SAFETY DATA SHEET

RIPPA

Infosafe No.: LQDEH
ISSUED Date : 17/08/2026
ISSUED by: OMIKRON AUTO DETAILING PRODUCTS PTY LTD

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
RIPPA

Product Code
RIP

Company Name
OMIKRON AUTO DETAILING PRODUCTS PTY LTD (ABN 51648142134)

Address
12 McPherson Road Smeaton Grange
NSW 2567 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 02 98245966

Emergency Phone Number
Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (24 hours)

For Ambulance, Police or Fire Services: Call Triple Zero (000)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Heavy duty, multipurpose cleaner and degreaser.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
RIPPA 1000L	RIP1000
RIP 20L	RIP20
RIPPA 200L	RIP200
RIPPA 250mL	RIP250
RIPPA 5.1L	RIP5
RIPPA 1L	RIP1T

Illicit Drug Precursors
This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Reagent/Essential Chemical in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Chemical of Security Concern
This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Flammable liquids: Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Eye damage/irritation: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H227 Combustible liquid.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion



Precautionary Statement – Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray to extinguish.

Precautionary Statement – Storage
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	<10 %
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	<10 %
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	68439-50-9	<3 %

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	<2 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water	-	Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin
Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye
If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities
Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically.

Other Information
For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray.

Hazards from Combustion Products
Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Combustible. This product will burn if exposed to fire.

Decomposition Temperature
Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire
Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. As a water based product, if spilt on electrical equipment the product will cause short-circuits. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Protect from freezing. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Storage Regulations

Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940 2017.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

2-Butoxyethanol
TWA: 20 ppm, 96.9 mg/m³
STEL: 50 ppm, 242 mg/m³
NOTE: Sk

Sodium hydroxide
Peak Limitation: 2 mg/m³

Triethanolamine
TWA: 5 mg/m³
Note: Sen

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Peak Limitation: A ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

Source: Safe Work Australia - Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants. (Repealed 1st December 2026)

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

2-Butoxyethanol
TWA: 10 ppm, 49 mg/m³
STEL: 40 ppm, 196 mg/m³
NOTE: Sk

Sodium hydroxide
Peak Limitation: 2 mg/m³

Triethanolamine
TWA: 5 mg/m³
NOTE: Sk

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The TWA is the maximum average concentration of an airborne contaminant calculated for an eight-hour working day, based on a 5-day working week (40 hours). A worker must not be exposed to a level above the TWA over the course of an 8-hour working day.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): A STEL is the time weighted average maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant calculated over a 15 minute period. It is intended to protect most workers from the acute effects of exposure.

'Sk' Notation: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. Extra control measures should be used to minimise the risk of skin contact. These control measures could include gloves, protective clothing, safety eyewear and closed systems to transfer liquids or gases.

Peak Limitation: A peak limitation is the maximum or peak concentration of an airborne contaminant measured over the shortest time possible, and not exceeding 15 minutes. Exposure above the peak limitation can cause immediate and severe health effects, even if the exposure is very short. Exposure above the peak limitation is not allowed at any time.

Source: Safe Work Australia - Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants. (In force from December 1st 2026)

Biological Monitoring
Name: 2-Butoxyethanol
Determinant: Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine
Sampling time: End of shift
Value: 200 mg/g creatinine
Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Control Banding
Not available

Engineering Controls
This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection
Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection
Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards
No further relevant information available.

Body Protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	**Appearance**	Pale Green liquid
Colour	Pale Green	**Odour**	Mild
Melting/Freezing Point	Not available	**Boiling Point**	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	**Solubility in Water**	Soluble
Specific Gravity	Not available	**pH**	11 - 12
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Volatile Component**	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	**Flash Point**	>80 °C
Flammability	Combustible	**Auto-Ignition Temperature**	Not available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not available	**Explosion Limit - Lower**	Not available
Explosion Properties	Not available	**Oxidising Properties**	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid
Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials
Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization
Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
No toxicity data available for this material.

Ingestion
Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation
Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin
Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye
Causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Respiratory Sensitisation
Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation
Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity
Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

2-Butoxyethanol and Triethanolamine are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity
Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard
Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability
Not available

Mobility
Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential
Not available

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Environmental Protection
Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer
This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations
Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information
Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN Number
None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name
None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class
None Allocated

Special Precautions for User
Not available

IATA UN Number
None allocated

IATA Proper Shipping Name
None allocated

IATA Transport Hazard Class
None allocated

IMDG UN Number
None allocated

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
None allocated

IMDG Transport Hazard Class
None allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant
No

Transport in Bulk
Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Montreal Protocol
Not listed

Stockholm Convention
Not listed

Rotterdam Convention
Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994
Not available

Basel Convention
Not listed

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation
SDS Created: August 2026.

Version Number
1.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.
National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).
Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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