

KOALA AUTO KARE Product: Xtreme Windscreen Reservoir Additive

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SUPPLIER: BRS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1071 Ashmore City, QLD 4214

Trade Name: XTREME WINDSCREEN RESERVOIR ADDITIVE

TELEPHONE: 07 3807 7400 FAX: 07 3807 7491 AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 13 1126 in Australia ABN: 19 158 969 754 Water Based Detergent **Product Use:** Substance: MAY 2021 **Creation Date: MAY 2016 Revision Date:**

Product Code: OSS/XWA

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture		
GHS Classification	Hazardous	
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled	
GHS Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A	

Label elements	
GHS label pictograms	
Signal word	WARNING

Hazard statements	
H227	Combustible liquid
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements: Prevention	
P210 Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. – No smoking	
P280	Wear protective gloves eye and face protection.

Precautionary Statements: Response		
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present	
	and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P337+313	If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.	
P370+378	In case of fire use foam/water spray/fog for extinction.	

Precautionary Statements: Storage	
P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.	

Precautionary Statements: Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents as per local regulatory requirements.

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Note	
IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its
	concentrated form, as supplied. When diluted to 1:4 or greater they no longer apply.
	However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW			
Colour	Blue	Odour	Ammonia odour
Physical Description	Liquid	Viscosity	Non-viscous liquid

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:		CAS Number:	Proportion:
Ethanol		64-17-5	10-30% w/w
Ethylene glycol monobu	tyl ether	111-76-2	< 10% w/w
Aqueous ammonia		1336-21-6	<1% w/w
Ingredients determined to be non- hazardous		various	< 10% w/w
Water		7732-18-5	>60% w/w
NOTE:	cut-off conce have been for "Approved Cr dangerous su LABELLING OI Listed ingredi	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC 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 (GHS), 4th edition United Nations 2011. 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

Scheduled Poisons	Not classified as a scheduled poison. However, Poisons Information Centre in each Australian		
	State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance. (Phone		
	Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).		
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.		
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek		
	medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.		
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held		
	open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).		
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).		
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical		
	advice (e.g. doctor).		
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of		
	distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in		
	Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.		
Aggravated Medical			
Conditions	None known.		

Symptoms caused by exposure

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Causes serious eye irritation

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing equipment / media			
Extinguish media	•	Use an alcohol stable foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide for small fires only. Do not use water in a jet.	

Special hazards arising from the chemical		
Fire incompatibility	•	No known incompatibility

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters		
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and the nature of the hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourse. Keep away from hot containers. Cool hot containers with water spray. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard However if involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes. Containers may explode on heating. May emit acid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes. May produce toxic fumes of decomposition.		
Flash Point	 < 60°C Aqueous ethanol solution – does not support combustion. 	

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, prote	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures				
Emergency Procedures	No HAZCHEM code.				
Minor spills	Remove all ignition sources.				
	Clean up all spills immediately.				
	 Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. 				
	Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.				
	Sweep or wipe up.				
	Place in a suitable container for disposal				
Major spills	Clear area of personnel				
	Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye				
	contamination.				
	Stop leak if safe to do so.				
	 Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. 				
	Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into a dry, inert				
	material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately				
	labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions.				
	Residual deposits will remain slippery.				

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- Wash area down with excess water.
- Decontaminate if necessary (see section 13)
- Launder and clean all protective equipment prior to being re-used.
- If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT.

Inform local authorities if this occurs.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Avoid contact with spilled or released material.
- Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.
- Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
- Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling				
Safe handling	Wear prescribed protective clothing.			
	Use in well ventilated area.			
	Do NOT eat, drink or smoke when handling.			
	Wash hands after use.			
	Keep containers closed tightly when not in use.			
	Store in accordance to manufacturer's instructions.			
Other information	Store in original containers.			
	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight.			

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities			
Storage	Store in a cool, dry place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and light alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (section 10). Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.		
Suitable container	Store in original containers provided by the manufacturer.		
Storage incompatibility	Store in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Do not store near strong oxidants.		

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SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits: Xtreme Windscreen Reservoir Additive From National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia – None available for this product. See Ingredients data below.

