


safety data sheet

# marathon 767 thinners

<b>1. Identification of Product</b>	
Product code:	9317-X004
Intended use:	General purpose thinner for most conventional alkyd or oil based paints. Designed to be used with Primathon Bitumen, Marathon Strong Finish, Marathon Fine Finish, Floorathon Coating, Floorathon Clear, Floorathon Easy Grip, and Marathon Trackline.

<b>2. Hazards Identification</b>	
<b>2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	
Classification under CLP:	Flam. Liq. 3, H226. Asp Tox. 1, H304.
<b>2.2 Label elements</b>	
Hazard Pictograms:	
Signal Word:	Danger
Classification (EC 1272/2008):	Physical and Chemical Hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Human health EUH066;STOT SE 3 - H336;Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Environment Not classified. Classification (1999/45/EEC) Xn;R65. R10, R66, R67.
The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.	
Contains:	HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.
Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008	
Hazard Statements:	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary Statements:	P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P261 Avoid breathing vapours. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water. In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water. Supplemental label information EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

<b>3. Composition Information on Ingredients</b>							
Chemical name	CAS no.	EINECS no.	Conc. (%)	CLP Classification			
Naphtha (petroleum)	64742-48-9	265-185-4	H Y D R O - D E S U L - P H U R I Z E D H E A V Y >90%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226.			
				Asp Tox.	1, H304	Acute Tox.	4, H332

<b>4. First Aid Measures</b>	
<b>4.1 Description of first aid measures</b>	
General:	Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Do not give victim anything to drink if they are unconscious.

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Inhalation:	Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Eye contact:	Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes wide apart. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water. Rinse with water. Contact physician if discomfort continues.
Ingestion:	Immediately rinse mouth and provide fresh air. DO NOT induce vomiting if swallowed chemical is dissolved in petroleum-based material. Danger of aspiration and development of chemical pneumonia. Get medical attention immediately!
Protection of first-aiders:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Inhalation:	Acute: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Over-exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Eye contact:	Acute: Causes serious eye irritation Over-exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation / watering / redness
Skin contact:	Acute: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Over-exposure: Symptoms may include the following : irritation and/or redness
Ingestion:	Acute: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Over-exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments:	No specific treatment.

**5. Fire Fighting Measures****5.1 Extinguishing media**

Extinguishing media recommended:	In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO <sub>2</sub> .
Not suitable:	Do not use water jet.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Hazards from the substance or mixture:	Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Special protective actions for fire-fighters:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
Fire-fighting measures:	Self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental Release Measures	
For emergency responders:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Small spill:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material. and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
6.4 Reference to other sections:	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.
7. Handling and Storage	
The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).	
7.1 Precautions for safe handling	
Protective measures:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store in unlabelled containers.	

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

## DNEL

Industry Dermal Long Term 208 mg/kg/day

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 871 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Dermal Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Oral Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt;2% aromatics.

## Ingredient Comments

Advisory OEL. CEFIC-HSPA: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## DNEL

Industry Dermal Long Term 208 mg/kg/day

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 871 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Dermal Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Oral Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

**8.2. Exposure controls**

Engineering measures:	Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined workplace exposure limit (WEL) is not exceeded. When mists or sprays are produced work under fume extraction. Ventilation systems and extraction facilities should be flame-proof.
Respiratory equipment:	<p>Wear suitable respiratory protection if vapours or mists are generated. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Type A.</p> <p>Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941.</p> <p>Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.</p>
Hand protection:	Use protective gloves. Viton rubber (fluor rubber). Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
Eye protection:	Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.
Other Protection:	Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Wear anti-static footwear. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.
Hygiene measures:	Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.
Environmental Exposure Controls:	See section 6 for details. No chemical safety report or exposure scenarios are available.



**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical State:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Petroleum. Solvent.
Flash Point:	>41°C
Boiling point/range:	150 - 205°C
Bulk Density:	770 - 800 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Evaporation rate:	65 (EtEt=1)
Viscosity:	1.25 mm <sup>2</sup> /s 25
Auto Ignition Temperature	>230°C
Flammability limits (lower):	0.6%
Flammability limits (upper):	6.5%
Explosive properties:	May form explosive mixtures with air.
Vapour pressure:	2 hPa 20

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

Reactivity:	Can react with strong acids and oxidising agents.
Stability:	Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous reactions as specified in section 10.1. There will be immense pressure build up under explosive conditions causing sealed containers to rupture. Do not mix with materials known to cause hazardous reactions. May react violently or exothermically. Hazardous Polymerisation - Will not polymerise.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.
Materials to avoid:	Some plastics, rubber and coatings. Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.
Haz. decomp. products:	See section 5 for hazardous combustion products.

