# RESENE AUTO VU
## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **22/09/2020**
Print Date: **23/09/2020**
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 supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL** |
| **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** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | **0800 764766** | **+61 2 9186 1132** |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | **0800 737636** | **+64 800 700 112** |

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

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Classification [1]** | Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3 |
| ***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, 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.8B, 9.1D |

### Label elements

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

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H227** | Combustible liquid. |
| **H402** | Harmful to aquatic life. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H361** | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| **H303** | May be harmful if swallowed. |
| **H316** | Causes mild skin irritation. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|---|---|
| **P201** | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| **P210** | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

**Page 1 continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P308+P313** | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| **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. |
| **P332+P313** | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P337+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

**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. |

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay in event of irritation.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs:<br>▸ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.<br>▸ Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Wash skin and hair with running water.<br>▸ Contact doctor 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 do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▸ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▸ Seek medical advice. |

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

Treat symptomatically

## 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 |

**Advice for firefighters**

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>▸ Combustible.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>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** | 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. |
| **Major Spills** | Moderate hazard.<br>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. |

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.<br>▸ **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** | ▸ 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 | 25 ppm / 17 mg/m3 | 24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | ethanol, denatured | Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) | 1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | methanol | Methyl alcohol (Methanol) | 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) | 25 ppm / 121 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | skin-Skin absorption |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ammonia anhydrous liquefied | Ammonia | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethanol, denatured | Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol) | Not Available | Not Available | 15000* ppm |
| methanol | Methanol; (Methyl alcohol) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB) | 60 ppm | 120 ppm | 700 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|

**Continued...**

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| ammonia anhydrous liquefied | 300 ppm | Not Available |
| ethanol, denatured | 3,300 ppm | 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.
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. |
| **Personal protection** |  |
| **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.<br>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 |
| **Respiratory 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 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** | 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 |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.<br>The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, incoordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis.<br>Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br><br>Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.<br>Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal. |
| **Skin Contact** | Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. |
| **Eye** | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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.<br>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. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.<br>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.<br>Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. |

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| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available |

**ammonia anhydrous liquefied**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| =.011 mg/kg[2] | Not Available |
| | |

**ethanol, denatured**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| 1.40 mg/kg[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| 1400 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | |
| | |

**methanol**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| =11000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| =420 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate |
| =7000 mg/kg[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| =7500 mg/kg[2] | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate |
| =7500 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | |

**ethylene glycol monobutyl ether**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| 90-1800 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.21 mg/l**[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Oral (guinea pig) LD50: =1200 mg/kg[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: =1000-1600 mg/kg[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: =1230 mg/kg[2] | 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.<br><br>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. |
| **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<br>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):<br>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.<br>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites).<br>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.<br>For ethylene glycol:<br>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. |
| **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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 AUTO VU**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.068mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 96 | Crustacea | 0.79mg/L | 2 |

**ethanol, denatured**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 11-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.22-mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 168 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1-296mg/L | 2 |

**methanol**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 11-850mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.22-mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 4-380mg/L | 2 |

**ethylene glycol monobutyl ether**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1-250mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |

**Continued...**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NOEC | 24 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |

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

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.
For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:
Members of this category include ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE)
**Environmental fate:**
The ethers, like other simple glycol ethers possess no functional groups that are readily subject to hydrolysis in the presence of waters.
**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 = 0.229) |
| 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 (KOC = 14.3) |
| ethanol, denatured | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| methanol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.<br>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.<br>Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment. |

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## 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**

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

Not Applicable

**Continued...**

## 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 2017 |

**ammonia anhydrous liquefied is found on the following regulatory lists**

| | |
|---|---|
| New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data | |

**ethanol, denatured is found on the following regulatory lists**

| | |
|---|---|
| New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data | |

**methanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List | New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data |
| New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | 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 | New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data |
| New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) |
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) |

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

| Hazard Class | Quantity (Closed Containers) | Quantity (Open Containers) |
|---|---|---|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|---|---|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | *Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)* |

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 22/09/2020 |
| **Initial Date** | 22/09/2020 |

### 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。

**Continued...**

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
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

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**end of SDS**