Ingredients data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australian Exposure Standards	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	20ppm (96.9 mg/m3)	50 ppm (242 mg/m3)	Not available	Not available
Australian Exposure Standards	Ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880mg/ m3 1000 ppm	Not available	Not available	Not available
Australian Exposure Standards	Ammonia	Ammonium hydroxide	25 ppm (17 mg/m3)	35 ppm (24 mg/m3)	Not available	Not available

Biological Limit Value	None established for product.			
Engineering Controls	Use in a well ventilated area. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.			
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;			
Eye Protection	Eye and face protection generally not required to handle solutions of the product as per label directions. The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.			
Skin Protection	Gloves are generally not required to handle solutions of the product as per label directions. Overalls, apron, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.			
Body Protection	Wear safety footwear and work clothes.			
Respirator	Generally not required to handle solutions of the product as per label directions. For confined spaces, cleaning up spills, etc, consider Type A Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN143:2000, 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 the protection varies with Type of filter.			
Other Protection	Ensure there is access to eye washes and safety showers.			

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid	Colour	Light Blue
Odour	Ammonia odour	Specific Gravity	0.9-0.96 @ 25°C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100°C	Freezing Point	Approximately 0°C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Floor Doing	< 60°C Aqueous ethanol solution	Flammable Limits	LEL 3.5%, UEL 19%
Flash Point	– does not support combustion		(ETHANOL)
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	рН	9.0 -10.5 neat
Volatile Organic	20 – 30%	Coefficient of Water/Oil	Not available
Compounds (VOC)	20 – 30%	Distribution	
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 90% v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with heat or heat sources.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents and reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other
Products	possibly toxic gases and vapours.
Hazardous Reactions	None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFOR	RMATION	
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFEC	TS	
Ingestion		
short term exposure	This product may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, nausea and vomiting. Ingestion of ethanol can cause drunkenness or harmful central nervous system effects. The deliberate ingestion of ethanol may cause inebriation such that safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, and fatigue. Ingestion of a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication, tremours, convulsion, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death.	
long term exposure	No information available. There have been no documented effects due to long-term exposure.	
Skin contact		
short term exposure	Contact with concentrated solutions may be irritating. Properly diluted wash solutions not expected to be irritating.	
long term exposure	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with concentrated solutions may be irritating. Development of a defatting dermatitis on prolonged contact with ethanol has been reported.	
Eye contact		
short term exposure	This product may cause severe eye irritation, watering, redness.	
long term exposure	Repeated overexposure may lead to chronic conjunctivitis.	
Inhalation		
short term exposure	May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Inhalation of the ethanol vapour may result in drunkenness (as per effects of ingestion).	
long term exposure	Repeated overexposure may lead to increased susceptibility to respiratory illness.	

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Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Medical conditions	
aggravated by exposure	No information available.

Xtreme Windscreen	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Reservoir Additive	LD50: >5000mg/kg (calculated)	Irritating to eyes

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS

NOTE: This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See SECTION 3 for actual proportions of ingredients present in this product.

Ammonia			
Acute Toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat): 350 mg/kg. Inhalation LC50 (rat): 2000ppm/4hr. Inhalation Lowest Lethal Concentration (human): 5000ppm/5min.	Carcinogenicity	Not listed as a carcinogen NTP, IARC, OSHA, EPA.
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Repeated exposure may cause damage to the tissues of the mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Persons with preexisting eye disorders or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.	Reproductivity	No data available
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	No	STOT – Single Exposure	No data available
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	No	STOT – Repeated Exposure	No data available
Mutagencity	No evidence of bacterial mutagenicity in the Ames test or in E Coli. Mutagenic activity in fruit flies evident only at doses killing 98% of the flies.	Aspiration Hazard	No data available

Ethanol			
Acute Toxicity	Low toxicity in animals - LD50 Oral (rat) : 7060mg/kg LC50 Inhalation (rat, 6h) : 5900mg/m³	Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic.	Reproductivity	Not expected to impair fertility.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.	STOT – Single Exposure	No data available
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	No data available	STOT – Repeated Exposure	Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.
Mutagencity	No data available	Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemicalpneumonitis which can be fatal.

