RESENE THINNER No 4

RESENE PAINTS LTD

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 14/01/2015 Print Date: 14/01/2015 Initial Date: 14/01/2015 S.GHS.NZL.EN

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)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses 36

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD
Address	32 - 50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Assoc	ciation / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
E	Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other 6	emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (oral), 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.8B

Label elements

GHS label elements







SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Version No: **1.3** Page **2** of **9** Issue Date: **14/01/2015**

RESENE THINNER No 4 Print Date: 14/01/2015

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
67-63-0	5-15	isopropanol		
109-59-1	20-40	ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether		
1330-20-7	30-50	xylene		
108-94-1	5-10	cyclohexanone		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

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 without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If furnes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ▶ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water
- ▶ It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.

Version No: **1.3** Page **3** of **9** Issue Date: **14/01/2015**

RESENE THINNER No 4

Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.

- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. W6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ▶ Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- > Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant Index Sampling Tin

1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min Sampling Time End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift Comments

Methylhippu-ric acids in urine

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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Print Date: 14/01/2015

Version No: **1.3** Page **4** of **9** Issue Date: **14/01/2015**

RESENE THINNER No 4

Print Date: 14/01/2015

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

	Saf	e ha	ndling

- ► Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- 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.

n-Butvl acetate

- reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
- is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates
- dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings

Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):

- forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium

Storage incompatibility

- reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges

Xylenes:

- ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether	106 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	100 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone; (Ketohexamethylene)	20 ppm	20 ppm	5000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
cyclohexanone	5,000 ppm	700 ppm

Exposure controls

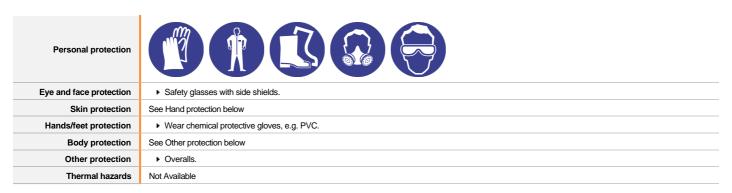
Appropriate engineering controls

CARE: 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.

Version No: **1.3** Page **5** of **9** Issue Date: **14/01/2015**

RESENE THINNER No 4



Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

RESENE THINNER No 4

Material	СРІ
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
HYPALON	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
PVDC/PE/PVDC	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	С
VITON/BUTYL	С

^{*} CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Print Date: 14/01/2015

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

 $A(All\ classes) = Organic\ vapours,\ B\ AUS\ or\ B1 = Acid\ gasses,\ B2 = Acid\ gas\ or\ hydrogen\ cyanide(HCN),\ E = Sulfur\ dioxide(SO2),\ G = Agricultural\ chemicals,\ K = Ammonia(NH3),\ Hg = Mercury,\ NO = Oxides\ of\ nitrogen,\ MB = Methyl\ bromide,\ AX = Low\ boiling\ point\ organic\ compounds(below\ 65\ degC)$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.873
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
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)	126	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	22	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

^{*} Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as

[&]quot;feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Version No: 1.3 Page 6 of 9 Issue Date: 14/01/2015 Print Date: 14/01/2015

RESENE THINNER No 4

Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	873

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 or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	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	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

RESENE THINNER No 4	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg	
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg	

ethylene glycol
monoisopropyl ether

isopropanol

Not Available

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1600 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1930 ppm/7h	SKIN (RABBIT): 20 MG/24H - moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3100 mg/m3/4h	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1860 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 800 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 4900 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available

Not Available

TOXICITY IRRITATION Version No: 1.3 Page 7 of 9 Issue Date: 14/01/2015 Print Date: 14/01/2015

RESENE THINNER No 4

Li	1
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available

cyclohexanone

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 948 mg/kg	Eye (human): 75 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: 1535 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 4.74 mg SEVERE
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
Not Available	Not Available

ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin.			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Somnolence, excitement, analgesia, dyspnea, respiratory tract changes, haematuria recorded.			
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats			
CYCLOHEXANONE	Cyclohexanone irritates the eye and the skin.			
RESENE THINNER No 4, XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.			
Acute Toxicity	•	Carcinogenicity	0	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Reproductivity *			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	STOT - Single Exposure			
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	STOT - Repeated Exposure ✓			
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available
 X – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	xylene ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction		
SKIN	cyclohexanone	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Issue Date: 14/01/2015 Version No: 1.3 Page 8 of 9 Print Date: 14/01/2015

RESENE THINNER No 4

ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
cyclohexanone	LOW (KOC = 15.15)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging
disposal

▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO HAZCHEM •3YE

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	П
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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163;367 Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Air transport (ICAO-IAIA / L	JGR)			
UN number	1263			
Packing group	II			
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lireducing compounds)	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 3L			
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo		A3 A72 A192 364 60 L 353 5 L Y341	

1 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

Version No: 1.3 Page 9 of 9 Issue Date: 14/01/2015 Print Date: 14/01/2015

RESENE THINNER No 4

UN number	1263
Packing group	
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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-E Special provisions 163 Limited Quantities 5L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Υ
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	cyclohexanone	z

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

Group Standard

HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006	
isopropanol(67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"	
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether(109-59-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"	
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"	
cyclohexanone(108-94-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"	

Location Test Certificate

HSR Number

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are

procenti		
Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L	50 L
	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity

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)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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