

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: 2.5
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 26/06/2024
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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 (Australia) Ltd	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	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

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

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 HCIS; 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.

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Resene Graffiti Cleaner

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritating.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) aldehydes acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
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Resene Graffiti Cleaner

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May form unstable peroxides in storage ▶ is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, strong acids. <p>Glycerol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ is able to polymerise above 145 C ▶ Storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides ▶ Avoid 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
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm / 96.9 mg/m ³	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³	1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
monoisobutanolamine	17 mg/m ³	190 mg/m ³	570 mg/m ³
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
glycerol	45 mg/m ³	180 mg/m ³	1,100 mg/m ³
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	5.7 mg/m ³	63 mg/m ³	380 mg/m ³
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/m ³
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

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.

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.

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>For potent pharmacological agents:</p> <p>Solutions Handling:</p> <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. <p>Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:</p> <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	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <p>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.</p> <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

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

Incompatible materials	See section 7
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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect respiration (paralysis of the respiratory center, respiratory depression, gasping respirations), cardiovascular system (hypotension). 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. Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of dizziness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. 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. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. 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. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. 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. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis. 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
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
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]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

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.
Resene Graffiti Cleaner & 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 (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.

Resene Graffiti Cleaner

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
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

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Resene Graffiti Cleaner

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: 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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****monoisobutanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

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Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	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
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
1.5	26/06/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification

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

Continued...

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