

# RESENE C- POWER

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 13/05/2020

Print Date: 13/05/2020

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE C- POWER
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8122
--------------------------	------

#### 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	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636	+61 2 9186 1132

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

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Terrestrial Hazard Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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, 8.3A, 6.5B (contact), 9.1A, 9.2D

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	---

SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
-------------	--------

#### Hazard statement(s)

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H423	Harmful to the soil environment
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

## RESENE C- POWER

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
------	-----------------------------------

## 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
111-76-2	10-20	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
68647-72-3	10-20	<u>orange oil</u>
68131-39-5	1-10	<u>alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated</u>
68603-42-9	1-10	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>
68584-22-5	1-10	<u>(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid</u>

## 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"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay in event of irritation.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

## RESENE C- POWER

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	▶ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Remove all ignition sources. 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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations. If the product contaminates waterways, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	As supplied by manufacturer.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

Continued...

## RESENE C- POWER

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available		
orange oil	Not Available	Not Available		
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available		
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available		
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Available	Not Available		

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
orange oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
coconut diethanolamide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

## 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

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, are commercially available.

for d-Limonene:

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL-TWA\*)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level\* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

d-Limonene is not acutely toxic.

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.

for diethanolamine:

Odour Threshold: 2.6 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of eye damage and skin irritation.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. <b>Care:</b> Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion.  Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Chemical goggles.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <b>NOTE:</b> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
<b>Body protection</b>	Overalls
<b>Other protection</b>	No special measures required.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear solution		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.96
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available

## RESENE C- POWER

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	85	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)	85
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	304

## 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

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Taken internally the essential oils exert a mild irritant effect on the mucous membranes of the mouth and digestive tract which induces a feeling of warmth and increases salivation.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. 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.

RESENE C- POWER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
orange oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

## RESENE C- POWER

	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: slight
coconut diethanolamide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 87.899592 mg/l/h* <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 530-1060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 530-1060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>RESENE C- POWER</b>	Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes.
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>	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: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.
<b>ORANGE OIL</b>	The essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates) derived from citrus fruits are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for their intended use in foods for human consumption. Botanicals such as citrus are comprised of hundreds of constituents, some of which have the potential to cause toxic effects; for example, bergapten (aka 5-methoxysporalen or 5-MOP) is a naturally occurring furanocoumarin (psoralen) in bergamot oil that causes phototoxicity. For monoterpenes: The chemical category designated terpenoid hydrocarbons includes three simple C10 isomeric monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons ( <i>d</i> -limonene, <i>d</i> -limonene, and terpinolene) two simple C10 acyclic terpene hydrocarbons ( <i>beta</i> -myrcene and dihydromyrcene) and mixtures composed primarily of <i>d</i> -limonene, <i>d</i> -limonene (dipentene), terpinolene, myrcene, and <i>alpha</i> and <i>beta</i> -pinene Monoterpene hydrocarbons are mainly released by coniferous woodland such as pine trees, cedars, redwood and firs.
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED</b>	Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC  In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): <b>Skin absorption:</b> Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm <sup>2</sup> /hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. for Tergitol 25-L-9: Neodol 25-9 Neodol 25-7 *Shell Canada ** Huntsman (for Teric 12A9)
<b>COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	*Ethoquad C/12 SDS In a study of dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (coconut diethanolamide) increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males.  Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. for diethanolamine (DEA): In animal studies, DEA has low acute toxicity via the oral and dermal routes with moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.
<b>(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
<b>RESENE C- POWER &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE &amp; (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
<b>RESENE C- POWER &amp; ORANGE OIL</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. <i>d</i> -Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion.
<b>RESENE C- POWER &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides (including several high molecular weight alkyl amino acid amides) The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity.
<b>RESENE C- POWER &amp; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>	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.

## RESENE C- POWER

	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.
<b>RESENE C- POWER &amp; (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID</b>	Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000).
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER &amp; ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER &amp; (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
<b>ORANGE OIL &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE &amp; (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 C- POWER	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-700mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.1-800mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-840mg/L	2
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2

orange oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.45mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	7.5mg/L	2

alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.59mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.13mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.056mg/L	2

coconut diethanolamide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.52mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.25mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=2.2mg/L	1
	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.07mg/L	1

(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.67mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.5mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2

Continued...

## RESENE C- POWER

	NOEC	720	Crustacea	0.046mg/L	2
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

Very 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.

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 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) (and their salts):

**Environmental fate:**

LABS are generally highly water soluble (miscible) and have a relatively low Kow.

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.

Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product

Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2-EHMA)), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6), CAS RN: 57583-34-3) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered as a single category of compounds for the purpose of an environmental assessment.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments.

For glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:**

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

For limonenes

**Atmospheric fate:** Due to the high volatility of limonene the atmosphere is expected to be the major environmental sink for this chemical where it is expected to undergo gas-phase reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals, ozone and nitrate radicals.

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

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

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**

	
--	---



## RESENE C- POWER

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Z

## Land transport (UN)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity : 5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. *
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 9L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A97 A158 A197 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 9 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A , S-F Special provisions : 274 335 969 Limited Quantities : 5 L

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002525	Cleaning Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2017

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

## RESENE C- POWER

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 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)

**ORANGE OIL 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)

**ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED 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)

**COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
 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)

**(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID 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)

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

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

**Certified Handler**

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

Class of substance	Quantities
9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3A, and 9.4A	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/05/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	03/05/2016

**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  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value

---

**RESENE C- POWER**

---

LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.