

# RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 2.3.7.10  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 01/09/2021  
Print Date: 01/09/2021  
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE SPRAY KLEEN
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10878
--------------------------	-------

#### 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	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
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 preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard 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	6.3A, 8.3A, 9.1C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	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

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	1-10	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
1310-73-2	0.1-1	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
6834-92-0	1-3	<u>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</u>
61791-31-9	0.1-1	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>
1300-72-7	1-3	<u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u>
84133-50-6	1-5	<u>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled person.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## 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

<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>	May emit poisonous fumes.

Continued...

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

## 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. 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	

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied.
Storage incompatibility	None known

## 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	3.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	42 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
coconut diethanolamide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium xylenesulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	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

Continued...

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

for sodium hydroxide:


The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul> No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> </ul> No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	

## Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear turquoise solution		
<b>Physical state</b>	article	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.03
<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>	10-11	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>95
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	74

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

## Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material may produce irritation of the respiratory system.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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 may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

RESENE SPRAY KLEEN	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.21 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral(Guinea) LD50; 1414 mg/kg <sup>[1]</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>
sodium hydroxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 325 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.06 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
coconut diethanolamide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 44 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
sodium xylenesulfonate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >10 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

## 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

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>	<p>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</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). 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. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.</p>
<b>COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	<p>*Ethoquad C/12 SDS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. 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. 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.</p> <p><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.</p>
<b>SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE</b>	<p>Toxicological data are available and well documented for representative toluenesulfonates, xylenesulfonates and cumenesulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts).</p>
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>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 &lt; 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO &gt; 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO &gt; 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 &gt;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</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>RESENE SPRAY KLEEN &amp; SODIUM HYDROXIDE &amp; SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE &amp; SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p>
<b>RESENE SPRAY KLEEN &amp; SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE</b>	<p>for alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl chain lengths.</p>
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER &amp; SODIUM HYDROXIDE &amp; COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p>
<b>SODIUM HYDROXIDE &amp; SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS</b>	<p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>
<b>COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE &amp; SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE &amp; ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Continued...

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

RESENE SPRAY KLEEN	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	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2

sodium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	180mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4

coconut diethanolamide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.07mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.52mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.25mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1

sodium xylenesulfonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>400mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	31mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=230mg/l	2	

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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*

**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)
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

#### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Continued...

## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

## 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	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
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

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

## 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 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)

## sodium hydroxide 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)



## RESENE SPRAY KLEEN

**sodium metasilicate, anhydrous 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)

**sodium xylenesulfonate 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 C12-14 secondary 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)

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	03/10/2019

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3.7.10	01/09/2021	Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Physical Properties

**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.

**RESENE SPRAY KLEEN**

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

AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.