Resene Auto VU

Resene Automotive & Light Industrial Ltd

Version No: **2.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: **22/09/2020**
Revision Date: **31/07/2025**
Print Date: **31/07/2025**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Auto VU
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8120

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Automotive & Light Industrial Ltd**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae 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 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**0800 764766**	**+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 9-c50421)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**0800 737636**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

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, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
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 (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 9.1D

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

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P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

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, EPA consolidation 30 September 2022 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-41-7	<0.5	ammonia anhydrous liquefied
64-17-5.	10-15	ethanol, denatured
67-56-1	<0.5	methanol
111-76-2	1-10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
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	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

Continued...

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	**WARNING:** In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. ‣ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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	Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Contain spill with sawdust or sand 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

Safe handling	‣ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid oxidising agents, acids.

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)	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia, Anhydrous	20 ppm / 14 mg/m3	28 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethanol, denatured	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	200 ppm / 380 mg/m3	1520 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methanol	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200 ppm / 262 mg/m3	328 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	10 ppm / 49 mg/m3	98 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	300 ppm	Not Available
ethanol, denatured	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	6,000 ppm	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For ethanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)
Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

Continued...

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
For methanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.
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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. 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.
Body protection	Overalls
Other protection	Not usually required. Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standards” respiratory protection is required. Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Bluish liquid with characteristic odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.95
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)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	80	**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	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	223
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Continued...

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, incoordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction.
Ingestion	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. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). 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 Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) penetrates the skin easily and toxic effects via this route may be more likely than by inhalation.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents. 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. Ingestion may result in intoxication, drunkenness. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

ammonia anhydrous liquefied

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50; 4.55 ppm4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

ethanol, denatured

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50pph/1H - Mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 70%/2D
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Continued...

methanol	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Moderate
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	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***

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
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 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.
ETHANOL, DENATURED & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
ETHANOL, DENATURED & METHANOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

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Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ammonia anhydrous liquefied

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>92.578mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.083mg/l	2

ethanol, denatured

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

Continued...

	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

methanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	290mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.11-20.623mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.007mg/L	4

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2
EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2

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***

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
For Ethanol:
log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;
Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%
COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;
ThOD : 2.1.
For Ethelene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers and their Acetates:
log BCF: 0.463 to 0.732;
LC50 : 94 to > 5000 mg/L.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
ethanol, denatured	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
methanol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
ethanol, denatured	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
ethanol, denatured	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
methanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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.

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.

Continued...

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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Not Available
ethanol, denatured	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Not Available
ethanol, denatured	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	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
HSR002525	Cleaning Products 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.

ammonia anhydrous liquefied 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethanol, denatured 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

methanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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)

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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Continued...

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
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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	31/07/2025
Initial Date	22/09/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	31/07/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor)

Other information

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
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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

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- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS