



Handi-Cleaner®

Safety Data Sheet

Date: June 2026

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product:

Product Name:	Handi-Cleaner® Multi-Purpose Cleaner
Other Names:	Not applicable
Product Code:	LEXULTRAHANDI
HSNO Approval:	HSR002515
Approval Description:	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2020
UN Number:	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols (Flammable)
DG Class:	2.1
Packing Group:	Not applicable
Hazchem Code:	3Z
Uses:	Foam sealant remover, multi-purpose cleaner

Company Details:

Company:	Sealco Limited
Address:	Unit 5 / 18 Taurus place, Bromley, Christchurch

Telephone:	03 366 9495, 0508 292 837
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Website:	www.sealco.co.nz
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Emergency Number:	National Poisons Centre 0800 764 766
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SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Approval:

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002515, Aerosols (Flammable), Group Standard 2020). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Classes:

Flammable aerosols – Category 1
Gasses Under Pressure (compressed gas)
Eye irritation – Category 2
Sensitization – respiratory Category 1

STOT single exposure (narcotic)

Hazard Statements:

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H319 - Serious eye damage / eye irritation
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Label Symbols



Signal Word: Danger

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces-No Smoking

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source

P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use

P260 - Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray

P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection

Response:

P304+P341- IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P314 - Get medical advice if you feel unwell

P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide for extinction

P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so

Storage:

P403+P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

P410 - Protect from sunlight

P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50° C/122° F.

Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance: Mixture

CAS / Identification	Component	Wt %
67-64-1	Acetone	90 - 100
124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	0 - 10

There are not additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentration applicable, are classified as hazardous to the health or environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures:

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyes open with fingers and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Use lukewarm water if possible. If present, and easy to do so, remove contact lenses, if irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation persists.

Inhalation: If product vapor or mist causes respiratory irritation or distress, move exposed person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

Eyes: Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of skin. May be absorbed by the skin.

Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. High concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation: stomach distress, nausea, or vomiting.

Chronic: Chronic inhalation may cause similar effects to those of acute inhalation. Chronic inhalation may cause liver and kidney damage. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Notes to the physician: Symptoms may not appear immediately. If case of an accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label or SDS if possible).

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol resistant foam, Halon 1211, water spray or fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jets and high-pressure water as these may spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Contents under pressure. Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains flammable liquid and vapor. Eliminate all ignition sources. Aerosol cans exposed to fire or high temperature can rupture and rocket. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. During a fire irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Advice to firefighters

Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode if heated.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Stay upwind of spill. Keep out of low areas. Use personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapor.

Environmental Precautions: Do not allow to enter sewers, drains, or waterways

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup:

Method for Containment: Contain spill. Absorb liquid with vermiculite or with an inert absorbent.

Method for Cleaning Up: Scoop up material and place in a lidded disposal container. Dispose of as waste in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations. Materials used in clean-up may be considered hazardous waste. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Provide ventilation.

Reference to other sections: For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use. Container may explode if heated. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not swallow. Use only in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Avoid welding or other “hot work” in the vicinity using Handi-Cleaner. When using do not eat, drink, or smoke. (See section 8)

General hygiene advice: Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities: Store in a dry place. Store locked-up. Do not expose aerosol cans to open flame or temperatures above 122°F (50°C). Protect containers from physical abuse. Keep containers upright. **KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN.**

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards

Ingredient	CAS	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
Acetone	67-64-1	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m ³	1000 ppm / 2375 mg/m ³
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m ³	30000 ppm / 54000 mg/m ³

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment:



Hand Protection: Use chemically resistant gloves (i.e. Nitrile gloves). Nitrile/butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, polyethylene, PVC (vinyl), or neoprene gloves are also effective. Glove selection should consider potential body reactions to certain materials and manufacturer's instructions for use. Break through time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Eye and Face Protection: Wear protective safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: Use clothing that protects against dermal exposure. Appropriate protective clothing varies depending on the potential for exposure. To ensure proper skin protection, wear PPE in such a manner that no skin is exposed.

Respiratory Protection: If atmospheric levels are expected to exceed the exposure levels, use a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor cartridge and particulate filter. If atmospheric levels exceed 10 times the TLV or PEL level for which an air purifying respirator is effective, use a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR). The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hygiene Measures: An eye wash station or portable eye wash station should be in the area. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, or using the lavatory. Employees/Users should be educated and trained in the safe use and handling of this product.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General Physical Form	Clear colorless liquid	Colour	Clear
Odour	Solvent odor	pH	7
Odour Threshold	13-20 ppm	Evaporation Rate	5.6
Melting / Freezing Point	No data available	Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	133° F (56.° C) (Acetone Supplier)
Relative Density	~ .81 estimated (Water = 1)	Viscosity	.33 cps @20° C

Decomposition Temp	No data available	Flammability	Highly Flammable
Auto-ignition	1004° F (540° C) (Acetone Supplier)	Flash Point	0° F (-18.° C), (Acetone Supplier)
Lower Explosive Limit	2.5%	Decomposition Temp	
Upper Explosive Limit	12.8%	Vapor Pressure	231 mm Hg @ 25° C)
Vapor Density	2.0 (Air = 1)	Specific Gravity (water=1)	
Solubility	Soluble	Partition coefficient:	log Pow = -0.24
Viscosity	.33 cps @20° C	Oxidizing Properties	

Explosive Properties: May be sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge. Vapor released during and immediately after dispensing may accumulate and ignite explosively if proper ventilation is not employed. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition during dispensing, until product becomes tack free or skins over.

VOC Content (calculated minus exempt compounds and water): 0 g/l (acetone and carbon dioxide are VOC exempt compounds)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage conditions. Contents under pressure. Container may explode if heated. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Contents are under pressure and exposure to high temperature can cause containers to rupture or explode. Avoid excessive heat and sources of ignition. Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat. Incompatible materials. Sources of ignition
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, halogenated compounds, reducing agents, strong bases, rubber, various plastics.
Hazardous decomposition products	May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon, irritating and toxic fumes.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological effects:

Acute Oral Toxicity LD50, rat: 5800 mg/kg (acetone)

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50, rat: 55700 ppm, 3h (acetone)

Acute dermal toxicity LD50, rabbit: 7426mg/kg, 24h (acetone)

Skin irritation: May cause skin irritation

Eye irritation: Causes serious eye irritation

Sensitization: No data available

Genotoxicity:

In vivo: Mutagenicity (mammal cell test)- Micronucleus; Result-negative

In vitro: Ames test; Result- negative

In vitro: Mutagenicity (mammal cell test)- Chromosome aberration; Result-negative

Mutagenicity: Test data using laboratory animals was predominately negative

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure: No data available

Aspiration hazard: No data available

Further Information: Acetone: ACIGH A4 Carcinogen-Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, OSHA or NTP. No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates that it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity**Aquatic Ecotoxicity (Acetone):**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) 96h: 5,540 mg/l

LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) 96h: 7,280-8180 mg/l

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 9Bluegill sunfish) 96h: 8,300 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48h: 6,100 mg/l

Acute and prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants:

EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum (Green algae) 96h: >100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic microbes:

EC50 Activated sludge- 30 min: 59-67.4 mg/l 12.2

Persistence and degradability - Product is not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential - Does not bioaccumulate

Mobility in soil - Material volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil

Other Adverse Effects**Additional ecological information:**

Do not allow material to run into surface waters, wastewater, or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Methods of disposal

Before disposing of containers, collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, regional, national, international regulations.

RCRA Hazardous Waste U List: Acetone (CAS 67-64-1) U002

Other disposal recommendations:

Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport Rule: Hazardous Goods 2005 – NZS 5433:2007

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

Shipping Name:	Aerosols Flammable	Packing Group:	Not applicable
UN #	UN1950	HAZCHEM Code	2YE
Hazard Class:	2.1		

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002515, Aerosols (flammable). Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

Key Workplace requirement are:

SDS	To be available in 10 minutes any workplace storing any quantity
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	Required if > 1000L is stored
Certified Handler	Required if > 3000L is stored
Tracking	Not required
Bunding & Secondary Containment	Required if > 1000L is stored
Signage	Required if > 1000 L is stored in one location
Location Compliance Certificate	Required if > 3000L is stored in any one location
Flammable Zone	Must be established if > 3000L is stored in any one location
Fire Extinguisher	If > 3000L is present

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% - concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (eg. Daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially firefighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act & Regulations)
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% - dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% - concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (Safety Data Sheet)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PES	Prescribes Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO
STEL	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.
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical workday (usually 8 hours)
WES	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 per day, 5 days per week) The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the workers breathing zone.

Review

Date	Reason for Review
July 2021	Not applicable – New SDS
June 2026	5 year review

Disclaimer:

This SDS was prepared by Sealco Ltd and is based on our current knowledge, including information obtained by suppliers. This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. No warranty of merchantability, fitness for any use, or any other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of such data or information. 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 and how the substance is used. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular use.