

# Floor Klene

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch: 5199-26  
S.GHS.AUS.EN

Issue Date: 01/01/2021 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 01/01/2021 Safety Data Sheet according to

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Floor Klene
Synonyms	Multi Purpose Floor Cleaner
Other means of identification	FK

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Vehicle Cleaning/Degreasing, Floor Cleaning, Multi Purpose Cleaning Applications.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	<a href="https://www.autoklene.com/msds/">https://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a>
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

Continued...

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

File: [REDACTED]  
 Vers: [REDACTED]

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	0
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

0 = Minimum  
 1 = Low  
 2 = Moderate  
 3 = High  
 Chronic  
 4 = Extreme

0

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	S5
<b>Classification</b> [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P301+P330+P331</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	1-10	<u>alkaline salts</u>
64-17-5	1-10	<u>ethanol</u>
Not Available	1-10	nonionic surfactant

Not Available	<1	dye
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. Combustion products include:</li> </ul> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Increase ventilation.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b> ▶</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. ▶</p> <p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</p> <p>▶ Avoid Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition.</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alkaline salts	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
nonionic surfactant	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Recommended material(s)**

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection: Floor Klene

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

#### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

PVC	C
VITON	C

filter. \* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

^ - Full-face

NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection

varies with Type of

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G =

Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear crimson red coloured liquid with a slight glycol odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.03-1.05
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient noctanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	10.5-10.9	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	~100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available

<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	86-88
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	79

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting	
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any preexisting dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and any external damage is suitably protected.	
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to etha damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.	
<b>Floor Klene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>alkaline salts</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Eye (rabbit): FSHA CORROSIVE
		Skin (human): 250 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit): FSHA 3.3 / 8.0
<b>ethanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr [2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg [2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
<b>water</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>

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<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li><li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li></ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological effects



Not Available	Not Available
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**Legend:** 1 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>ALKALINE SALTS</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. for sodium carbonate: for potassium carbonate: for sodium metasilicate: for trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate
<b>ETHANOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Auto Klene Powerwash &amp; ALKALINE SALTS &amp; WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>

**Legend:** - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 - Data available to make classification  
- Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<b>Floor Klene</b>					
	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	NotNotNot	Not ApplicableNot Applicable	ApplicableApplicableApplicable		

alkaline salts	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		NotApplicable	NotApplicable	NotApplicable	

  

ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4

  

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		NotApplicable	NotApplicable	NotApplicable	

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Ethanol: log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32; Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3; Half-life (hr) air: 144; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144; Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06; BOD 5 if unstated: 0.931.67,63% COD: 1.99-2.11,97%; ThOD : 2.1.

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
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Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist.

Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms. Atmospheric Fate: Ethanol is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. **DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
water	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable
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**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction ▶</li> <li>Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.</p> <p>Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶</li> </ul> <p>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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Version No: 2.1.1.1

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****ALKALINE SALTS(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

**ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (ethanol; water)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (ethanol; water)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: **01/01/2021**

Print Date: **01/01/2021**

Version No: **2.1.1.1**



