

# RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 2.4  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 14/08/2023  
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L.GHS.NZLEN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER
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	6141
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#### Details of the manufacturer or 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	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:advice@resene.co.nz">advice@resene.co.nz</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636	+61 3 9573 3188

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]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
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.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

## 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.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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
95-63-6	1-10	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
108-67-8	1-5	<u>1,3,5-trimethyl benzene</u>
98-82-8	1-10	<u>cumene</u>
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<u>xylene</u>
110-82-7	1-5	<u>cyclohexane</u>
110-54-3	0.1-1	<u>n-hexane</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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>

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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"> <li>▶ If swallowed doNOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

**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
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**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"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> </ul> Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal.
Major Spills	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"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	n-Butyl acetate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates</li> <li>▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings</li> <li>▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers</li> </ul>

Continued...

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- ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- For alkyl aromatics:  
The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.
- ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:
- ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
  - ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators
  - ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion
  - ▶ reacts violently with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride
  - ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes
  - ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

## 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)	cumene	Cumene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 75 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm / 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	360 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
cumene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexane	300 ppm	1700* ppm	10000** ppm
n-hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
cumene	900 ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
cyclohexane	1,300 ppm	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## 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.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

For cyclohexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 784 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for cyclohexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm are commercially available.

for: hexane, isomers (excluding n-hexane)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against nausea, headache, upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

For cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.

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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.

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> </ul> <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear colourless liquid with strong solvent odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.865
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	90-100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	23-26	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	865

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis.</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. Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy, which is damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. fingers, with loss of sensation and characteristic thickening.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Repeated application of commercial grade PGMEA to the skin of rabbits for 2-weeks caused slight redness and very slight exfoliation. 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 may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Eye</b>	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, 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.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion 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 are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Repeated exposure to higher concentrations of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) (1000 ppm and above) causes mild liver and kidney damage in animals. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy, which is damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. fingers, with loss of sensation and characteristic thickening.</p>

<b>RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 18 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>1,3,5-trimethyl benzene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3460 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 24 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
cumene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 39 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 86 mg mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
xylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
cyclohexane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5540 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
n-hexane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER</b>	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
<b>CUMENE</b>	Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. similar metabolic pathways. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats. For aromatic terpenes: <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Mammalian LD50 for p-cymene have shown it to have low toxic potential. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>XYLENE</b>	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: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>CYCLOHEXANE</b>	Bacteria mutagen
<b>RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER &amp; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; CUMENE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
<b>RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER &amp; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; CUMENE &amp; XYLENE</b>	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

RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207	7
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.084mg/l	2
	BCF	1680h	Fish	23-342	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	13mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	5.216mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	384h	Crustacea	0.257mg/l	2

cumene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.7mg/l	4

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

cyclohexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.17mg/l	2
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-102	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.428mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.53mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2

n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1202mg/l	4

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB.

Continued...



## RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER

For 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;

Henry's Pa m3/mol: 385 -627;

Bioaccumulation: not significant.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

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.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;

log Kow: 1.78;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

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

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

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;

COD: 78%;

ThOD: 2.207;

BCF : 4-14.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH
cumene	HIGH	HIGH
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)
cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)
cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)
cyclohexane	LOW (KOC = 165.5)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information.</p>
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### 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.

Continued...

## RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER

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	*3Y

## Land transport (UN)

UN number or ID number	1263				
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163; 223; 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	163; 223; 367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163; 223; 367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263														
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
Packing group	III														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>10 L</td> </tr> </table>	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
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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-E, S-E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 223 367 955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	Special provisions	163 223 367 955	Limited Quantities	5 L
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

Continued...

## RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER

Product name	Group
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
cumene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
cumene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
n-hexane	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.

## 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 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)

## 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene 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)

## cumene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
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)

## xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
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)

## cyclohexane 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)

## n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
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)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

## Certified Handler

## RALI GZ NORMAL THINNER

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
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

#### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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.</i>

#### SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	14/08/2023
<b>Initial Date</b>	12/12/2017

#### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.4	13/08/2023	Hazards identification - Classification

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

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  
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDNL: 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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