

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue : 11 February 2025

Version : 9

## Section 1. Identification

Product code : F3325/5L

Product name : F3325 NORMAL THINNER

Other means of identification : 30006359

Product type : Liquid.

### Recommended use and restrictions

Use of the substance/  
mixture : Coating.


Uses advised against : Not applicable.

Supplier's details : PPG INDUSTRIES NEW ZEALAND LTD  
5 MONAHAN ROAD, MT WELLINGTON,  
AUCKLAND  
www.ppgnz.co.nz

Telephone: 0800 990 093; 09 573 1620

Emergency telephone  
number (with hours of  
operation) : New Zealand 0800 000 096 (24 hours) / Australia 1800 883 254 (24 hours)  
For international shipping emergencies: 1-412-391-1618

## Section 2. Hazards identification


HSNO Classification :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

Symbol :



### GHS label elements

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :  Flammable liquid and vapour.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### Response

: Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

#### Storage

: Not applicable.

#### Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Notice 2017.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

**Other means of identification** : 30006359

### CAS number/other identifiers

**Product code** : F3325/5L

| Hazardous ingredients                       | %        | CAS number |
|---|----------|------------|
| n-butyl acetate                             | 10 - <30 | 123-86-4   |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | 10 - <30 | 64742-95-6 |
| xylene                                      | 10 - <30 | 1330-20-7  |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                      | 10 - <30 | 95-63-6    |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate             | 1 - <10  | 108-65-6   |
| ethylbenzene                                | 1 - <10  | 100-41-4   |
| mesitylene                                  | 1 - <10  | 108-67-8   |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene                      | 1 - <10  | 526-73-8   |
| toluene                                     | <1       | 108-88-3   |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment or have an OEL and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Specific treatments** : Not available.
- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides

**Special precautions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved

## Section 7. Handling and storage

alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

| Ingredient name                 | Exposure limits  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| n-butyl acetate                 | <b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b><br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>WES-STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>WES-STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.  |
| xylene                          | <b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]</b> Ototoxicant.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .  |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene          | <b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [Trimethyl benzene]</b><br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .  |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)</b><br>Absorbed through skin.<br>TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.<br>TWA 8 hours: 274 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 548 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .  |
| ethylbenzene                    | <b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin, Ototoxicant.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.<br>WES-TWA 8 hours: 88 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>WES-STEL 15 minutes: 176 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

mesitylene

WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm.

**HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.**  
**Workplace exposure standards (WES)**  
**(New Zealand, 11/2023) [Trimethyl**  
**benzene]**

WES-TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.

WES-TWA 8 hours: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.**  
**Workplace exposure standards (WES)**  
**(New Zealand, 11/2023) [Trimethyl**  
**benzene]**

WES-TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.

WES-TWA 8 hours: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.**  
**Workplace exposure standards (WES)**  
**(New Zealand, 11/2023) Absorbed through**  
**skin , Ototoxicant.**

WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.

WES-TWA 8 hours: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.WES-STEL 15 minutes: 377 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

WES-STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.

1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

toluene

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Respiratory protection** : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Gloves** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
- May be used: Chloroprene, nitrile rubber  
Recommended: butyl rubber, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®
- Eye protection** : Chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Clear.
- Odour** : Hydrocarbon.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 126°C (258.8°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 26°C (78.8°F)
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.88

|  |  | Media      | Result      |
|--|--|------------|-------------|
|  |  | cold water | Not soluble |

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>21 cSt)



## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidising materials  
strong acids  
strong alkalis
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides
- Hazardous polymerisation** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation** : ☒ Harmful if inhaled.
- Ingestion** : ☒ No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : ☒ Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Acute toxicity



## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name                     | Result  | Dose / Exposure  |
|---|---|--|
| n-butyl acetate                             | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50<br>Rat - Oral - LD50   | >17600 mg/kg<br>10.768 g/kg                              |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rat - Oral - LD50 | 2000 ppm [4 hours]<br>>21.1 mg/l [4 hours]<br>8400 mg/kg |
| xylene                                      | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50<br>Rat - Oral - LD50   | 3.48 g/kg<br>4.3 g/kg                                    |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                      | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50<br>Rat - Oral - LD50   | 1.7 g/kg<br>5 g/kg                                       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate             | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rabbit - Dermal - LD50                              | 18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]<br>>5 g/kg             |
| ethylbenzene                                | Rat - Oral - LD50<br>Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rat - Oral - LD50              | 6190 mg/kg<br>30 mg/l [4 hours]<br>3.5 g/kg              |
| mesitylene                                  | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50<br>Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rat - Oral - LD50         | 17.8 g/kg<br>17.8 mg/l [4 hours]<br>5000 mg/kg           |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene                      | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour<br>Rat - Oral - LD50                                   | 24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]<br>11.4 g/kg           |
| toluene                                     | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50<br>Rat - Oral - LD50<br>Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour         | 8.39 g/kg<br>5580 mg/kg<br>49 g/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours] |

