



Safety Data Sheet

SDS – AAA ACRYLIC CARCO THINNER

Revision: 00

Revision Date: 20 June 2026

Date of printing: 20 June 2026

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and the supplier

Trade name : AAA ACRYLIC CARCO THINNER

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Characteristic : Solvent

Restrictions on use : For paint mixing

Identification of the Manufacture : CARCO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
79/1-2 Moo 4 Thepphrarat Banpho Chachengsao 24140
Tel: 038-595-508-9 Fax: 038-525-351
Working Time: Monday - Saturday, time 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard class and label elements of the substance according to GHS (the fifth revised edition)

GHS hazard class

Physical hazard : Flammable liquids category2

Health hazard : Serious eye damage/eye irritation category2A
Specific target organ toxicity/single exposure, category3

Pictogram :



Signal : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

Physical Hazards : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards : H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H370 Causes damage to organs.



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Environmental Hazards : H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

GHS Precautionary statements

Prevention :

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - **No smoking.**
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response :

- P301+310 IF SWALLOWED Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
- P301+312 IF SWALLOWED Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/.../if you feel unwell.
- P302+352 IF ON SKIN Wash with plenty of water/...
- P303+361+353 IF ON SKIN (or hair) Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.



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P305+351+338 IF IN EYES Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

P337+313 If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.

P370+378 In case of fire Use ... to extinguish.

Storage : P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405 Store locked up.
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal : P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/ regional/ international regulations. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Dispose of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Precautionary Pictograms :



3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical characteristics : Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Hazardous ingredients :

No.	Raw Material Name	Cas number	Concentration (exact percentages or ranges of percentage)
1	G11 (Green solvent)	Trade secret	40-45%
2	EBR	108-65-6	20-25%
3	METHYL ACETATE	79-20-9	15-20%
4	BUTYL GLYCOL ETHER	111-76-2	1-5%
5	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	1-3%
6	ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	1-5%
7	BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	2-4%



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4. First Aid Measures

After inhalation

Take it out for fresh air. If the patient does not recover quickly, take it to the nearest medical centre. For further treatment.

After contact with skin

Take off contaminated clothing. Use plenty of water to immediately wash any areas of the skin that have been exposed to chemicals. For at least 15 minutes and continue to wash with soap and water if applicable. If your skin is red, swollen, pain and / or blistering, take it to the nearest medical centre for further treatment.

After contact with eyes

Stretch the upper and lower eyelids immediately rinse eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and take them to the nearest medical centre for further treatment.

After ingestion

If swallowed do not throw your throat to vomit. Take it to the nearest medical centre for further treatment. If vomiting occurs immediately, lower your head below hip level to prevent breathing. Vomiting into the lungs.

Advice for doctors

May cause chemical pneumonia Consider gastric lavage along with prevention. Activated carbon feeding breathing tube may cause heart-related conditions, especially in the case of substance abuse. Lack of oxygen or weakened muscle compression may exacerbate the effects of oxygen therapy.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Evacuate persons who are not involved in the emergency from the fire area.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Containers that have been exposed to intense heat from fire. A lot of water should be used to cool it. Vapors are heavier than air, expanding along the ground and may ignite long distances.

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol resistant foam, water spray, water curtain, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. May only use sand or soil on a small fire.

Specific protective actions for fire-fighters



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Use self contained breathing apparatus & firefighting suit.

More advice

Spray water to cool the containers nearby.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Be careful not to touch the spilled material or evaporated immediately remove contaminated clothing. For instructions on choosing personal protective equipment, see chapter 8, and removal instructions for chemical spills can be found in chapter 13 of the Chemical Safety Data Sheet. Comply with all applicable international and local regulations.

Preventive measures

Isolate dangerous areas and prohibit unprotected or unnecessary persons from entering the area and do not enter into the lowland area. If possible, seal the leak without risk. Remove all potential combustible sources from the surrounding area. Use appropriate boundary control methods to prevent chemical contamination of the environment. Diffuse or enter drains, pits, or by using sand, soil or other suitable barriers. Try to spread the vapors or force them to flow to a safe place. By using a water curtain, etc., take precautions to prevent

static electricity from occurring. Take care that the electricity goes. Continually by connecting and connecting all equipment to ground. Ventilation throughout the contaminated area.

