

# SOLVENT SUPPLIES LTD

33 Miro Street  
Otaki NZ

Website: [www.solventsupplies.co.nz](http://www.solventsupplies.co.nz)  
Email: [support@solventsupplies.co.nz](mailto:support@solventsupplies.co.nz)

## Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

**Product Name:** GP Thinner (Lacquer Thinner)  
**Other Names:** Not available  
**Proper Shipping Name:** PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base. Paint related material including paint thinning or reducing compound.  
**Recommended use:** Paint Thinner  
**Company Name:** Solvent Supplies Limited  
**Address:** 33 Miro Street, Otaki, New Zealand  
**Email:** [support@solventsupplies.co.nz](mailto:support@solventsupplies.co.nz)  
**Emergency Telephone:**  
**New Zealand:** 0800 737 363 Monday to Friday 8.00am – 4.30pm  
New Zealand Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766

## Section 2: Hazards Identification

**Hazard Identification:** HAZARDOUS according to NZ HSNO Regulations. Regulated under the NZS 5433 for land transportation.  
**GHS Classification [1]:** Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT-SE Category 2.  
**Legend:** 1. Classified Chemwatch 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 – Annex VI  
**Substance Classification:** 3.1B, 9.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.4A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 6.8B

### Pictograms:



Signal Word:

DANGER

### Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enter airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precaution Statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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#### Response Statements:

P301+P310	If swallowed immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor.
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#### Storage Statement:

P403+P235	Store in well ventilated place. Keep cool.
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#### Disposal Statement:

P501	Dispose of product to a landfill in accordance with any local regulations.
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### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

#### Substances

See section below for compositions of mixtures.

Name/Ingredients:	Weight %	CAS No:
Isopropanol	5-15	67-63-0
n-Butanol	1-5	71-36-3
Toluene	30-60	108-88-3
Acetone	3-6	67-64-1

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**NZ Poisons Centre: (0800 764 766) NZ Emergency Services: 111**

<b>Eyes:</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/recurs, seek medical attention.</li> <li>🚰 Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin:</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🚰 Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>✚ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<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>✚ If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>✚ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>✚ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>✚ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness: i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>✚ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as patient can comfortably drink.</li> <li>✚ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>✚ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>✚ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment:**

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, these include: gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ✚ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- ✚ It may be beneficial to instill 60ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- ✚ Oxygen and artificial respiration if needed.
- ✚ Electrolyte balance: It may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- ✚ To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ✚ Haemo-dialysis if coma is deep and persistent. {Gosselin, Smith Hodge: Clinical Toxicity of Commercial Products, Ed 5}.

**Basic Treatment:**

- ✚ Establish a patient airway with suction where necessary.
- ✚ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ✚ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ✚ Monitor and treat where necessary for shock.
- ✚ Monitor and treat where necessary for pulmonary oedema.
- ✚ Anticipate and treat where necessary for seizures.
- ✚ Do NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected, rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml of water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

- ✚ Give activated charcoal.

#### **Advanced Treatment:**

- ✚ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ✚ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask could be of use.
- ✚ Monitor and treat where necessary for arrhythmias.
- ✚ Start an IV DSW TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present, use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload can create complications.
- ✚ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ✚ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload can create complications.
- ✚ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ✚ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ✚ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### **Emergency Department:**

- ✚ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorous and magnesium may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analysis include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ✚ Positive end-expiry pressure (PEEP) assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ✚ Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- ✚ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ✚ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

#### **For C8 alcohols and above:**

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- ✚ Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C). The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportions is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- ✚ Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24hr which represents, on average, 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- ✚ Primary threat to life ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ✚ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction and obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ( $pO_2 < 50\text{mm Hg}$  or  $pCO_2 > 50\text{mm Hg}$ ) should be intubated.
- ✚ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be

established in symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

- ✚ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ✚ Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines. Inhaled cardio-selective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent and Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ✚ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

### Biological Exposure Index – BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standards (ES or TLV):

Determinant:	Index:	Sampling Time:	Comments:
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of work week	

NS: Non-specific determinant, also observed after exposure to other material.

