

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.2

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

Issue Date: 26/06/2024

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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	Resene Graffiti Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8812
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier 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	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188


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 [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4, Hazardous to Soil Organisms, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
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	3.1D, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.2C, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)

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H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
H423	Hazardous to soil organisms.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

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 outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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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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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
124-68-5	1-5	<u>monoisobutanolamine</u>
100-51-6	10-30	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>
111-76-2	30-60	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
56-81-5	10-30	<u>glycerol</u>
577-11-7	0.1-1	<u>sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate</u>
67-63-0	0.1-1	<u>isopropanol</u>
Legend:	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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay in event of irritation.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritating.

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Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	<div><div>▸ Immediately give a glass of water.</div><div>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</div></div>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam, dry agent.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<div><div>▸ Combustible.</div><div>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</div><div>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</div></div>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	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. Slippery when spilt.
Major Spills	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. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<div><div>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides.</div><div><div>▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</div><div>▸ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</div></div></div>
Other information	▸ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<div><div>▸ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</div><div>▸ Metal can or drum</div><div>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</div></div>
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Storage incompatibility	Benzyl alcohol: <ul style="list-style-type: none">is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanatesreacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperaturescorrodes aluminium at high temperaturesis incompatible with aluminum, iron, steelattacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene
	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">May form unstable peroxides in storageis incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, strong acids.
	Glycerol: <ul style="list-style-type: none">reacts violently with strong oxidisersis able to polymerise above 145 CStorage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxidesAvoid reaction with oxidising 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)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
monoisobutanolamine	17 mg/m3	190 mg/m3	570 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
glycerol	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	5.7 mg/m3	63 mg/m3	380 mg/m3
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
monoisobutanolamine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.
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MATERIAL DATA

Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware.

Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.

IFRA Restricted 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.

For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.


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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	For potent pharmacological agents:
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	Solutions Handling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile).
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Not required for properly ventilated areas. Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standards" respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear to hazy liquid with characteristic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9-1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	180-190	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	70-75	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	556

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect respiration (paralysis of the respiratory center, respiratory depression, gasping respirations), cardiovascular system (hypotension)</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.</p> <p>Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.</p> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</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>The material may produce moderate skin irritation.</p>
Eye	<p>When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p>
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p>Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.</p>

Resene Graffiti Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2150 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open-mild
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE * [Union Carbide]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]

glycerol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg ^[2]	

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: >1320 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h-moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

isopropanol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE

For tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (TRIS AMINO; CAS 77-88-1) and its surrogates 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (AMPD; CAS 115-69-5) and monoisobutanolamine (AMP; CAS 124-68-5)
TRIS AMINO and the surrogate chemicals have displayed little if any toxicity to humans during their long history of use as human drugs and/or in personal care products and cosmetics.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic dermal and oral toxicity.
At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin.
The potential for eye irritation is minimal.
With the exception of benzyl alcohol and to a lesser extent phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, human sensitization studies, diagnostic patch tests and human induction studies, indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential.
A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption.
For benzyl alkyl alcohols:
Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to undergo phase II metabolic activation.
For benzoates:
Acute toxicity: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. **
ASCC (NZ) SDS

GLYCEROL

For glycerol:
Acute toxicity: Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw.

SODIUM DIOCTYL
SULFOSUCCINATE

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.
for dialkyl sodium sulfosuccinates:
The existing data on diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate are thought to be sufficient to support the safety of the entire family of sulfosuccinate diesters of similar alkyl chain length, which are symmetrically substituted, and have similar functions in cosmetic formulations.
for alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates
Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl chain lengths.

ISOPROPANOL

For isopropanol (IPA):
Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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BENZYL ALCOHOL

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis.
Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein.
CYP1A2 is a member of the cytochrome P450 super family, is one of the best characterized.
Inhibition of NF-kB in vivo can be detrimental.

Resene Graffiti Cleaner &
ETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOBUTYL ETHER

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):
Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.
EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes

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	(which are transient metabolites). Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.		
BENZYL ALCOHOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE & ISOPROPANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
GLYCEROL & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.		
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 Graffiti Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>103mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	193mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>103mg/l	2
benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1700mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/L	2
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.9	7
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.059mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	38.1-40.8mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	12.5mg/l	1

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isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
Legend: <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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</i>					

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
For Ethelene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers and their Acetates:
log BCF: 0.463 to 0.732;
LC50 : 94 to > 5000 mg/L.
For glycerol
log Kow : -2.66- -2.47
BOD 5: 0.617-0.87,31-51%
COD : 1.16,82-95%
ThOD : 1.217-1.56
Completely biodegradable.
For Glycol Ethers:
Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.
For benzyl alcohol:
log Kow : 1.1
Koc : <5
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.91E-07
BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%
COD : 96%
ThOD : 2.519
BCF : 4
Bioaccumulation : not significant
Anaerobic effects : significant degradation
Effects on algae and plankton: inhibits degradation of glucose
Degradation Biological: significant
processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem
Ecotoxicity
Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l
Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 10 ppm, bluegill sunfish 15 ppm; tidewater silverside fish 15 ppm
Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
monoisobutanolamine	LOW	LOW
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
glycerol	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
monoisobutanolamine	LOW (BCF = 330)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	LOW (BCF = 3.78)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
monoisobutanolamine	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.196)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 15.66)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
glycerol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<div><div>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</div><div>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</div><div>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</div><div>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</div></div>
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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 no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	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

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
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available

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 2020

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

monoisobutanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

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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)

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

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 Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 4 Quantity Limits for Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 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)

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
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

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
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSDL	No (monoisobutanolamine; benzyl alcohol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; glycerol; sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; isopropanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes

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National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
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	26/06/2024
Initial Date	26/06/2024

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	26/06/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental

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.
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

- ▶ 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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