How to handle spilled products

In the event of a large spill of liquid (> 1 tank), transfer it mechanically, for example, using a truck to pump fluid from a spill for reuse or safely disposed of. Do not use water to splash the remaining liquid. But keep it as a waste that is contaminated with chemicals let the residual liquid allow it to evaporate or use absorbent material and dispose of it safely. Dig out soil contaminated with chemicals and dispose of them safely. In the event of a small spill of liquid (<1 tank), the liquid must be mechanically transferred to well-labeled and sealed containers for reuse or safe disposal. Let the residual liquid allow it to evaporate. Or use absorbent material and dispose of it safely. Dig out soil contaminated with chemicals and dispose of them safely.

More advice

Should inform the authorities if there is or there may be an event that the general public or the environment Exposure / exposure Local authorities should be informed in cases where chemical control is not possible. The sixth is a lot. Vapors may combine with air to form an explosive mixture. See waste disposal information in chapter 13.



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7. Handling and Storage

Warning / Caution

Be careful not to touch or breathe the substance. Use in a well-ventilated area. After handling, wash hands thoroughly. For advice on selecting personal protective equipment, see chapter 8 of the Chemical Safety Data Sheet. Use this safety information to assist in a risk assessment based on domestic situations to help select appropriate controls for their management. Safe storage and disposal of this chemical

How to use it safely

Be careful not to inhale vapors and / or mist. Be careful not to touch the skin, eyes or extinguish the flame No smoking, avoid activities that cause sparks. During pumping, a static electric spark may occur. Static electric spark can cause a fire. Ensure that electricity runs continuously by connecting all equipment and grounding. Limit the flow velocity in the pipe during pumping to avoid the generation of static electric spark ($\leq 1 \text{ m / sec}$ until the fill pipe sinks twice as deep as the pipe diameter and then increases the speed to $\leq 7 \text{ m / sec}$) to splash when refilling. Do not use compressed air for filling, pumping or transferring.

Safe storage

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, ignition sources and other heat sources. Keep it away from oxidizing agents, flammable substances, aerosols, corrosives and other flammable products. That is not harmful or toxic to humans or the environment. Vapors are heavier than air. Be careful of the accumulation in the well and limited space. Vapors generated in the tank should not be released into the atmosphere. Vapors depletion during storage should be controlled using a dedicated vapor treatment system. Should have a large storage tank.

Product transport

Keep the container closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air to fill. Pumping or transferring

Suitable container

For containers or the inside of containers, use mild steel, stainless steel.

Chemical that cannot be collected together.

Natural or artificial rubber, butyl, neoprene, or nitride.

Recommendations for the container



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Containers may contain explosive vapors. Even if the container is no longer in the container, do not cut, drill, grind, weld or do similar work on or near the container.

Additional information

Ensuring that all national regulations regarding use and storage are adhered to.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL) Values : -

Hazard Control / Prevention That may happen

Protection level and the type of control required will vary depending on the condition exposure /exposure to the chemical. Controls should be selected based on assessment. Domestic situation risk appropriate measures are as follows: in the storage area. There should be a good ventilation system. Use the sealing system as much as possible. Explosion-proof ventilation system that is good enough to control the flotation concentration in the air. To be within the specified limits should be used for exhaust ventilation systems in the area should have a system distributed capillary water type dry pipe (Deluge System) and fire water control system sprinkler equipment and rinse eyes in an emergency

Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet national standards. Check with the supplier who delivered the PPE device.

