Material Safety Data Sheet
K16282

KINCROME

Revision Date: 4th December 2024
Issue: 1

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT NAME	Snow Foam Auto Wash
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION:	K16281, Snow Foam Auto Wash, High Foam, Truck Wash
APPLICATION	Cleaning agent, Truck & Car Wash,

DETAILS OF SUPPLIER

SUPPLIER NAME	Kincrome Australia Pty. Ltd (ABN: 41 007 185 006)
ADDRESS	3 Lakeview Drive Caribbean Business Park Scoresby Victoria 3179 AUSTRALIA
TEL & FAX. NO	**Customer Service: Tel:** 1300 657 528 **Fax:** 1300 556 005 **Administration: Tel:** +61 3 9730 7100 **Fax:** +61 3 9730 7199

EMERGENCY CONTACT NO.

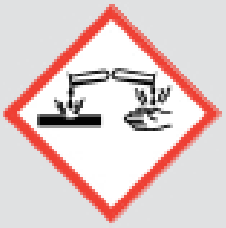
CONTACT NO.:	**Australia:** 1300 657 528 **New Zealand:** 0011 64 2 7342 5754 **Poisons information Centre:** **Australia:** 131 126 **New Zealand:** 0800 764 766

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Save this SDS for future reference.

GHS ELEMENT, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

POISONS SCHEDULE	S5 (ALKALINE SALTS)
DANGEROUS GOODS	Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
GHS CLASSIFICATION	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. • Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1 • Skin Irritation Category 2
HAZARD PICTOGRAM(S)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT.)_

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) GENERAL

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) GENERAL

P280	Wear eye protection/face protection/protective gloves.
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) PREVENTION

P280	Wear eye protection/face protection/protective gloves.
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on this label).
P332-P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 +P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) STORAGE

N/A	Not Allocated

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) DISPOSAL

N/A	Not Allocated

NOTES

IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied. When diluted to 1:5 or greater with water they no longer apply. However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

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SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURES

CAS NO.	%[WEIGHT]	NAME
1310-73-2	1 - 10 % w/w	Sodium hydroxide
111-76-2	1 - 10 % w/w	2-Butoxyethanol
8051-30-7	<1 % w/w	Diethanolamine cocoate
various	To 100 % w/w	Water and ingredients determined to be non-hazardous at concentrations present
NOTE:	NOTE: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the Safe Work Australia publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS7). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.	

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION	• Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.
SKIN CONTACT	• Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness persists.
EYE CONTACT	• If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
INGESTION	• Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
ADVICE TO DOCTOR	• Treat symptomatically.
SCHEDULED POISONS	• Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
FIRST AID FACILITIES	• Eye wash station. Normal washroom facilities.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.
To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong
gag reflex and does not drool.
Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg),
give 50% dextrose.
Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
Treat seizures with diazepam.
Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus
and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and
electrocardiograph.
Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
For C8 alcohols and above.
Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.
Battery cells may rupture when exposed to excessive heat. Electrolyte solution is flammable.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Non flammable liquid. However, on evaporation of the aqueous component, the residual material may burn.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Use an extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fires.
FIRE FIGHTING	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition.
FLASH POINT	None

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:	Personnel involved in clean up required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to minimize exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTION:	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures – rinse with water. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. As a water based product, if spilt on electrical equipment the product will cause short-circuits. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING	Avoid eye contact with concentrate. Wear eye protection when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Wash hands with water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
STORAGE	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Protect from freezing. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSON PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA: **Time-weighted Average (TWA):** None established for product. · Sodium hydroxide TWA: 2mg/m3 Peak limitation · 2-Butoxyethanol 20ppm, (96.9 mg/m3) **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** None established for product. · 2-Butoxyethanol 50 ppm, (242 mg/m3)
VENTILATION	This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;
EYE PROTECTION 	Safety glasses with full face shield should be used for handling concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
HAND PROTECTION 	Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber, natural latex, neoprene, PVC and nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

BODY PROTECTION 	Suitable protective workwear, e.g. rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.
RESPIRATOR 	No respirator should be required under normal conditions of use in well-ventilated areas provided air concentrations are below exposure standards. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate ammonia vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below. Consult the Supplier in Section 1 for additional data.