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result  |
|-------------------------|---|
| xylene                  | Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant<br>Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg<br>Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours |

### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Eyes** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Potential chronic health effects

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Chronic toxicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Specific target organ toxicity

|                        | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Xylene                 | Category 2 | -                 | -             |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Category 2 | -                 | -             |
| ethylbenzene           | Category 2 | -                 | -             |
| toluene                | Category 2 | -                 | -             |

### Aspiration hazard

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic  
ethylbenzene  
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Route                | ATE value     |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Oral                 | 2822.15 mg/kg |
| Dermal               | 7906.53 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapours) | 16.22 mg/l    |

### Other information :

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapour/ aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** : This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

## Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name                     | Result                       | Species                                   | Dose / Exposure     |
|---|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| n-butyl acetate                             | Acute - LC50                 | Fish                                      | 18 mg/l [96 hours]  |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Acute - LC50                 | Fish                                      | 8.2 mg/l [96 hours] |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate             | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water   | Fish - Trout - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | 134 mg/l [96 hours] |
| ethylbenzene                                | Acute - EC50 - Fresh water   | Daphnia                                   | 1.8 mg/l [48 hours] |
|   | Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water | Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>       | 1 mg/l              |

### Persistence/degradability

| Product/ingredient name         | Test               | Result                  | Dose / Inoculum |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | TEPA and OECD 301D | 83% [28 days] - Readily | -               |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | -                  | 83% [28 days] - Readily | -               |
| ethylbenzene                    | -                  | 79% [10 days] - Readily | -               |

| Product/ingredient name         | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| xylene                          | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| ethylbenzene                    | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| toluene                         | -                 | -          | Readily          |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name         | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF         | Potential |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | 2.3                | -           | Low       |
| xylene                          | 3.12               | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low       |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene          | 3.63               | 120.23      | Low       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2                | -           | Low       |
| ethylbenzene                    | 3.6                | 79.43       | Low       |
| mesitylene                      | 3.42               | 186.21      | Low       |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene          | 3.66               | 194.98      | Low       |
| toluene                         | 2.73               | 8.32        | Low       |

### Mobility in soil

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Soil/water partition coefficient** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.**

## Section 13. Disposal considerations






**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**Not suitable:** : Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures

## 14. Transport information

|                                    | NZ   | IMDG   | IATA   |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                   | UN1263   | UN1263   | UN1263   |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>     | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL   | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL   | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL   |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>  | 3<br>  | 3<br>  | 3<br> |
| <b>Packing group</b>               | III  | III  | III  |
| <b>Environmental hazards</b>       | Yes.   | Yes.   | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.                         |
| <b>Marine pollutant substances</b> | (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)  | (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)  | Not applicable.  |

### Additional information

## 14. Transport information

- NZ** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
- Hazchem code** : •3Y
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)** : All components are listed or exempted.

**HSNO Approval Number** : HSR002669 Flammable, Toxic [6.7]

**Emergency Management Regulations** : Level 1: Labelling required when 1L is present in a workplace.

Level 2: MSDS required when any amount is present in a workplace. At least 2 x 4.5 kg powder fire extinguishers required when 500L is present in a workplace.

Level 3: Emergency Response Plans and Secondary Containment required when 1000L is stored.

Flammable Signage required when 1000L is present in a workplace.

Toxic Signage required when 10000L is present in a workplace.

**Classes 1 to 5 Control Regulations** : Hazardous Atmosphere Zones required for quantities greater than: 100L (closed), 25L (decanting), 5L (open occasionally), 1L (open continuously). Hazardous Substances Location Certificate required for quantities greater than: 1500L (containers up to 5L), 500L (containers >5L), 250L (open containers).

**Approved Handler** : Not applicable.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

Date of issue : 11 February 2025

Date of previous issue : 1/17/2024

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Key to abbreviations : STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
WES = Work Exposure Standard

References : Not available.

Organisation that prepared the SDS : EHS

### Disclaimer

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