

Klene Touch
Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 5389-60 Issue Date: 19/03/2025 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Print Date: 01/04/2025
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements S.GHS.AUS.EN

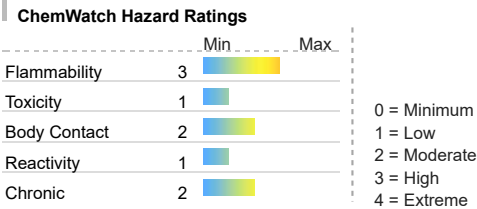
SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier	
Product name	Klene Touch
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Hand Sanitizer Gel
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
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	Hand sanitiser gel. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
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="http://www.autoklene.com/msds/">http://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a>
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.



Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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)

Page 1 continued...

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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
64-17-5	>65	<u>ethanol</u>
56-81-5	<5	<u>glycerol</u>
107-41-5	<1	<u>hexylene glycol</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"> <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.</li> <li>▶ 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>
Skin Contact	<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>

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Inhalation	<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>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

### 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"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	•3YE

### 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

Minor Spills	<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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>
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## Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

## Safe handling

- ▶ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- ▶ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.

## Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- ▶ 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

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

- ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▶
- Avoid strong bases.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

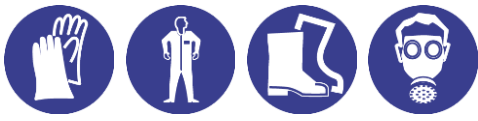
## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	hexylene glycol	Hexylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
hexylene glycol	Hexylene glycol	2.3 ppm	25 ppm	150 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available		
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available		
hexylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available		

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>None required when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Safety glasses with side shields.</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>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Overalls.</li> <li>► Barrier cream.</li> <li>► Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

#### 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:

Klene Touch

Material	CPI
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#### Respiratory protection

Type A-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	Half-Face	Full-Face	Powered Air
NITRILE			A
BUTYL			C
NATURAL RUBBER			C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE			C
NEOPRENE			C
NITRILE+PVC			C

PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C

\* 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

Protection Factor	Respirator	Respirator	Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-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 dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear highly flammable liquid with mixed berry odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available

Continued...

Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6-7	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"> <li>► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>► Product is considered stable.</li> <li>► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p>
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Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body	
	Blood concentration	Effects
	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.
	3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Rep contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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 any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury and redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may	
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels with toxic effects to the mother.	
Klene Touch	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; =39 mg/l4hrs <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >7692 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58.5 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 0.027 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
hexylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12.289 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 93mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Mammal) LD50; 2.587 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):465 mg open-mild
		Skin (rabbit):465mg/24hr-moderate

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	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		
ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling		
GLYCEROL	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 airway disease (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 the 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 positive airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation on bronchial biopsy. 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. 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. This disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.		
HEXYLENE GLYCOL	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 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.		
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

Klene Touch	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	42-mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2-mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	-8.358-26.503mg/L	4
	EC10	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.91-mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375-mg/L	4

glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
	NOEL	48	Not Available	12ug/cm	4

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

**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: 0.93-

1.67,63% COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

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)
glycerol	LOW	LOW
hexylene glycol	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
hexylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5802)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
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hexylene glycol

HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul>
	<p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE

### Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3
	Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274
	Limited quantity 1 L

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable
	ERG Code 3H
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 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
ethanol	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hexylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

Continued...

Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; glycerol; hexylene glycol)
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
<b>Legend:</b>	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>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)</p>

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	19/03/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	19/03/2020

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	19/03/2020	Engineering Control, Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Storage (storage incompatibility)

**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.