Breathing protection

If the flotation cannot be maintained at an appropriate level, with engineering control system to protect workers' health Choose a protective device. Harm to the respiratory system at they are appropriate for each situation and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations where a respirator mask should be used. Should choose a safety mask with a combination of filters. Choose an ideal filter for organic gases and vapors. [Boiling point <65 ° C (149 F)]. And EN371 compliant. Where equipment is needed. To prevent respiratory damage, use a full face mask. In the event that a respirator mask should not be used. (For example The concentration of airborne substances is high, the risk of hypoxia. (Confined space), suitable pressure relief equipment should be used.

Hand protection

The suitability and durability of the glove depends on the use, for example. How often or how long do you have to contact with chemicals? How good is the chemical resistance of the glove material? Is



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the glove thick and easy to use? Always seek advice from glove vendors. Contaminated gloves Then it should be replaced in case your hands may come into contact with the product. Wear suitable and standard gloves. (E.g. European standard: EN374, USA: F739), which is made from the following materials. To help prevent harmful chemicals Nitride, rubber PVC, Viton.

Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles (Chemical goggles).

Body protection equipment

Use protective clothing that is resistant to this chemical. Always wear chemical resistant shoes and boots.

Tracking / inspection

A monitoring of the concentration of the substance in the respiratory zone of the workers may be required. Or in general workplaces This is to comply with exposure / exposure controls.

Prevention of environmental hazards

Exhaust ventilation with vapors Must comply with local regulations About the limit for volatile content that is released

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	:	Liquid
Colour	:	Fluid Colorless
Odor	:	Distinctive smell
Odour threshold	:	No data available
pH value	:	Not applicable
Melting Point	:	-98.05 - 4.6 °C
Boiling point	:	57 - 145 °C
Flash point	:	-13 - 62 °C (closed cup)
Evaporating Rate	:	0.08 - 4.2 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit (UEL)	:	16 % (V)
Lower explosion limit (LEL)	:	1.1 % (V)



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Vapour pressure	:	0.1 - 122.3 kPa @20 °C
Vapour Density	:	2.5 - 5.1 (Air=1)
Relative Density (g/cm ³)	:	0.948 - 0.968 @25 °C
Specific Gravity	:	0.958 @25 °C
Solubility in Water	:	0.7 - 330 g/l @20 °C
Self – ignition temperature	:	345 - 460 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stable in normal conditions of use reacts violently with oxidizing agents.

Cases to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevents accumulation of vapours.

Substances to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous substances resulting from decomposition

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of solids, liquids and gases that float in the air. Which contains carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic components Will occur while This material is burning or decomposing as a result of the incorporation of oxygen or because of the heat.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity

G11 (Green solvent): LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - > 5.000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401)

EBR: LD50 Oral - Rat - 8,530 mg/kg

Methyl Acetate: LD50 Oral - Rat - > 5,000 mg/kg.

Butyl Glycol Ether: LD50 Oral - Rat - > 1,200 mg/kg.

Iso Propyl Alcohol: LD50 Oral - Rat - > 5,045 mg/kg.

Ethyl Acetate: LD50 Oral - Rat - > 5.620 mg/kg.

Butyl Acetate: LD50 Oral - Rat - 14,000 mg/kg.

(Toxic information refer from concern mixture)



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Assessment basis

The information provided is based on product information, ingredient information and toxic substance knowledge of similar products.

Toxic to the skin

Skin irritation.

Toxic to the eyes

Causes moderate irritation to the eyes.

Respiratory toxicity

Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Poisoning from sustained exposure

Central nervous system Frequent exposure or exposure will have neurological effects, which can only be seen when exposure / exposure at very high doses. Respiratory System Frequent exposure/ exposure affects the respiratory system. Which can be seen only when touching / receiving high amounts Vision systems may impair the ability to see colours. This change was not found to cause loss of colour vision. Nervous system Listening to loud and high frequency sounds for a long period of time can lead to loss of hearing. Destructive substance addiction and the interaction of sound in the work environment may cause deafness.