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

#### Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

##### Extinguishing media:

- ✚ Alcohol stable foam.

##### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:

<b>Fire Incompatibility:</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing agents, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
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##### Advice for Fire-Fighters:

<b>Fire-Fighting:</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of the hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard:</b>	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

#### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

##### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

##### Minor spills:

- ✚ Remove all ignition sources.

##### Major spills:

- ✚ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 if the MSDS.

Section 7:	Handling and Storage
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**Precautions for safe handling:**

<b>Safe Handling:</b>	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
<b>Other Information:</b>	Store in original containers in an approved flame-proof area.

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

<b>Suitable Container:</b>	Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
<b>Storage Incompatibility:</b>	<p><b>n-Butyl acetate:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol.</li> <li>✚ Reacts violently with strong oxidizers and potassium tert-butoxide.</li> <li>✚ Is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates.</li> <li>✚ Dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen: the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-Butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation).</li> <li>✚ Reacts violently with strong oxidizers, powdered aluminum (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminum bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminum triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/incandescence), triisobutyl aluminum.</li> <li>✚ Reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas.</li> <li>✚ Reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminum isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene discocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hydrochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetroxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, trinitromethane.</li> <li>✚ Attacks some plastics, rubbers and coatings.</li> <li>✚ Reacts with metallic aluminum at high temperature.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚠ May generate electrostatic charges.</li> </ul> <p>Toluene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚠ Reacts violently with strong oxidizers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/sulfuric mixture, 1-3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetroxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, Sulphur dichloride, uranium fluoride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate.</li> <li>⚠ Forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidizers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane.</li> <li>⚠ Is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide.</li> <li>⚠ Attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.</li> <li>⚠ May generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation.</li> </ul>
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**Package Material Incompatibilities:**

Not available.

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 Exposures Standards (WES)	Isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /400 ppm	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /500 ppm	Not available	Not available
New Zealand Workplace Exposures Standards (WES)	n-Butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not available	Not available	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /50 ppm	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposures Standards (WES)	n-Butanol	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	445 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /150 ppm	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /300 ppm	Not available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.


New Zealand Workplace Exposures Standards (WES)	Toluene	Toluene	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not available	Not available	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposures Standards (WES)	Acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

### Emergency Limits:

Ingredient:	Material Name:	TEEL-1:	TEEL2:	TEEL3:
Isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm
n-Butanol	n-Butyl alcohol, n-(n-Butanol)	20 ppm	50 ppm	8000 ppm
n-Butanol	Butanol 2, (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	Not available	Not available	Not available
Toluene	Toluene	Not available	Not available	Not available
Acetone	Acetone	Not available	Not available	Not available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 (LEL) ppm
n-Butanol	8,000 ppm/3,000 ppm	1,400 (LEL) ppm/3,000 (Unch) ppm
Toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
Acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 (LEL) ppm

### Exposure Controls

<b>Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Personal Protection</b>	
<b>Eye and Face Protection</b>	Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin Protection</b>	See Hand Protection below.
<b>Hands/Feet Protection</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves e.g. PVC.
<b>Body Protection</b>	See Other Protection below.
<b>Other Protection</b>	Overalls.
<b>Thermal Hazards</b>	Not available.

### Respiratory Protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity.



Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standard” (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and class of filter; the nature of protection with type of filter.

Required Protection Factor	Minimum	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
Up to 10xES		Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2^
Up to 20xES		-	AX-3	-
20+xES		-	Air-line**	-

\*Continuous-flow

\*\*Continuous-flow or pressure demand

^Full-face

A (All classes) =Organic vapours, B AUS or B=Acid gases, B2=Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3=Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E=Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), G=Agricultural chemicals, K=Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg=Mercury, NO=Oxides of nitrogen, MB= Methyl bromide, AX=Low boiling point organic compound (below 65°C).

