------|--------|

. N.CAS: 1330-20-7

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| PMA | 15,00 < C < 20,00 | Xn R20 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|

. N.CAS: 108-65-6

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| BUTYL ACETATE | 15,00 < C < 30,00 | Xn R20 |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|

. N.CAS: 123-86-4

HARMFUL BY INHALATION.

3. Hazards identification

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

HARMFUL BY INHALATION.

4. First aid measures

EYES: wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

Immediately consult a doctor. SKIN: wash immediately with plenty of water.

Remove all contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, consult a doctor.

Wash the contaminated clothing before using them. INHALATION: move the person into the open air. If breathing is labored consult a doctor.

INGESTION: immediately consult a doctor. Induce vomiting only if indicated

by the doctor. Do not give anything by the oral route if the subject is unconscious.

5. Firefighting measures

Closed containers exposed to the heat of a fire may lead to pressure rise

and explode. For information on environmental and health risks, protection

of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures

refer to the other sections of this sheet. Extinguishing measures: CO2,

foam, AFFF, chemical powder for flammable liquids. Water may not be

effective to extinguish the fire, nevertheless it should be used to cool

the containers exposed to flames and prevent fires and explosions. For

leakage and spillage that have not caught fire, nebulized water may be used

to disperse the flammable vapors and protect the people involved instopping

the leakage. Equipment: wear equipment completes with helmet andface shield

and protection of the neck, self-breathing apparatus atpressure or demand,

insulative jacket and trousers, with bands around thearms, legs and waist.

6. Accidental release measures

Store the leaking containers in a cool and well-ventilated place (if possible, under a hood) after having removed all sources of ignition. Cover with inert absorbent material. Collect the spilled product with non-sparking tools. Do not use water to clean in order to avoid the danger of discharging the product into the drainage system. For information on environmental and health risks, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures refer to the other sections of this sheet. Spillage in waters: remove the liquid from the surface with flame-proof pumps or manual pumps or suitable absorbent material. Resort to sinking and/or dispersion of the product with suitable substances in open waters, if permitted by the law.

7. Handling and storage

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Store the containers sealed and in a well-ventilated place. Vapors may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring cross-ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapors may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and naked flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots. Vigorous stirring and flow through the piping's and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

XYLENE

. TLV TWA 434,000 mg/m³ ACGIH

PMA

TLV TWA 274,000 mg/m³ ACGIH

BUTYL ACETATE

TLV TWA 240 mg/m³

In order to minimize exposure as far as possible, it is strongly recommended to use adequate individual protective measures such as: masks suitable for the product, goggles, gloves and overalls. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling it. Accurately wash the hands with soap and water before meals and at the end of the work shift.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical stateLiquid
ColourColourless
OdourTypical
Boiling point > 85°
Flash point < 39°C
Lower explosion limit 1,5 (v/v) % °C
Upper explosion limit 11,0 (v/v) % °C
Ignition temperature>260°C
Distillation range 77 - 147 °C
Solubility Insoluble in water and in the most organic solvents
Specific gravity..... 0,850 kg/l

10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapors which are dangerous to health. The vapors may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

The toluene present is biodegradable in water and degrades when exposed to sunlight (it is photodegradable). (ref. Verschueren and Jetoc-M.I.T.I.)

Toluene reacts violently with sulphuric acid with the development of heat.

Methyl glycol propylene acetate is soluble in water and biodegradable.

Isobutyl and secondary alcohols are biodegradable (MITI1984). The butyl alcohol mixture reacts with strong oxidizing agents and alkaline metals releasing flammable hydrogen. It attacks different types of plastic materials.

Ethyl acetate may decompose when heated with water and reacts with strong oxidizing agents. (SEE INRS NIS FORM N18, ED. 1991)

Isobutyl acetate reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents. (ref. H.C.S.) and attacks different types of plastic materials.

11. Toxicological information

Toluene: it has a toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system (with encephalopathies and polyneuritis).

Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

12. Ecological information

Use in accordance with good working practices, avoiding dispersion of the product in the environment. In sections N. 10 and 16, data and judgements expressed on aquatic toxicity, motility, persistence and biodegradability, and bioaccumulation potential are reported.

13. Disposal considerations

Consider the possibility of burning the product in a suitable incinerator, after adding fuel if necessary. Acid or basic products must always be neutralized before undergoing any treatment, including biological treatment whenever feasible. If the waste is solid, it can be disposed of in a landfill.

14. Transport information

Road/rail

ADR Class 3 ordinal 5°

Sea

MMM 3-B.42 IMDG 3268 UN 1263 EMS 3-05 MFAG 313,313

Air-freight

UN 1263 - IMCO 3.2 / 3.3

15. Regulatory information

Health hazard symbol Xn HARMFUL

Physical prop. hazard symbol F HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

- R11 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

- R20 HARMFUL BY INHALATION.

- S16 KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.

- S25 AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.

- S29 DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS.

- S33 TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST STATIC DISCHARGES.

Contains:

TOLUENE

16. Other information

These information's are based on the present level of our knowledge. The object is to describe our products for the safety appearance and not for to guarantee determinate properties of the products.

The usages are always responsible to conform with the rules in force for the hygiene.

The present sheet has been drawn up according to community regulations in force. General references: 1 - Directive 88/379/EEC 2 - Directive 91/325/EEC 3 - The Merck Index Ed. 10 4 - Handling Chemicals Safety 5 - Nosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances 6 - INRS - Fiche Toxicology 7 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology 8 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials - 7 Ed., 1988 9 - EEC Directive 93/18 of 5-4-93 (third revision Dir. 88/379) 10 - EEC Directive 93/21 of 27-4-93 (XVIII revision Dir. 67/548) 11 - IMO (Inter. Maritime Organization), Report N. 35, 1989. Note for the user: The data contained in this sheet are the result of the most up-to-date information available in our Company. The user must ensure that the information is suitable and complete in relation to the specific use of the product.

Date Reviewed :January 2026