

RESENE ETCH REDUCER

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 2.5.7.9
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 10/08/2021
Print Date: 10/08/2021
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | RESENE ETCH REDUCER |
| 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 | 9456 |
|--------------------------|------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL |
| 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

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764766 | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 737636 | +64 800 700 112 |

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

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification [1] | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 |
| 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 (oral), 6.3A, 8.3A, 6.8B, 6.9B, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant) |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. (Oral, Inhalation) |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

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| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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| 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, protective clothing, eye protection and 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. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P308+P311 | IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| 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

| | |
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| 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

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 67-63-0 | 20-40 | <u>isopropanol</u> |
| 71-36-3 | 10-30 | <u>n-butanol</u> |
| 108-88-3 | 10-30 | <u>toluene</u> |
| 67-64-1 | 10-30 | <u>acetone</u> |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation. ▶ 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"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. |

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| | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ 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

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

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 | Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ 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 | Oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Continued...

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³ | 1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | n-butanol | n-Butyl alcohol | Not Available | Not Available | 50 ppm / 150 mg/m ³ | skin-Skin absorption |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | toluene | Toluene (Toluol) | 50 ppm / 188 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | skin-Skin absorption |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | acetone | Acetone | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m ³ | 2375 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm | Not Available | bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring. |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| isopropanol | 400 ppm | 2000* ppm | 12000** ppm |
| n-butanol | 60 ppm | 800 ppm | 8000** ppm |
| toluene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| isopropanol | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |
| n-butanol | 1,400 ppm | Not Available |
| toluene | 500 ppm | Not Available |
| acetone | 2,500 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.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

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 n-butanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12-3.4 ppm (detection), 1.0-3.5 ppm (recognition)


NOTE: Detector tubes for n-butanol, measuring in excess of 5 ppm are commercially available.

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 | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | ▸ Overalls. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. |

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.

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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| | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Colourless clear liquid with strong solvent odour | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.80- 0.90 |
| 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) | 70 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 10 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| 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 | Immiscible | pH as a solution (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 810 |

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 | Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. 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 |
| Ingestion | Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. Swallowing of n-butanol may cause breathing difficulty, headache, nausea, vomiting, upper respiratory tract irritation, mucous membrane irritation, central nervous system depression. Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. |
| Skin Contact | The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| Eye | When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Workers exposed to 200 ppm n-butanol showed ocular symptoms including corneal inflammation, burning sensation, blurring of vision, lachrymation, and photophobia. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. |

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| RESENE ETCH REDUCER | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | | Not Available |
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 27.2 mg/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral(Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| n-butanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~3430 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >17.76 mg/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE |
| | Oral(Mouse) LD50; 100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| toluene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 12.5-28.8 mg/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 636 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| | | 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 | |

| | |
|--|---|
| RESENE ETCH REDUCER | Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. |
| ISOPROPANOL | 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. |
| N-BUTANOL | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. for n-butanol Acute toxicity: n-Butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic to experimental animals following acute oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure. |
| 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. |
| ACETONE | for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. |
| RESENE ETCH REDUCER & ISOPROPANOL | For isopropanol (IPA): Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. |
| ISOPROPANOL & N-BUTANOL | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. |
| ISOPROPANOL & N-BUTANOL & TOLUENE & ACETONE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 ETCH REDUCER | 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 |

| n-butanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 4.1mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 100-500mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >500mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 225mg/l | 2 | |

| toluene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 5-35mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.78mg/L | 5 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 168h | Crustacea | 0.74mg/L | 5 |
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >376.71mg/L | 4 | |

| acetone | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Fish | 0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6098.4mg/L | 5 |
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.873-27.684mg/l | 4 | |

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*

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) |
| n-butanol | LOW (Half-life = 54 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days) |
| toluene | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days) |
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------|---------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |
| n-butanol | LOW (BCF = 0.64) |
| toluene | LOW (BCF = 90) |
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |

Continued...

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Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|----------------------|
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |
| n-butanol | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443) |
| toluene | LOW (KOC = 268) |
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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.</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

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.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.

Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

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 | |

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| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 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 | |
| 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 |
| n-butanol | Not Available |
| toluene | Not Available |
| acetone | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|---------------|
| isopropanol | Not Available |
| n-butanol | Not Available |
| toluene | Not Available |
| acetone | Not Available |

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 |
|------------|---|
| HSR002662 | Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020 |

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

n-butanol 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

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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)

acetone 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)

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 more than 5 L | 50 L |
| 3.1B | 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L | 50 L |

Certified Handler

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

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class | Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL) | Liquid (L) | Solid (kg) | Maximum quantity per package for each classification |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| 3.1B | | | | 1 L |

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / 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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 10/08/2021 |
| Initial Date | 10/10/2017 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1.5.7.9 | 10/08/2021 | Acute Health (eye), Classification, First Aid (eye) |

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

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BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: 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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