

# RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT

## Resene Paints LTD

Version No: 2.4

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 01/09/2023

Print Date: 01/09/2023

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	11296
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 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 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
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, 6.5B (contact), 9.1B

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
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.
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.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-41-7	<1	<u>ammonia anhydrous liquefied</u>
577-11-7	1-10	<u>sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate</u>
84133-50-6	1-10	<u>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated</u>
142-16-5	0.1-0.5	<u>bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate</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>	<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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <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>	<p>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.</p>
<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

- ▶ Foam.

## 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
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## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul> Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite 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. 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. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li><b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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/m <sup>3</sup>	24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	5.7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	63 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	380 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	300 ppm	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Continued...

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>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.</i>	

**MATERIAL DATA**

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

**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>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
<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> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul>
<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>	Pale yellow liquid with characteristic odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.01-1.02
<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>	11	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</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>	80
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	<30

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
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<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Stable
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Some nonionic surfactants may produce a localised anaesthetic effect on the cornea; this may effectively eliminate the warning discomfort produced by other substances and lead to corneal injury.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

<b>RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ammonia anhydrous liquefied</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50; 4.55 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1320 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h-moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14154 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h(open)mild
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h - mild
<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>SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE</b>	for dialkyl sodium sulfosuccinates: The existing data on diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate are thought to be sufficient to support the safety of the entire family of sulfosuccinate
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	<p>diesters of similar alkyl chain length, which are symmetrically substituted, and have similar functions in cosmetic formulations. for alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl chain lengths.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.</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.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.</p>
<b>BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) MALEATE</b>	<p>For Group B aliphatic esters of mono-alcohols and diacids (diesters)  According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council' Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group B substances are comprised of aliphatic esters derived from linear diacids and monofunctional alcohols.  The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.</p>
<b>RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT &amp; AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED &amp; BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) MALEATE</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.</p>
<b>RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT &amp; BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) MALEATE</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>
<b>AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED &amp; ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<b>SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE &amp; BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) MALEATE</b>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</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

<b>RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Endpoint</th> <th>Test Duration (hr)</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available																				
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alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.619mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	59.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.052mg/L	2

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	LOW (BCF = 3.78)
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	LOW (LogKOW = 7.9417)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	LOW (KOC = 14300)

## 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.</li> <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> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
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## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.

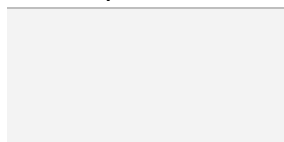
The substance can be treated by deposition in a landfill, incinerator, or sewage facility that changes the characteristics of its composition, so that the substance is no longer a hazardous material. It can be also exported from New Zealand as waste. Treatment by dilution with other matter does not apply to bioaccumulative and not rapidly degradable substances.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The substance may be discharged onto a landfill, but only if a concentration of the substance in an environmental medium below the exposure limit set by the Local Authority.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required



## RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Z

## Land transport (UN)

UN number or ID number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary risk	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. (contains alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	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. (contains alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)	
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

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

Product name	Group
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
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Continued...



## RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT

Product name	Ship Type
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate	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.

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

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

## sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate is found on the following regulatory lists

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 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 Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

## bis(2-ethylhexyl) maleate is found on the following regulatory lists

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
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

## Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / 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

Revision Date	01/09/2023
Initial Date	19/07/2023

## RESENE QUICK2CLEAN PAINT EQUIPMENT

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.4	01/09/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIIC: 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

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