Environmental Protection Authority
Te Mana Rauhī Taiao

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: **Super Citrus HC Degreaser**

Product Type/Use: **Heavy duty cleaner and degreaser**

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: HSR002526

Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2020

Signature of Assessor

Date Assigned: 6 April 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: 17 August 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
1300-72-7	Sodium xylene sulphonate	Cleaning agent		39 - 39%
7732-18-5	Deionised water	Solvent		25%
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Cleaning agent		10 – 13%
68439-46-3	Etholylated alcohol	Surfactant		15%
64-02-8	EDTA	Chelating agent		9%
68647-72-3	Orange, terpenes	Cleaning agent		< 2%

From EPA CCID Database:

Sodium xylene sulphonate - Acute toxicity oral 4, Serious eye irritation 2

Sodium hydroxide > 5% - Corrosive to metals 1, Acute toxicity oral 4, Skin corrosion 1B, Serious eye damage 1

Ethoxylated alcohol – Acute toxicity oral 4, Serious eye damage 1, Skin irritation 2

EDTA – Acute toxicity oral 4, Serious eye irritation 2

Orange, terpenes – Flammable liquid 3, Skin irritation 2, Serious eye irritation 2, Skin sensitisation 1, Aspiration hazard 1, Hazardous in the aquatic environment acute 1, Hazardous in the aquatic environment chronic 1.

Classification of Super Citrus HC Degreaser

Corrosive to metals 1, Skin corrosion 1B, Serious eye damage 1, Acute toxicity oral 4, Skin sensitiser 1, Hazardous in the aquatic environment chronic 3.

Group Standard Assignment: Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2020

HSNO Approval Number: HSR002526

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

The formulation contains sodium hydroxide between 10 and 13%. As this is greater than 5% the classifications for 5% sodium hydroxide apply. Therefore the product is corrosive to metals, a skin corrosive, an eye corrosive and acutely toxic oral category 4.

The skin and eye corrosive classifications for sodium hydroxide take precedence over the skin irritation and eye irritation hazard classifications for sodium xylene sulphonate, EDTA, ethoxylated alcohol and orange terpenes.

Sodium xylene sulphonate, EDTA and ethoxylated alcohol all have acute toxicity oral 4 classifications which does not exceed the acute toxicity classification for sodium hydroxide.

Orange terpenes has additional classifications for flammability, skin sensitisation, aspiration hazard and aquatic toxicity. The concentration of orange terpenes is <2% which is too low for the product to be considered flammable. Also at <2% the orange terpenes are below the trigger threshold for aspiration hazard and acute aquatic toxicity.

Skin sensitisation is triggered at 0.1% therefore the product is a skin sensitiser due to the concentration of orange terpenes.

The orange terpenes also trigger the chronic aquatic toxicity hazard. In accordance with Level 3 of Table 16 of the document *Assigning a Substance to a HSNO Approval* (EPA New Zealand, 2014), this will be a 9.1C chronic toxicity hazard, equivalent to hazardous in the aquatic environment, chronic, category 3 GHS classification.