Additional information

Exposure / exposure to high concentrations of similar substances contributed to the tularemia. Irregular heartbeat and stop beating in people with heart disease

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

G11 (Green solvent): LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female - 4 h - > 5,36 mg/l

EBR: LC50 Inhalation - Rat > 5,318 ppm

Methyl Acetate: LC50 Inhalation - Rat > 20,000 ppm

Butyl Glycol Ether: LC50 Inhalation - Rat 1,474 mg/l (96 h)

Iso Propyl Alcohol: LC50 Inhalation - Rat – 37.5 mg/l (4 h)

Ethyl Acetate: LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 230 mg/l (96 h)

Butyl Acetate: LC50 Inhalation - Rat >6,000 ppm/4 hours.



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Bioaccumulative potential

G11 (Green solvent): log Pow = 0.354

EBR: log Pow = 1.2

Methyl Acetate: log Pow = 0.18

Butyl Glycol Ether: log Pow = 0.81

Iso Propyl Alcohol: log Pow = <=4

Ethyl Acetate: log Pow = 0.73

Butyl Acetate: log Pow = 2.3

Change of substance

Floats on water. If product seeps into the soil, it is likely to leak high and may cause groundwater to become contaminated. Chemical contamination

Persistence / dissolution of substances

It is rapidly decomposed according to a 10-day criterion, rapid oxidation occurs by chemical reactions that occur with the stimulation of light in the air.

The accumulation of substances in living matter

It does not significantly accumulate in living organisms.

Other serious consequences

Because of the danger Loss from harm is high; it is unlikely that the product will cause significant harm to aquatic life.

13. Disposal Considerations

Product disposal

Should be recycled. The person generating the waste is responsible for determining the toxicity and physical properties of the resulting substances to determine the appropriate waste classification and disposal methods in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Container disposal

Drain the chemical completely from the container. Once the chemical has been removed, ventilate the container. Safe away from sparks and fire. Residue may cause an explosion hazard. Do not pierce, cut, or weld unclean tanks. Sent to the user of the circulating tank or beneficiaries of metal waste.

Domestic law



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Should be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, national or territory regulations and laws.

14. Transport Information

International transport regulations

ARD/RID

Proper shipping name	:	AAA ACRYLIC CARCO THINNER
UN number	:	-
Class	:	3
Hazard Symbol	:	Flammable Liquid
Packing group	:	III
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IMDG

Proper shipping name	:	AAA ACRYLIC CARCO THINNER
UN number	:	-
Class	:	3
Hazard Symbol	:	Flammable Liquid
Packing group	:	III
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA

Proper shipping name	:	AAA ACRYLIC CARCO THINNER
UN number	:	-
Class	:	3
Hazard Symbol	:	Flammable Liquid
Packing group	:	III
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

15. Regulatory Information

EC Classification

Extremely flammable. Harmful and irritant.



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EC Symbols

F	Flammable
T	Toxic
Xn	Harmful
C	Corrosive
Xi	Irritants

EC Risk Phrases

R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R24	Toxic in contact with skin.
R25	Toxic if ingested.
R26	Highly toxic by inhalation.
R27	Very toxic in contact with skin.
R28	Very toxic when ingested.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R37	Irritating to respiratory tract.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R41	Harmful to the eyes.
R45	May cause cancer.
R46	May cause effects on heredity.
R47	May cause birth defects.
R52	May cause harm to aquatic life.
R53	May have long-term adverse effects on the aquatic environment.
R66	Frequent exposure / exposure. May cause dry or cracked skin.
R67	Vapors may cause drowsiness. And dizziness

EC Safety Phrases

S2	Keep out of reach of children.
S9	Keep the container in a well-ventilated place.
S16	Keep away from ignition sources - no smoking.
S26	If in contact with eyes rinse immediately with plenty of water and consult a doctor.



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S36/37 Wear protective clothing and suitable gloves.

S62 If swallowed Do not try to throw your throat to vomit. Immediately consult a doctor and take the container or this label goes to show.

16. Other Information

National Fire Protection Association : -

(USA)

Dissemination of safety information

The information in this document must be made available to persons working with the chemical.

Denial of rights

This information is derived from the current knowledge that is only used to characterize products for health, safety and environmental purposes. It is not used as a guarantee of any special properties of the product.