

RESENE THINNER No. 9

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 3.7.6.4

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

Issue Date: 08/06/2021

Print 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. 9
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	9809
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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	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
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]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
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	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

RESENE THINNER No. 9

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
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.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
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
109-59-1	20-50	<u>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</u>
1330-20-7	40-70	<u>xylene</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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<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>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Continued...

RESENE THINNER No. 9

- ▶ 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**

- ▶ 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	*3Y

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. <p>For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.</p>

RESENE THINNER No. 9

- Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides

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	ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Isopropoxyethanol	25 ppm / 106 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m ³	655 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 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 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

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. ▸ Neoprene rubber gloves ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	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

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.88
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	390
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

RESENE THINNER No. 9

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	139	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	29	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.1	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.8-1.2	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6	VOC g/L	880

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ stable.
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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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 Overexposure to ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether may result in headache, nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. Ingestion of ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and weakness. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. 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.</p>
Eye	<p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. When applied to the eyes of rabbit ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether caused marked conjunctival irritation, marked corneal injury and some iritis. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration 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.</p>
Chronic	<p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. 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.</p>

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RESENE THINNER No. 9

	The no-effect level (NOEL) of ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, as determined by damage to blood components, appears to rise on repeated exposure suggesting that old erythrocytes are more sensitive and that they are gradually replaced by more resistant juvenile erythrocytes. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.	
RESENE THINNER No. 9	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1337 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3.1 mg/L4h ^[2]	SKIN (RABBIT): 20 MG/24H - moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5922 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (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	

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 The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
RESENE THINNER No. 9 & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER	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).
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER & XYLENE	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. 9	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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

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RESENE THINNER No. 9

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

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

Toxic 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 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 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</p> <p>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

	
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RESENE THINNER No. 9

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3Y

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)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163 223 367
	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	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 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	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	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
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available
xylene	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	Not Available
xylene	Not Available

RESENE THINNER No. 9

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	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	08/06/2021
Initial Date	17/09/2014

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
TCSI: 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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