<b>Section 9:</b>	<b>Physical and Chemical Properties</b>
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<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear, colourless liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Not available
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	Not available
<b>pH:</b>	Not available
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range (°C):</b>	101
<b>Flash point (°C):</b>	5
<b>Evaporation rate (nBuAc =1):</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability:</b>	Highly flammable
<b>Upper flammability limits in air (%):</b>	Not available
<b>Lower flammability limits in air (%):</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure (kPa):</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Immiscible
<b>Vapour Density (air=1):</b>	Not available
<b>Relative Density (water=1)</b>	0.828
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition temperature (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity (cSt):</b>	Not available
<b>Molecular Weight (g/mol):</b>	Not available
<b>Taste:</b>	Not available
<b>Explosive Properties:</b>	Not available
<b>Oxidizing Properties:</b>	Not available
<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m):</b>	Not available

<b>Volatile Component (%Vol):</b>	100
<b>Gas Group:</b>	Not available
<b>pH as a solution:</b>	Not available
<b>VOC g/L:</b>	828

Section 10:	Stability and Activity
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<b>Reactivity:</b>	See Section 7.
<b>Chemical stability:</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<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
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<b>Inhaled:</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; May result serious consequences.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after some delay.
<b>Eye:</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic:</b>	Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the fetus at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Toxicity:</b>	<b>Irritation:</b>
<b>GP Thinners</b>	Not available	Not available
<b>Isopropanol</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg (1)	Eye (rabbit): 10mg – moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4h (2)	Eye (rabbit): 100mg – severe
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg (2)	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr - moderate
<b>n-Butanol</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >81000 mg/kg (1)	Eye (human): 50 ppm-irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8h (2)	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg – severe
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8h (2)	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h – severe
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3474.9 mg/kg (1)	Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h – moderate
<b>Toluene</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg (2)	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h – severe
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1hd (2)	Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4h (2)	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30 sec – mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg (2)	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg - moderate
<b>Acetone</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg (2)	Eye (human): 500 ppm – irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8hr (2)	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr – moderate

	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE (2)	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg – severe
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr – mild
		Skin (rabbit): 395 mg (open) – mild
<b>Legend</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Acute toxicity 2* Value obtained from manufacturer's MSDS unless otherwise specified data extraction from RTECS – Register of Toxic Effect of Chemical Substances	

<b>Isopropanol:</b>	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin.
<b>n-Butanol:</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or years after exposure to the material ceases.
<b>GP Thinners, Toluene &amp; Acetone:</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Acute toxicity:</b>	∅	<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	∅
<b>Skin irritation/corrosion:</b>	✓	<b>Re-productivity:</b>	✓
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation:</b>	✓	<b>STOT-Single Exposure:</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization:</b>	∅	<b>STOT-Repeated Exposure:</b>	∅
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	∅	<b>Aspiration:</b>	✓

Legend: ✓ - Data required to make classification available x- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification ∅ Data not available to make classification

#### CMR Status

<b>Reprotoxin:</b>	<b>n-Butanol</b>	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction.	
	<b>Toluene</b>	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction.	
<b>Skin:</b>	<b>n-Butanol</b>	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) – Skin.	Skin absorption.
	<b>Toluene</b>	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) – Skin.	Skin absorption.

#### Section 12: Hazard Identification

##### Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

##### Persistence and degradability:

<b>Ingredient:</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil:</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
Isopropanol	LOW (Half-life=14 days)	LOW (Half-life=3 days)
n-Butanol	LOW (Half-life=54 days)	LOW (Half-life=26.75 days)
Toluene	LOW (Half-life=28 days)	LOW (Half-life=4.33 days)
Acetone	LOW (Half-life=14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life=116.25 days)

##### Bio-Accumulative Potential:

Ingredient:	Bio-Accumulation:
Isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW=0.05)
n-Butanol	LOW (BCF=64)
Toluene	LOW (BCF=90)
Acetone	LOW (BCF=69)

