

Klene & Go

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 73-5409
Version No: 10.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 26/09/2024
Print Date: 01/10/2024
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Klene & Go
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Concentrated cleaner.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	51/885 Mountain Hwy Bayswater VIC 3153
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	http://www.autoklene.com/msds/
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Auto Klene Solutions
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	2	
Toxicity	2	3	
Body Contact	3	4	
Reactivity	1	2	
Chronic	2	3	
			0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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 or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
27176-87-0	20-40	<u>dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid</u>
102-71-6	1-10	<u>triethanolamine</u>
107-41-5	1-10	<u>hexylene glycol</u>
34590-94-8	1-10	<u>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
Not Available	<1	perfume lemon
Not Available	<1	foaming agent
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	<100	<u>water</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.▶ 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.▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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- ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- ▶ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	*3Z

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. <ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ Clean up all spills immediately.‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.‣ Wipe up.‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.‣ Stop leak if safe to do so.‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe <ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.‣ Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.‣ Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.‣ Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.‣ Add inhibitor to any distillate as required.‣ When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through columns of activated alumina, the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents such as methanol or water, which should then be disposed of safely.‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.‣ Use in a well-ventilated area.‣ Avoid contact with moisture.‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.‣ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ Store in original containers.‣ Keep containers securely sealed.‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.‣ Plastic pail.‣ Polyliner drum.‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.‣ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers‣ DO NOT use mild steel or galvanised containers
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‣ Avoid strong acids, bases.‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hexylene glycol	Hexylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50 ppm / 308 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid; (Laurylbenzenesulfonic acid)	2 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	130 mg/m3
triethanolamine	Triethanolamine; (Trihydroxytriethylamine)	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
hexylene glycol	Hexylene glycol	2.3 ppm	25 ppm	150 ppm
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields.▶ Chemical goggles.▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. 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. 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 moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Overalls.▶ P.V.C apron.▶ Barrier cream.▶ Skin cleansing cream.▶ Eye wash unit.

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:
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C

Respiratory protection

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

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 filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	ABK-AUS P2	-	ABK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	ABK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	ABK-2 P2	ABK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

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PVC	C
VITON	C

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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow coloured liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8-9	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Toxic effects may result from skin absorption</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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 ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Hexylene glycol may produce slight liver and kidney changes, according to animal testing.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to sulfur dioxide (SO₂) particle complexes in polluted air can aggravate chronic disease, such as asthma, chronic pulmonary</p>

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disease, and coronary artery disease. It is not clear what is the concentration level required to cause these effects. Animal testing showed that simultaneous exposure to benz(a)pyrene and sulfur dioxide increases the rate of cancer development compared to exposure to only one of the above substances. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation. DMPE causes few adverse effects, although it has caused decreased consciousness in animal testing. It has an unpleasant odour. Triethanolamine is reported to cause reversible kidney and liver damage but not cancer or foetal toxicity. However, its reaction with nitrites and nitrous acid may produce potent cancer causing agent - N-nitrosodiethanolamine.

Klene & Go	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >212 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 500-2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
triethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >0.002 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 0.007 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild
		Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE
		minor conjunctival irritation
		no irritation *
		Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded
		Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild
hexylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12.289 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 93mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Mammal) LD50; 2.587 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):465 mg open-mild
		Skin (rabbit):465mg/24hr-moderate
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9.50 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 5.130 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer. ADI: 2.5 mg/kg/day NOEL: 250 mg/kg/day
	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the
TRIETHANOLAMINE	

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	<p>bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood and central nervous system disorders in animal studies.</p> <p>While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and my experience distress while breathing, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapours. Once sensitized, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity.</p> <p>A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products</p> <p>The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients. The panel stated that the amount of free diethanolamine available must be limited to the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine.</p> <p>The Panel concluded that TEA and 31 related TEA-containing ingredients, are safe when formulated to be nonirritating and when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the prescribed levels. These ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.</p> <p>Dermal carcinogenicity studies performed by the NTP on TEA reported equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on the occurrence of liver hemangiosarcoma, some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tubule cell adenoma. It has been hypothesized that TEA may cause liver tumours in mice via a choline-depletion mode of action. Humans are much less sensitive to this deficiency, and these hepatic findings are considered to have little relevance to humans regarding the safety of the use of TEA in personal care products.</p> <p>The panel was concerned that the potential exists for dermal irritation with the use of products formulated using TEA or TEA-related ingredients. The panel specified that products containing these ingredients must be formulated to be nonirritating.</p> <p>Tertiary alkyl amines such as TEA do not react with N-nitrosating agents to directly form nitrosamines. However, tertiary amines can act as precursors in nitrosamine formation by undergoing nitrosative cleavage. The resultant secondary amine (ie, diethanolamine) can then be N-nitrosated to products that may be carcinogenic.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide</p>
HEXYLENE GLYCOL	<p>Hexylene glycol is of low acute toxicity but may be acutely lethal at very high doses. It may cause reversible irritation of the skin and eye. Repeated exposure may cause irreversible damage to the liver and stomach and partly reversible kidney damage. It is likely not to cause mutations or affect reproduction or development of the unborn.</p>
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):</p> <p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast, beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to birth defects (and possibly, haemolytic effects). The alpha isomer comprises more than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product, and therefore PGEs show relatively little toxicity.</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Continued...

Klene & Go	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1.67mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.5mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.086mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	0.046mg/L	2
triethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	-0.0010607-0.0013007mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-565.2-658.3mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107-<260mg/L	2
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.1mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	16mg/L	1
hexylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>100.0mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-2400-3200mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>429mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	429mg/L	2
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1000mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1930mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/L	2
	NOEC	528	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/L	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	HIGH	HIGH
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
hexylene glycol	LOW	LOW
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	LOW (BCF = 140)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
hexylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5802)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	LOW (KOC = 16830)
triethanolamine	LOW (KOC = 10)
hexylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082				
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	9	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>274 331 335 375 AU01</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082										
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid)										
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>9L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	9L				
ICAO/IATA Class	9										
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable										
ERG Code	9L										
Packing group	III										
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous										
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A97 A158 A197 A215</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>964</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>450 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>964</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>450 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215										
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964										
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L										
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964										
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L										

Continued...

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F	
	Special provisions	274 335 969	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

hexylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid; triethanolamine; hexylene glycol; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; water)

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/09/2024
Initial Date	06/01/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
9.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
10.1.1.1	26/09/2024	Name

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.