PHYSICAL STATE	Liquid
ODOUR	Faint
BOILING POINT	Approximately 100 °C
VAPOUR PRESSURE	Not available
FLASH POINT	Not flammable
WATER SOLUBILITY	Miscible in all proportions
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC)	~2 % v/v
VISCOSITY	Not available
COLOUR	Red
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.01 – 1.03 @ 25 °C
FREEZING POINT	Approximately 0 °C
VAPOUR DENSITY	Not available
FLAMMABLE LIMITS	none
PH	>12.5 neat
PER CENT VOLATILE	Not available
ODOUR THRESHOLD	Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
INCOMPATIBILITIES	Reducing agents, oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

INHALATION	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of the product in liquid form or as a mist may lead to possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and emphysema. Aerosols of this product containing ingredient 2-Butoxyethanol may cause central nervous system effects if inhaled.
SKIN CONTACT	Classified as a skin irritant - may cause severe irritation. Irritation will continue until removed. Severity depends on the concentration and duration of exposure. Skin contact with this product containing ingredient 2-Butoxyethanol may cause central nervous system effects. Properly diluted solutions not expected to be irritating to skin.
EYE CONTACT	Concentrated product causes severe eye irritation. Eye contact with concentrate will cause stinging, blurring, tearing. Contact with concentrated product may cause serious eye damage.
INGESTION	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the mouth, throat & abdomen; perforation of the gastrointestinal tract. This product containing 2-Butoxyethanol may cause headache, dizziness, light-headedness, confusion, and passing out, and may damage the liver and kidneys on ingestion.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE	Possible red blood cell changes (moderate exposure), kidney or liver damage (high exposure).
TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION	Not toxic, based on ingredients. Oral LD50 (ATE calculated): >5,000 mg/kg (body weight)
CARCINOGEN STATUS	
SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	Diethanolamine cocoate has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B carcinogen. Group 2B - The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
SKIN SENSITISATION	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
ASPIRATION HAZARD	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY PRODUCT (AS SOLD)	Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 356 - 479 mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS. The hazard of the substance for the environment is caused by the hydroxyl ion (pH effect). For this reason the effect of the substance on the organisms depends on the buffer capacity of the aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem. The high water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that the substance will be found predominantly in water. Also the variation in acute toxicity for aquatic organisms can be explained for a significant extent by the variation in buffer capacity of the test medium. LC50 values for SODIUM HYDROXIDE ranged between 33 and 189 mg/l.
ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY PRODUCT (AS DILUTED AND RINSED 1:100)	Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 35,600 – 47,900 mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS.
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	The surfactants used are Readily biodegradable, per AS4351.
BIO ACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	No bioaccumulation is expected.
MOBILITY IN SOIL	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS	Not available
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

COMPONENT WASTE NUMBERS

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.
Recommended methods for safe and environmentally preferred disposal : Product (waste from residues).

DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABELS REQUIRED	
ADG	Not classified as Dangerous Goods.
IMDG MARINE POLLUTANT	No
HAZCHEM	None allocated.

LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	
UN NUMBER	None allocated.
ADG CODE	None allocated.
HAZCHEM CODE	None allocated.
SPECIAL PROVISIONS	None allocated.
PACKING GROUP	None allocated.
PACKAGING METHOD	None allocated.
SEGREGATION	None allocated.

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S5 (ALKALINE SALTS)
ADG CODE	Not DG
AICIS	All ingredients present on AICIS.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ISSUE DATE	27th November 2024
VERSION NUMBER	V #2.0– GHS7 classification.
PREPARED BY	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Tuwai Specialties on behalf of its client. tuwai.wt@bigpond.com
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	**ADG Code:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **ADG Code:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **AICIS:** Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme. **CAS Number:** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. **GHS:** Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. **HSIS:** Hazardous Substances Information System **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program (USA). **SDS:** Safety Data Sheet **STEL:** Short Term Exposure Limit. **SUSMP:** Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. **TWA:** Time Weighted Average. **UN Number:** United Nations Number.
LITERATURE REFERENCES	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia). GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia). Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). "Australian Exposure Standards". Safework Australia. Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers. HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base. HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base. ECHA – European Chemicals Agency.

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Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.
CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES: 1 800 033 111
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