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Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether				
Toxicity	LD50 Rat oral 1.48 g/kg, LD50 Mouse oral 1.2 g/kg, LD50 Rabbit oral 0.32g/kg, LD50 Guinea pig oral 1.2 g/kg	Irritation	LD50 Rabbit dermal 400 mg/kg. 500 mg open skin-rabbit mild 100mg eyes - rabbit severe 100mg/24 hour(s) eyes – rabbit moderate.	
Acute Toxicity	YES	Carcinogenicity	NO	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	In a two-generation reproductive toxicity study, fertility was reduced in mice only at very high doses (> 1000 mg/kg) which were severely toxic to the adults. In comparative studies with glycol ethers, 2-butoxyethanol did not cause testicular degeneration.	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	No	STOT – Single Exposure	NO	
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	Not sensitising (LLNA).	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO	
Mutagencity	No evidence of genotoxicity. In vitro/in vivo negative.	Aspiration Hazard	NO	

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aqua-Toxicity		
Xtreme Windscreen	Not classified as hazardous to fish. Calculated from ingredients:	
Reservoir Additive	(LC50 300 mg/L to 500 mg/L)	
Ethanol	Bluegill Sunfish LC50/96hr:>13500mg/L	
	Rainbow Trout LC50/24hr : 11200mg/L (Flow through)	
	Golden Ide LC0/48hr: >1000mg/L	
	Daphnia Magna EC50/24hr: >1000mg/L	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl	96hr LC50 (fathead minnow): 2137 mg/L	
ether		
Aqueous ammonia	LC50: 0.53mg/L (rainbow trout)	

Persistence and degradability			
Product	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistance: Air	
Xtreme Windscreen Reservoir Additive	Rapidly Photodegradable	Not available	
Ethanol	This product will biodegrade, probably to acetic acid and formaldehyde. Ethanol will volatilise from water and biodegrade, and is not expected to bioconcentrate. This product is substantially biodegradable in water.	It will photodegrade in air with a half-life ranging from hours (polluted air) to days (clean air).	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether			
Ammonia	Ammonia is readily oxidized to nitrite, which is very toxic to aquatic organisms.	Not available	

Bioaccumulative potential		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
Xtreme Windscreen	Not expected to biggerumulate significantly	
Reservoir Additive	Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.	

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Ethanol	Ethanol has a low potential for bioaccumulation biodegradable in water.	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl		
ether		
Ammonia	No data available	

Mobility in soil		
Product	Mobility	
Ethanol	If spilled on soil, ethanol will either evaporate or leach into the ground due to the relatively high vapour pressure and low absorption in soil.	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl		
ether		
Ammonia	No data available	

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	To dispose of quantities of undiluted product, refer to State Land Waste Management
	Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery.
	Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. As with any chemical, do not put down the
	drain in quantity. The small quantities contained in wash solutions (when used as directed) can
	generally be handled by conventional sewage systems, septics, and grey water systems. For
	larger scale use, eg. truck washing depot, a recycled water system is often recommended, or
	Trade Waste License obtained for disposal to sewer.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG CODE – ROAD & RAIL			
UN Number	None allocated	ADG Classification	None allocated
Shipping Name	None allocated	ADG Subsidiary Risk	None allocated
Hazchem Code	None allocated	Packing Group	None allocated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA	HAZARDOUS
GHS Classification	Eye irritation category 2A
SUSMP	Not scheduled
ADG Code	Not allocated
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms	
GHS	Global System of Harmonisation.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency
	services.
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

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NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).		
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.		
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.		
TWA	Time Weighted Average		
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit		
Literature References	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]		
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7 th Edition.		
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2015.		
	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition		
	[NOHSC:2011(2003)]		
	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]		
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.		
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.		
	Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals, Code of Practice, DEC 2011		
	Guidance on the classification of hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations, Implementation of the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS) APRIL 2012 Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Third revised		
	edition.		
Revision Information	New Issue to standard: PREPARATION OF SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS		
	Code of Practice DECEMBER 2011		
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.		
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager	Telephone	07 3807 7400

This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.

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