

# Resene Thinner No. 3A

## Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 2.5

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: 16/09/2014

Revision Date: 20/03/2026

Print Date: 20/03/2026

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Thinner No. 3A
Synonyms	
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	6063
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#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street 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 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 9-813304)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, 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 CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B, 9.1C, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

## Resene Thinner No. 3A

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 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.
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.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

## 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.
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	24	<u>isopropanol</u>
1330-20-7	52	<u>xylene</u>
108-10-1	24	<u>methyl isobutyl ketone</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	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 without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
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<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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, dry agent e.g. carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or dry chemical powder.**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul> formaldehyde <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <b>WARNING:</b> Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

**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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	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**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <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>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides,</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges</li> </ul> Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ forms unstable and explosive peroxides on contact with air and/ or when in contact with hydrogen peroxide</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, aliphatic amines, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, reducing agents</li> </ul>

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► dissolves some plastics, resins and rubber

Xylenes:

- 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.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

Alcohols

- are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.

## 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)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm / 491 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	983 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
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)	methyl isobutyl ketone	Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	20 ppm / 82 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	307 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 75 ppm	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption

## 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.

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

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.

for methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK):

Unfatigued, odour recognition threshold (100% test panel) is 0.3 - 0.5 ppm.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<b>CARE:</b> 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. 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	Clear, colourless liquid with aromatic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.832
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	399-425
<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>	118	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	17	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.1	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.0	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	0.8-1.9	<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>	3.5	<b>VOC g/L</b>	832
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal condition of use and storage.
<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>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	<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>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</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>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur.</p> <p>Human overexposure to MIBK vapour may produce weakness, loss of appetite, headache, a burning sensation to the eyes, stomach-ache, nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<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>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms.</p> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>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>

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	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.																		
<b>Eye</b>	Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. At concentrations of 100-200 ppm MIBK, the vapour may irritate the eyes and respiratory tract 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. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.																		
<b>Chronic</b>	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed 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. 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.																		
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<b>methyl isobutyl ketone</b>	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;16000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Eye (Human): 200ppm/15M</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~8.2-16.4 mg/l4h<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Severe</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Human): 200ppm/15M	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~8.2-16.4 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Severe		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
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	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>																		
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</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>ISOPROPANOL</b>	For isopropanol (IPA): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.
<b>XYLENE</b>	Reproductive effector in rats  The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
<b>METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>Resene Thinner No. 3A &amp; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	For methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK): MIBK is primarily absorbed by the lungs in animals and humans; it can however be absorbed by the gastrointestinal system and through skin. In two cases involving individuals exposed to the vapour MIBK was found in the brain, liver, lung, vitreous fluid, kidney and blood. Experiments in guinea pigs show that MIBK is metabolised to 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone and 4-methyl-2-pentanol.
<b>ISOPROPANOL &amp; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
<b>ISOPROPANOL &amp; XYLENE &amp; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	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	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.			
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. 3A	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
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
methyl isobutyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	170mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	170mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	400mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>179mg/l	2
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				

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.  
For Aromatic Substances Series:  
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.  
for methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)  
log Kow : 1.19-1.31  
Koc : 19-106  
Half-life (hr) air : 15-17  
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 15-33  
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 9.40E-05  
BOD 5: 0.12-2.14,4.  
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 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 Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.  
**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)

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
methyl isobutyl ketone	HIGH (Half-life = 7001 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.9 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
methyl isobutyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 1.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
methyl isobutyl ketone	LOW (Log KOC = 10.91)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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

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 in ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (UN)

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)	<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; 163; 223; 367</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L; 500 ml</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	163; 367; 163; 223; 367	Limited quantity	5 L; 500 ml
Special provisions	163; 367; 163; 223; 367				
Limited quantity	5 L; 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)				
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></table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
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  
Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
isopropanol	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
methyl isobutyl ketone	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
methyl isobutyl ketone	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020

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

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - 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)

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)

methyl isobutyl ketone 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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers more than 5 L	50 L
3.1B	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

Certified Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

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

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

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (isopropanol; xylene; methyl isobutyl ketone)
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	20/03/2026
Initial Date	16/09/2014

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.5	19/03/2026	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental

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

**Resene Thinner No. 3A**

- ▶ 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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