

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Power Klene Plus

Recommended Use: Pre-soak cleaner for touchless car wash machines.

Supplier: Auto Klene Solutions
ABN: 51 417 164 855
Street Address: 1/83 Merrindale Drive
Croydon, Victoria
Australia

Phone Number: +61 3 8761 1900
Facsimile: +61 3 8761 1955
24 Hour Emergency: Poisons Information Centre 131 126

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN Number: 1719
DG Class: 8
Packaging Group: III
Hazchem Code: 2R

Risk Phrases: **R34/38/41** Causes burns. Irritating to skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrases: **S20/24/25/36/37/46** When using, do not eat or drink. If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this container or label. Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

Poisons Schedule: S5.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components/CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Sodium Hydroxide / 1310-73-2	2.5%	
Sodium Metasilicate / 6834-92-0	5%	
Other alkaline salts / N Av	5%	
Quaternary fatty amine ethoxylate / 68989-03-7	3-6%	
Other non hazardous ingredients	3-6%	
Water/7732-18-5	(balance)	

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766)

- Inhalation:** No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.
- Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 40-60 minutes by the clock. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. Strongly basic ingredients tend to penetrate the skin and so need longer rinsing than other substances. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice.
- Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. **DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING.** If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
- Ingestion:** If swallowed, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Give activated charcoal if instructed.
- Medical attention And special Treatment:** Consult Poisons Information Centre.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Hazards from combustion Products:** Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.
- Precautions for fire fighters and Special protective equipment:** 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 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Aim to dilute the material with large quantities of water. If

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practical, contain diluted material and prevent from entering drains and water courses.

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2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for Containment and clean up:

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Contaminated area may be neutralised by washing with weak or dilute acid. Vinegar, citrus juice and most soft drinks may be suitable. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions for safe storage:

This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods

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authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Precautions for safe handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Sodium hydroxide	2	Peak

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid
Colour:	Light straw colour
Odour:	Amine

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Solubility:	Mixes with water
Specific Gravity:	1.1 approx
Relative Vapour Density (air= 1):	N Av
Vapour Pressure (20°C):	2.37 kPa
Flash Point (°C):	N App
Flammability Limits (%):	N App
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N App
% Volatile by Weight:	N Av
Solubility in water (g/L):	Soluble
Melting Point/Range (°C):	0 approx
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	100 approx
Decomposition Point (°C):	N Av
pH:	12.1
Viscosity:	N Av
Evaporation Rate:	N Av

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with foodstuffs.
Incompatible materials:	Acids, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys.
Hazardous decomposition:	Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas. Water, sodium compounds, silicon compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Hazardous reactions:	Most strong alkalis and bases react with inorganic and organic acids to form salts. They can also react with some metals liberating hydrogen gas. These reactions may be rapid and sometimes liberate much heat. They can also decompose many organic materials such as esters, in a reaction called hydrolysis.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion:	May be harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach. Ingestion can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and/or convulsions.
Eye contact:	Harmful to the eyes. A moderate eye irritant. Permanent eye damage may occur.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin will result in moderate irritation.
Inhalation:	Not considered a feature of normal use.

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Toxicological Data: No data available for the compounded product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: This product does not degrade naturally. It will not cause ecological problems because it does not enter biological systems.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Minor spills: Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

Disposal: There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. This product 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 separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, consider landfill, but we recommend that it be neutralised in a controlled manner before disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code: 1719, CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazchem Code: 2R
Special Provisions: SP109, SP184, SP274
Dangerous Goods Class: Class 8, Corrosive Substances.
Packaging Group: III
Packaging Method: 3.8.8, RT8

Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: This material is Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

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AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: Sodium hydroxide, Sodium metasilicate, Alkaline salts, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Auto Klene cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.