**11. Toxicological Information**

Acute toxicity: Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50) > 5000 mg/kg Rat Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50) > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50) > 5000 mg/l (vapours) Rat	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity. Not Sensitising. Germ cell mutagenicity: Negative.
Carcinogenicity:	No evidence of carcinogenicity
Reproductive Toxicity:	No teratogenic, maternal or developmental effects Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Target Organs:	Central nervous system Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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General information:	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Contains small amounts of organic solvents. Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in hazardous vapour concentrations.
Inhalation:	Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia. Contains organic solvents which in case of overexposure may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication.
Ingestion:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.
Skin contact:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact:	Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Health Warnings: Prolonged or repeated contact leads to drying of skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.
Route of entry:	Ingestion. Inhalation.
Target organs:	Brain Respiratory system, lungs Mucous membranes
Medical symptoms:	Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. High concentrations of vapours may irritate respiratory system and lead to headache, fatigue, nausea and vomiting.
Medical considerations:	Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsive disorders, CNS problems. Risk of chemical pneumonia after aspiration.
Specific effects:	Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis and skin cancer. Prolonged or frequent inhalation of vapours in high concentrations may cause permanent damage to the nervous system, including the brain.

**12. Ecological Information****12.1. Toxicity**

Ecotoxicity:	Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.
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## Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours 2.6 mg/l *Onchorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)

OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute toxicity test). Freshwater, static. Only read-across information available.

LC50 96 hours 7.6 mg/l *Onchorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)

OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute toxicity test). Freshwater, static. Only read-across information available.

## Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours 3.82 mg/l *Daphnia magna*

Freshwater, flow through.

EC50 48 hours > 3.4 mg/l

Freshwater, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*.

## Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Plants

EC50 4.36 mg/l *Selenastrum capricornutum*

OECD Guideline 201. 73 hour exposure. Growth rate, static, freshwater. Known as *Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata*.

EC50 72 hours 4.6 mg/l *Selenastrum capricornutum*

OECD Guideline 201, Growth Inhibition. Static, freshwater.

Acute Toxicity - Microorganisms

EC50 3 hours > 157 mg/l Activated sludge

OECD Guideline 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test. Static, freshwater.

EC50 > 175 mg/l Activated sludge

OECD 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test. Exposure duration 30 minutes.

Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage

Not available.

EC50 > 1.3 mg/l *Onchorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)

56 day exposure on adult fish, flow through method, freshwater. NOEC value relates to mortality and behaviour.

Short Term Toxicity - Embryo and Sac Fry Stages

Not available.

No registered information.

Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

NOEC 0.96 mg/l

7 day study period on *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. Freshwater, daily renewal, test on reproduction.

Acute Toxicity - Terrestrial

EC50 14 days > 1000

OECD Guideline 208 (Emergence and Growth Test) on *Lactuca sativa*. EC50 value also applies to 7 day.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability


Degradability:	Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential:	The product has low potential for bioaccumulation.
Mobility:	The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:	Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

General information:	Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.
Waste treatment methods:	Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist disposal company. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

## 14. Transport Information

Transport within the user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of accident or spillage.

UN Number:	UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN) 3295 UN No. (IMDG) 3295 UN No. (ICAO) 3295
UN proper shipping name:	Proper Shipping Name Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
Transport hazard class(es):	ADR/RID/ADN Class 3 ADR Label No. 3 IMDG Class 3 ICAO Class/Division 3
Packing Group:	III
Transport labels:	

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Environmental hazards:	Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant: No.
Special precautions for user:	EMS F-E, S-D Emergency Action Code 3Y
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:	No information available.

**15. Regulatory Information**

Statutory Instruments:	The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.
Guidance:	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of SafetyData Sheets, September 2011.
EU Legislation:	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of the workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation. The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations apply to the use of this product at work.

**16. Other Information**

General information:	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS). Information Sources Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information. Information in sections 8, 11 and 12 has been taken from the ECHA website - toxicological and ecotoxicological information.
Hazard Statements In Full:	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the CHIP Regulations. The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the suppliers control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current national legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

**DISTRIBUTED BY:**

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