

# RESENE THINNER No. 4

## Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 2.4.6.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 08/06/2021

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE THINNER No. 4
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	3659
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Resene Paints LTD
Address	64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.com.au">www.resene.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 1800 951 288

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	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**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.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	5-15	<u>isopropanol</u>
109-59-1	10-30	<u>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</u>
1330-20-7	30-60	<u>xylene</u>
108-94-1	5-10	<u>cyclohexanone</u>
123-86-4	10-20	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>

**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**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	*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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
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<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates</li> <li>▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings</li> </ul>

**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	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Isopropoxyethanol	25 ppm / 106 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	25 ppm / 100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexanone	60 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
cyclohexanone	700 ppm	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA****IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance**

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

**For cyclohexanone**

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection and recognition)

Exposure at the TLV-TWA produces minimal irritation and this limit is significantly lower than the concentration reported to just induce demonstrable changes in the liver and kidneys of rabbits repeatedly exposed to the substance (190 ppm).

**For n-butyl acetate**

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract.

**For ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether:**

Odour Threshold: 3.2 mg/m3

It seems prudent not to expose workers to chemicals at concentrations which show clear evidence of haematological effects in animals.

**for xylenes:**

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

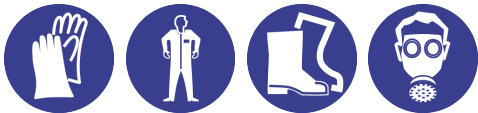
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<b>CARE:</b> 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.
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<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>For esters:</p> <p>▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	Overalls
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standards" respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.873
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	126	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	22	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	873

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ stable
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
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<b>Ingestion</b>	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
<b>Eye</b>	Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lacrimation). The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
<b>Chronic</b>	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

<b>RESENE THINNER No. 4</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

<b>isopropanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 27.2 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

<b>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1337 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3.1 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	SKIN (RABBIT): 20 MG/24H - moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5922 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

<b>cyclohexanone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >794-3160 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 75 ppm
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >6.2 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50: ~1.62 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 4.74 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild

<b>n-butyl acetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >14100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.74 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>RESENE THINNER No. 4</b>	Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
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ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. For isopropanol (IPA): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Somnolence, excitement, analgesia, dyspnea, respiratory tract changes, haematuria recorded.		
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats		
CYCLOHEXANONE	Cyclohexanone: <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Cyclohexanone exhibits low to slight acute toxicity by the oral and inhalation routes and is moderately toxic by the dermal route.		
RESENE THINNER No. 4 & N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.		
ISOPROPANOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER & XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

RESENE THINNER No. 4	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1

ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	84mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/l	2

xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

cyclohexanone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.7-85.6mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	527-732mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

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	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-7.93mg/l	4
<b>n-butyl acetate</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and/or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

Members of this category include ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE)

**Environmental fate:**

The ethers, like other simple glycol ethers possess no functional groups that are readily subject to hydrolysis in the presence of waters.

For isopropanol (IPA):

log Kow : -0.16- 0.28

Half-life (hr) air : 33-84

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 130

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06

BOD 5: 1.19,60%

COD : 1.61-2.30,97%

ThOD : 2.4

BOD 20: >70% \* [Akzo Nobel]

**Environmental Fate**

Based on calculated results from a level 1 fugacity model, IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%).

For xylenes :

log Koc : 2.05-3.08

Koc : 25.4-204

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%

COD : 2.56,13%

ThOD : 3.125

BCF : 23

log BCF : 1.17-2.41

**Environmental Fate**

**Terrestrial fate:** Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

For glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:**

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.

For n-butyl acetate:

Half-life (hr) air : 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 178-27156

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%

COD : 78%

ThOD : 2.207

BCF : 4-14

**Environmental Fate:**

**TERRESTRIAL FATE:** An estimated Koc value of 200 determined from a measured log Kow of 1.78 indicates that n-butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
cyclohexanone	LOW	LOW
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)



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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
cyclohexanone	LOW (KOC = 15.15)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.</p>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263				
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)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	163 367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163 367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263										
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)										
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L				
ICAO/IATA Class	3										
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable										
ERG Code	3L										
Packing group	II										
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>364</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>353</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
Special provisions	A3 A72 A192										
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364										
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L										
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353										
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L										

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Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263	
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)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 367
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
isopropanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether 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 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## xylene 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  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## cyclohexanone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

Continued...

## RESENE THINNER No. 4

National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory	
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)	

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/06/2021
Initial Date	14/01/2015

## 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.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSL: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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