

### 1. Identification of Substance & Company

#### Product

Product name	Move-It Marine RTU
HSNO approval	NA – non hazardous
Approval description	NA
UN number	NA
DG class	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Cleaning agent

#### Company Details

Company	<b>Totara Industries NZ Limited</b>
Address	24 Neil Park Drive East Tamaki New Zealand
Telephone	09 273 8855
Facsimile	09 274 6945

### 2. Hazard Identification

#### Approval

This product is not considered hazardous under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO), according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

#### Classes Hazard Statements

NA

#### SYMBOLS

none

#### Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply.

#### Precautionary Statements

NA

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Benzododecinium chloride	proprietary	0.5%
Biodegradable surfactant	proprietary	0.1-1%
Ingredients not contributing to GHS classes	Proprietary	1-10%
water	7732-18-5	balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is recommended.

#### Exposure

**Swallowed** The product is not considered harmful if swallowed. In case of persistent symptoms, contact the National Poisons Centre or a Doctor if experiencing symptoms.

**Eye contact** If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

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## Safety Data Sheet

### Skin contact Inhaled

This product is non-irritating to skin. No further measures should be required. Generally, inhalation of fumes is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. If coughing, dizziness or shortness of breath is experienced, remove the patient to fresh air immediately. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

## 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-flammable.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Hydrogen chloride gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	No special measures are required.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Containment</b>	In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to storm water.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	If a significant spill occurs: Stop leak if safe/necessary; Isolate area. Collect spill – see below; Transfer to container for disposal. Dispose of according to guidelines below (Section 13).
<b>Clean-up method</b>	Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	No special protective clothing is normally necessary.

## 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

### Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Std	Ingredient	WES-TWA*	WES-STEL
	triethanolamine	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable

### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

### Personal Protective Equipment

<b>Eyes</b>	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it is always prudent to use protective eyewear if splashes are likely.
<b>Skin</b>	Protective gloves and clothing are not normally necessary. However, it is prudent to wear gloves when handling chemicals in bulk or for an extended period of time.

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**Respiratory** Respirator is not required under normal use. Ensure adequate natural ventilation. If product is being used in confined conditions, the use of a mask or respirator may be preferred.

### WES Additional Information

Not applicable

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	yellow liquid
<b>Odour</b>	lemon scent
<b>pH</b>	<11.5
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Boiling point</b>	no data
<b>Volatile materials</b>	no data
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	no data
<b>Solubility</b>	soluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	~1.08g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20°C
<b>Flash point</b>	not flammable
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	not explosive
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no data
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	non corrosive

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	Strong oxidisers
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	none known
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Fire may cause evolution of: Hydrogen chloride gas, nitrogen oxides.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	none known

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Summary

IF SWALLOWED: may cause irritation to mouth and throat. Large quantities may cause stomach pains, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

IF IN EYES: may cause transient eye irritation.

IF ON SKIN: no effects are anticipated.

IF INHALED: no effects are anticipated, due to the low vapour pressure.

### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Benzododecinium chloride 400mg/kg (rat), 240mg (rat, redox SDS), surfactant 2100 mg/kg (rat).
	<b>Dermal</b>	No evidence of dermal toxicity.
	<b>Inhaled</b>	No evidence of inhalation toxicity.
	<b>Eye</b>	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant. Sum of eye irritants <10%
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant. Sum of mild skin irritants <10%
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen.
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	<b>Systemic</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant.
	<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	None known.

## 12. Ecological Data

### Summary

This mixture is not classed as ecotoxic under GHS 7. In cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

### Supporting Data

<b>Aquatic</b>	Using EC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is >1mg/L. Data considered includes: <b>Benzododecinium chloride</b> 0.560mg/L (fish, as 50%), 0.12mg/L (aquatic invertebrates, as 50%), <b>Biodegradable surfactant</b> 0.29 mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna), 0.05 mg/L (96hr, algae), 3.7 mg/l (96hr, Bluegill fish), LD <sub>50</sub> 900 mg/kg (Red-winged blackbird).
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	This mixture is not considered bioaccumulative.
<b>Degradability</b>	Benzododecinium chloride is considered biodegradable.
<b>Soil</b>	No evidence of soil toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	No evidence of ecotoxicity towards terrestrial vertebrates.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	No evidence of ecotoxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	no data
<b>Environmental effect levels</b>	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

### 13. Disposal Considerations

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

### 14. Transport Information

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	NA	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

### 15. Regulatory Information

This substance is not considered to be hazardous under HSNO.  
All ingredients appear on the NZIoC.

#### Specific Workplace Controls

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	Not required (non hazardous), but best practice to have the SDS available.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Not required.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Not required.
Signage	Not required.
Location compliance certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

#### Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

### 16. Other Information

#### Abbreviations

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval HSR002530, Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 <sup>th</sup> revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>MSDS (SDS)</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>STOT RE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure
<b>STOT SE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

#### References

<b>Data</b>	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
<b>Controls</b>	EPA notices, <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a> , Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz">www.legislation.govt.nz</a>
<b>WES</b>	The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – <a href="http://www.worksafe.govt.nz">www.worksafe.govt.nz</a> .
<b>Other References:</b>	Suppliers SDS

#### Review

Date	Reason for review
January 2018	Not applicable – new SDS
November 2021	Update: HSNO to GHS 7

#### Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 21 1040951.