#### Mobility in Soil:

Ingredient:	Mobility:
Isopropanol	HIGH (KOC=1.06)
n-Butanol	MEDIUM (KOC=2.443)
Toluene	LOW (KOC=268)
Acetone	HIGH (KOC=1.981)

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

#### Water Treatment Methods

#### Product/Packaging Disposal:

Legislation addressing to waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

### Section 14: Transport Information



**Marine Pollutant:** No  
**HAZCHEM:** 3YE

#### Land Transport (UN):

<b>UN Number:</b>	1263
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name:</b>	PAINT (Including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base. Paint related material, including paint thinning or reducing compound.
<b>Environmental Hazard:</b>	No relevant data.
<b>Transport Hazard Class/Classes:</b>	Class 3 <b>Sub Risk:</b> Not Applicable
<b>Special Precautions for User:</b>	<b>Special Provisions:</b> 163:367 <b>Limited Quantity:</b> 5L

#### Air Transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR):

<b>UN Number:</b>	1263
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name:</b>	PAINT (Including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base. Paint related material, including paint thinning or reducing compound.
<b>Environmental Hazard:</b>	No relevant data.
<b>Transport Hazard Class/Classes:</b>	<b>ICAO/IATA Class:</b> 3 <b>ICAO/IATA Sub Risk:</b> Not applicable <b>ERG Code:</b> 3L
<b>Special Precautions for User:</b>	<b>Special Provisions:</b> A3 A72 A192 <b>Cargo Only Packing Instructions:</b> 364 <b>Cargo Only Maximum Qty/Pack:</b> 60 L <b>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:</b> 353 <b>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack:</b> 5 L <b>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:</b> Y341 <b>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty/Pack:</b> 1 L

**See transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee)**

<b>UN Number:</b>	1263
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name:</b>	PAINT (Including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base. Paint related material, including paint thinning or reducing compound.
<b>Environmental Hazard:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Transport Hazard Class/Classes:</b>	<b>IMDG Class:</b> 3 <b>IMDG Sub Risk:</b> Not Applicable
<b>Special Precautions for User:</b>	<b>EMS Number:</b> F-E, S-E <b>Special Provisions:</b> 163 <b>Limited Quantities:</b> 5L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) – List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk.	n-Butanol	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) – List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk.	Toluene	Y

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance/mixture**  
**This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.**

<b>HSR Number:</b>	HSR002650
<b>Group Standard:</b>	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006.

**Isopropanol (67-63-0) is found on the** New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC),

<b>following regulatory lists:</b>	International Agents for Research on Cancer(IARC), Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES), New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.
<b>n-Butanol (71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES), New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.
<b>Toluene (108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), International Agents for Research on Cancer(IARC), Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES), New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.
<b>Acetone (67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES), New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.

#### Location test certificates:

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity is greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

<b>Hazard class:</b>	<b>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers:</b>	<b>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers:</b>
3.1B	100L in containers greater than 5L. 250L in containers up to and including 5L.	50L 50L

#### Approved handler:

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

<b>Class of substance:</b>	<b>Quantities:</b>
3.1B	250L (When in containers greater than 5L). 500L (When in containers up to and including 5L).

#### Section 16: Other Information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: [www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

**Date of Preparation:** April 2024

**Abbreviations:**

NOHSC:	National Occupational Health & Safety Commission
TWA:	Time Weighted Average
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
CAS Number:	Chemical Abstract Service registry number, Threshold limit value
Marine Pollutant:	Marine Pollutant

**Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.**

**Disclaimer:**

*Before using any product, read its label carefully to ensure that you understand its contents. The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief of the date compiled. However no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use hereof. Solvent Supplies Limited assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendors, users or third parties caused by the material. Such users or vendor assume all risks associated with the use of the material. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of the information for their own particular use. The users must determine whether the use of the information and data is in accordance with local laws and regulations.*