RESENE THINNER No.12
Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **1.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **06/09/2020**
Print Date: **07/09/2020**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE THINNER No.12
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	6448

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+61 2 9186 1132**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+64 800 700 112**

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, 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, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H371	May cause damage to organs. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Page 1 continued...

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

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.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
78-93-3	30-60	methyl ethyl ketone
108-88-3	30-60	toluene

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▸ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. ▸ Contact doctor in event of irritation.

Continued...

Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. 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.
Major Spills	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

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Methyl ethyl ketone: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum ▸ is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic aid ▸ forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide

Continued...

	▸ attacks some plastics ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation Toluene: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/ sulfuric acid mixture, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetraoxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, sulfur dichloride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate ▸ forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane ▸ is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide ▸ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene (Toluol)	50 ppm / 188 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption

Emergency Limits

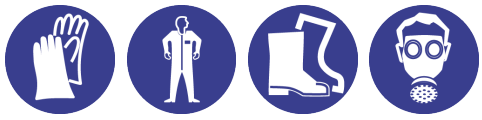
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 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 methyl ethyl ketone:
Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm
Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING
Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation.
For toluene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. 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.
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid with characteristic odour

Continued...

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.838
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	502
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	85	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-1	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	6.2	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.8	**VOC g/L**	838

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. 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 Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Exposure to ketone vapours may produce nose, throat and mucous membrane irritation. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Dermatitis has been reported in humans following dermal exposure to methyl ethyl ketone. 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either ‣ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ‣ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility Limited information is available on the chronic (long-term) effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans. Chronic toluene habituation occurs following intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or from occupational exposure.

Continued...

	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 skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

RESENE THINNER No.12

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketone

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
10 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47 mg/l/8H[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: ~2600-5400 mg/kg[2]	

toluene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
50 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6667.383825 mg/l/1hd[2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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*

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
RESENE THINNER No.12 & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone.
RESENE THINNER No.12 & TOLUENE	For toluene: **Acute Toxicity** Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE & TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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.12

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	2-993mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	5-91mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-972mg/L	2

Continued...

	EC0	96	Fish	1-848mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	1-170mg/L	2

toluene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	5.5mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.74mg/L	5

Legend: *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.
For aromatic hydrocarbons:
Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.
For methyl ethyl ketone:
log Kow : 0.26-0.69
log Koc : 0.69
Koc : 34
Half-life (hr) air : 2.3
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 72-288
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.05E-05
BOD 5 : 1.5-2.24, 46%
COD : 2.2-2.31, 100%
ThOD : 2.44
BCF : 1
Environmental fate:
TERRESTRIAL FATE: Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams.
For ketones:
Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds
Hydrolysis may also involve the addition of water to ketones to yield ketals under mild acid conditions.
For toluene:
log Kow : 2.1-3
log Koc : 1.12-2.85
Koc : 37-260
log Kom : 1.39-2.89
Half-life (hr) air : 2.4-104
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 5.55-528
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 168-2628
Half-life (hr) soil : <48-240
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 518-694
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 5.94E-03
BOD 5 0.86-2.12, 5%
COD : 0.7-2.52,21-27%
ThOD : 3.13
BCF : 1.67-380
log BCF : 0.22-3.28
Environmental fate:
Transport: The majority of toluene evaporates to the atmosphere from the water and soil.It is moderately retarded by adsorption to soils rich in organic material (Koc = 259), therefore, transport to ground water is dependent on the soil composition.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.

Continued...

	▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. 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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (UN)

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)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	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)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	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 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

Continued...

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

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

toluene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L 50 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
3.1B	250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

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

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/09/2020
Initial Date	15/09/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.3.1.1.1	06/09/2020	Acute Health (inhaled), Chronic Health, Classification

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

Continued...

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
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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

end of SDS