



RECORD OF GROUP STANDARD ASSIGNMENT

A copy of this record does not need to be provided to the EPA.

This record should be retained by the importer or manufacturer of the product. It must be available for inspection if requested by a HSNO enforcement officer.

The importer or manufacturer may find it useful to give a copy of this record (or the non-confidential parts of this record) to companies to whom this product is supplied. If they do not, they must, as a minimum, advise that the product they are supplying is HSNO approved and give the approval number and name of the group standard under which the product is approved. This information could be provided on the safety data sheet (SDS).

The assessor is the person who classifies the substance, assigns it to a group standard and completes this record of assignment.

Product Name: **Glass Cleaner**

Product Type/Use: **Cleaning glass surfaces**

Company Name: **PureWax Ltd**

Contact Name:

Company Address: **Unit 11, 50 Stonedon Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland**

Name and company of Assessor: **Simonne Moses**
Responsible Care NZ

Group Standard Product assigned to: HSR002530

Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

Signature of Assessor

Date Assigned: 10 May 2022

HSNO Classification of Product

Was this product classified using:

Full composition

GHS categories

R-Phrases

Other – please specify Composition information in supplier SDS.

Overseas Supplier: 3D International, California, USA

Supplier SDS date: 22 February 2017

Does the use of the product meet that specified for the group standard?

Yes No

Calculating the HSNO classification

The calculations used to derive the HSNO classifications must be shown. You should record these on additional paper and attach to this form.

You must:

1. Clearly set out all your calculations.
2. List all your assumptions used to determine the HSNO classification.
3. List all databases/references consulted to determine the HSNO classification.

Each HSNO hazardous property must be considered. Sometimes there is no, or insufficient, data to determine whether one or more HSNO hazardous property is triggered. In this instance, the property is not triggered. The attached working should indicate what data, if any, was located and comment on where there was insufficient data to assign the classification.

These calculations and assumptions must be attached and form part of the record.

Composition from SDS

CAS number	Component name	Function of component	Concentration of component (g/L or g/kg)	Percentage of component
7732-18-5	Deionised water	Solvent		95 - 98%
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	Cleaning agent		1.5 - 2%
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Cleaning agent		1%
64-19-7	Acetic acid	Cleaning agent		<1%
12222-04-7	Direct blue 199	Dye		0.001%

From EPA CCID Database:

Isopropyl alcohol – Flammable liquid 2, Eye irritation 2, Aspiration hazard 1

2-Butoxyethanol – Flammable liquid 4, Acute toxicity oral 4, Acute toxicity inhalation 4, Eye irritation 2

Acetic acid – Flammable liquid 3, Corrosive to metals 1, Acute toxicity oral 4, Acute toxicity dermal 4, Acute toxicity inhalation 4, Skin Corrosion 1B, Serious eye damage 1, STOT RE 2, Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates

From ECHA Database:

Direct Blue 199 – Hazardous in the aquatic environment chronic 2, Eye irritation 2, Acute toxicity oral 4, STOT RE 2

Classification of Glass Cleaner

Eye irritation 2

Group Standard Assignment: Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

HSNO Approval Number: HSR002530

Analysis determined from section 5 of the document *Assigning a Substance to a HSNO Approval* (EPA New Zealand, 2014).

The concentration of Direct Blue 199 is too low to contribute to the overall hazard of the product. Therefore the main hazardous ingredients to consider are isopropyl alcohol, 2-butoxyethanol and acetic acid.

Eye Irritancy:

The product is classified as an eye irritation category 2. This is from the calculation in Section 5, Table 9, Row 3 of the Assigning a Product to a HSNO Approval document. The sum of (10 x eye corrosive concentration) + eye irritant concentration is $\geq 10\%$.

Acetic acid is an eye corrosive and is present at $<1\%$. Isopropyl alcohol and 2-butoxyethanol are eye irritants at a total of 3% maximum. Assuming that the acetic acid concentration is close to 1% then the sum will be $>10\%$ but $<13\%$.

Acute toxicity:

$$T_{\text{mix}} = 100 / (C_a / T_a + C_b / T_b \dots)$$

LD₅₀ and LC₅₀ data taken from the EPA NZ CCID.

Oral: LD₅₀ for 2-butoxyethanol is 1414 mg/kg and for acetic acid is 600 mg/kg.

By calculation, assuming acetic acid is close to 1% the total for the mixture is $>41,000$. Therefore the product is not an acute toxicity oral hazard.

Dermal: LD₅₀ for acetic acid is 1060 mg/kg. By calculation the total for the mixture is $>100,000$. Therefore the product is not an acute toxicity dermal hazard.

Inhalation: LC₅₀ for 2-butoxyethanol is 2.174 mg/L and for acetic acid is 11.4 mg/L. By calculation the total for the mixture is >180 . Therefore the product is not an acute toxicity inhalation hazard.

Other hazards to be considered:

The flashpoint of the product is $>135^\circ\text{C}$, therefore the product is not flammable.

The product is not an aspiration hazard as the concentration of isopropyl alcohol is only 2% max. The trigger limit is 10%.

The product is not corrosive to metals, a skin corrosive, or an eye corrosive as the concentration of acetic acid is $<1\%$.

The product is not a STOT RE 2 as the concentration of acetic acid is <1%. The trigger limit is 1%.

The product is not hazardous to the terrestrial environment as the concentration of acetic acid is <1% and the product is not an agrichemical.