

Resene Thinner No.4

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: 13/06/2022

Revision Date: 15/05/2026

Print Date: 15/05/2026

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	Resene Thinner No.4
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	11162
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd	
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	
Fax	+61 7 55126697	
Website	www.resene.com.au	
Email	advice@resene.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	131126	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9-d44755)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	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, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
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)

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H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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.
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.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	10-15	<u>isopropanol</u>
107-98-2	15-30	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
1330-20-7	20-60	<u>xylene</u>
108-94-1	1-10	<u>cyclohexanone</u>
123-86-4	5-20	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, sprays, vapours, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ Call a POISON CENTRE, doctor or first aider. ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

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 (CO₂) or dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>
HAZCHEM	<p>●3YE</p>

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	<p>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.</p>
Major Spills	<p>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.</p>

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. <p>The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.</p> <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact including inhalation.
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	▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<p>n-Butyl acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings <p>Isopropanol forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones, especially methyl ethyl ketone, will accelerate the rate of peroxidation.</p> <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.</p> <p>Cyclohexanone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ is incompatible with amines, oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, strong acids▶ reacts violently with nitric acid above 73 deg. <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. <p>Propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis· is incompatible with aliphatic amines, boranes, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, caustics, isocyanates

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm / 491 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	25 ppm / 100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	10 ppm / 40 mg/m3	80 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	50 ppm / 270 mg/m3	541 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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For cyclohexanone

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection and recognition)

Exposure at the TLV-TWA produces minimal irritation and this limit is significantly lower than the concentration reported to just induce demonstrable changes in the liver and kidneys of rabbits repeatedly exposed to the substance (190 ppm).

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 n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

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 xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
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. NOTE: ► The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. For esters: ► Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 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	Overalls
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). ► Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. ► The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. ► Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless clear liquid with characteristic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.873
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	126	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	22	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	873
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	Stable under normal condition of use and storage. 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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
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	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.</p> <p>The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated.</p> <p>Propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME) has low oral hazard.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans.</p> <p>Toxic amounts of for propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME) may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact ; this may result in drowsiness.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>For isopropanol (IPA):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.</p> <p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	<p>The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

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	<p>Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes.</p> <p>Long term cyclohexanone exposure may cause liver and kidney changes.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p>																		
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xylene	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (Human): 200ppm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h^[2]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 200ppm	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate		Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
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Legend:	<p>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</p>																		

Resene Thinner No.4	<p>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>
ISOPROPANOL	<p>For isopropanol (IPA):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.</p>
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	<p>NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.</p>

Resene Thinner No.4

XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats		
CYCLOHEXANONE	Cyclohexanone: Acute toxicity: Cyclohexanone exhibits low to slight acute toxicity by the oral and inhalation routes and is moderately toxic by the dermal route.		
Resene Thinner No.4 & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.		
Resene Thinner No.4 & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.		
Resene Thinner No.4 & N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.		
ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	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.		
ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE	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.		
XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
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.4	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	23300mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=1000mg/l	2
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
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
cyclohexanone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.7-85.6mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-7.93mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	481-578mg/L	4

Continued...

Resene Thinner No.4

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
n-butyl acetate				

EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	17-19mg/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*

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.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
For isopropanol (IPA):
log Kow : -0.16- 0.28
Half-life (hr) air : 33-84
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 130
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06
BOD 5: 1.19,60%
COD : 1.61-2.30,97%
ThOD : 2.4
BOD 20: >70% * [Akzo Nobel]

Environmental Fate
Based on calculated results from a lever 1 fugacity model,IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%).
For cyclohexanone:
Koc : 10
Half-life (hr) air : 24-100
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 74-100
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.20E-05
BOD 5 : 1.232,32%
COD : 100%
ThOD : 2.605
log BCF : 0.39
Bioaccumulation : not sig
Degradation Biological: sig
processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,oxid&hydrl&photl notsig

Environmental fate;
Cyclohexanone degrades rapidly by reaction with sunlight and is biodegradable in water.
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 Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.
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
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
cyclohexanone	LOW	LOW
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
cyclohexanone	LOW (Log KOC = 15.15)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 20.86)

Resene Thinner No.4


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>► Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</p> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <p>► DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</p> <p>► Recycle wherever possible.</p> <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</p>
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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) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	II				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>163 367</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>500 ml</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	163 367	Limited quantity	500 ml
Special provisions	163 367				
Limited quantity	500 ml				

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) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
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	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3 A72 A192</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>364</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>353</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>5 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y341</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>1 L</td></tr> </table>	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
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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)

14.1. UN number	1263						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
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IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	II						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E, S-E</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>163 367</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>500 mL</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	Special provisions	163 367	Limited Quantities	500 mL
EMS Number	F-E, S-E						
Special provisions	163 367						
Limited Quantities	500 mL						

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
isopropanol	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
cyclohexanone	Not Applicable
n-butyl acetate	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
cyclohexanone	Not Applicable
n-butyl acetate	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

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

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

cyclohexanone is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	
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	15/05/2026
Initial Date	13/06/2022

SDS Version Summary

Resene Thinner No.4

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	14/05/2026	Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

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
- ▶ 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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