

# RESENE THINNER No. 17

## Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **20/11/2018**  
Print Date: **20/11/2018**  
L.GHS.NZLEN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE THINNER No. 17
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10324
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street 5011 Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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	6.1E (dermal), 6.4A, 3.1D, 6.1E (oral)

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

### Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
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Continued...

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111109-77-4	30-50	<u>dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether</u>
34590-94-8	10-20	<u>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
108-65-6	10-20	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u>

**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 if pain persists or recurs.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <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>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

**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>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> </ul> Contain spill with inert non-combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Moderate hazard. Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Contain spill with inert non-combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.

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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reacts with strong oxidisers</li> </ul>

## 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)	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	100 ppm / 606 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	909 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	150 ppm	1700 ppm	9900 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropyl-1-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available

#### MATERIAL DATA

for dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

The TLV-TWA and STEL recommendations were thought to be sufficiently low to prevent objectionable irritation and provide a considerable safety factor against CNS impairment.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

### 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below

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<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> </ul> For esters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</li> </ul> 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.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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 varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, 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 compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear colourless liquid with characteristic odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.9
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</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>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>61	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	1000

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<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>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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>The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul>
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Repeated exposure to higher concentrations of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) (1000 ppm and above) causes mild liver and kidney damage in animals.</p> <p>Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes.</p>

<b>RESENE THINNER No. 17</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	<p>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></p> <p>Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></p>	Not Available
<b>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
<b>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5155 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	




**Legend:**

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

<b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER</b>	In vitro mutagenicity studies were negative; animal mutagenicity studies were negative * Dow MSDS
<b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER</b>	A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. *Shin-Etsu SDS
<b>RESENE THINNER No. 17 &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER</b>	<p>for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):</p> <p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p>
<b>RESENE THINNER No. 17 &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER</b>	A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.
<b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	⊘	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘

Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard 

Legend:  - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 - Data available to make classification  
 - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

RESENE THINNER No. 17	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	441.198mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2324.791mg/L	3

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-930mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-930mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6-999mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-600mg/L	2

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=408mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.337mg/L	3
	NOEC	336	Fish	47.5mg/L	2

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

for propylene glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:**

Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

For glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:**

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.3534)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> </ul> <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</p> <p>Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.</p>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### 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.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO Not Applicable
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

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
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Combustible) Group Standard 2017

### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER(111109-77-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER(34590-94-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### 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

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y

Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether)
Japan - ENCS	N (dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	20/11/2018
<b>Initial Date</b>	20/11/2018

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	111109-77-4, 89399-28-0
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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