Resene Thinner No.5

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: **2.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **23/01/2014**
Revision Date: **05/03/2026**
Print Date: **05/03/2026**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Thinner No.5
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6442

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd**	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 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 (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**131126**	**0800 764766**	**+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9-d20646)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

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 Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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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.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
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.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
110-82-7	10-20	cyclohexane
108-87-2	1-10	methylcyclohexane
110-54-3	1-10	n-hexane
108-88-3	50-60	toluene
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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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	▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Foam, dry agent e.g. carbon dioxide (CO_2) or dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: ▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	●3YE

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 container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. **Contains low boiling substance:** Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.
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. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	Toluene: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrochloric acid, concentrated nitric acid ▸ forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers ▸ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. ▸ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Cyclohexane ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, nitrogen tetraoxide ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, following flow or agitation

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

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Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm / 350 mg/m3	1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm / 350 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	400 ppm / 1610 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	200 ppm / 810 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	n-hexane	Hexane (n-hexane)	50 ppm / 176 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	toluene	Toluene	20 ppm / 75 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	e Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).

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 methylcyclohexane:
High concentrations produce narcosis in animals.
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
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 n-hexane:
Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.
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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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 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).

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.79
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	365
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	93	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-2	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	3.9 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.88	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.1	**VOC g/L**	785
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

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. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. 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. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
Ingestion	At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). Ingestion of methylcyclohexane may be harmful. 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.

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	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Repeated or prolonged contact with methylcyclohexane may result in itching, burning, redness, slight hypothermia, thickening and possible ulceration 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. 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. 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. 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. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.
Resene Thinner No.5	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

cyclohexane

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5540 ppm4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
Oral (Rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 1548mg/2D (intermittent)
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

methylcyclohexane

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
Inhalation(Dog) LC50; >4.075 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2250 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

n-hexane

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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toluene	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Human): 300ppm
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 870ug - Mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 435mg - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

Resene Thinner No.5	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
CYCLOHEXANE	Bacteria mutagen
N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
Resene Thinner No.5 & 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.

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.5

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

cyclohexane

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

methylcyclohexane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	95-321	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.134mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.326mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.07mg/l	2

Continued...

n-hexane	

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4

toluene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data***

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
For n-hexane:
log Kow: 3.17-3.94
BOD 5 if unstated: 2.21
COD: 0.04
ThOD: 3.52
Environmental fate:
Transport and Partitioning: The physical properties of ***n*-**hexane that affect its transport and partitioning in the environment are: water solubility of 9.5 mg/L; log[Kow] (octanol/water partition coefficient), estimated as 3.29; Henry s law constant, 1.69 atm-m3 mol; vapor pressure, 150 mm Hg at 25 C; and log[Koc] in the range of 2.90 to 3.61.
For cyclohexanes:
log Kow: 3.44
Water solubility: 54.8 mg/l (25 C)
Vapour pressure 97.6 mm Hg (25 C)
Henry's Law Constant: 0.193 atm-m3/mole
Koc : 480
Half-life (hr) air : 6-52
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 2
ThOD : 3.42
BCF : 242
Environmental fate:
Terrestrial fate: If released on land cyclohexane will be lost by volatilisation and should leach into the ground.
For Toluene:
log Kow : 2.1-3;
log Koc : 1.12-2.85;
Koc : 37-260;
log Kom : 1.39-2.89;
Half-life (hr) air : 2.4-104;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 5.55-528;
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 168-2628;
Half-life (hr) soil : <48-240;
Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 518-694;
Henry's atm m3 /mol : 5.94;
E-03BOD 5 0.86-2.12, 5%COD - 0.7-2.52,21-27%;
ThOD - 3.13 ; BCF - 1.67-380;
log BCF - 0.22-3.28.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
methylcyclohexane	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
methylcyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 321)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cyclohexane	LOW (Log KOC = 165.5)
methylcyclohexane	LOW (Log KOC = 268)
n-hexane	LOW (Log KOC = 149)
toluene	LOW (Log KOC = 268)

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	●3YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 163 367; 163 223 367 Limited quantity: 500 ml; 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364; 361; 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L; 30 L; 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353; 351; 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L; 1 L; 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341; Forbidden; Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L; Forbidden; 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 163 367; 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 500 mL; 5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Continued...

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
cyclohexane	Not Applicable
methylcyclohexane	Not Applicable
n-hexane	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
cyclohexane	Not Applicable
methylcyclohexane	Not Applicable
n-hexane	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cyclohexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

methylcyclohexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

toluene 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)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/03/2026
Initial Date	23/01/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	05/03/2026	Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

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

Continued...

- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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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end of SDS