


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

REF:SANITISING\_GEL\_GHS)\_SDS PAGE 1 OF 7

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

GHS IDENTIFIER	<b>SANITISING SKIN GEL</b>
PRODUCT (MATERIAL) NAME	
OTHER NAMES	
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
RECOMMENDED USE	As a general purpose skin sanitising gel.
SUPPLIER NAME/ADDRESS	<b>CHEMISTRY HOUSE PTY LTD</b> 9 Production Avenue Molendinar 4214 Queensland
TELEPHONE NO.	+61-(0) 7-5594-0344 Facsimile: +61-(0)7-5594-0236
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	000 Hours: 0800-1700 Monday-Friday

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>HAZARD CLASSIFICATION OF MIXTURE</b>	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; <b>DANGEROUS GOODS.</b>
<b>SUSMP SCHEDULE</b>	This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; <b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.</b>
<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>UNSCHEDULED</b>
<b>PICTOGRAMS</b>	Flammable Liquids, Category 2
	
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
<b>HAZARD STATEMENTS</b>	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS</b>	
<b>GENERAL</b>	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
<b>PREVENTION</b>	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/ventilation/lighting equipment P242 Use only non-sparking tools P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection
<b>RESPONSE</b>	P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use foam/water spray/fog for extinction
<b>STORAGE</b>	P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
<b>DISPOSAL</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### MIXTURE

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	GHS Hazard statement
Ethanol	64-17-5	50-70%	H225
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	<1%	Below cut-off

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:	Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Skin Contact:	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Medical attention or special treatment required

**ADVICE TO DOCTOR.** Treat symptomatically

## SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water jet.
SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:	Highly flammable gel. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:	On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.
Hazchem Code	•2[Y] E

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
/ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:	
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours.
/PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material).
/METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:	Use non-sparking tools. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material is a Class 3 flammable liquid and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING	Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.
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## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Substance	--TWA--		--STEL--	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethanol	1000	1880		
D Limonene	No data	-	No data	-

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>Appearance:</u>	Clear, coloured gel, fruit odour, burning taste.
<u>Flammability:</u>	Product is flammable
<u>Melting Point:</u>	-34°C
<u>Boiling Point:</u>	78.1°C
<u>Flash Point:</u>	13°C
<u>Vapour Pressure:</u>	58.1mbar @ 20°C
<u>Volatiles:</u>	100%
<u>Viscosity @ 25°C cp</u>	3000-4000 or a gel (flow time through 6mm cup > 40secs @ 25°C)
<u>Vapour Density</u>	1.59
<u>Flammability Limits</u>	LEL 3.5% : UEL 19.0%
<u>Specific Gravity:</u>	0.85-0.90
<u>Solubility in water</u>	miscible

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.  
 Hazardous reactions Oxidising agents (Class 5)

## 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 OF EXPOSURE

Swallowed:

Accidental swallowing is unlikely in the workplace setting. Swallowing can cause drunkenness or harmful central nervous system effects. The deliberate ingestion of ethanol (50-100ml) 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. Aspiration in to lung may cause pneumonitis.

Eye:

Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

Skin:

Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Inhalation of the vapour may result in drunkenness (as per effects of swallowing). Early symptoms may occur at airborne levels of 1000 to 5000ppm.

**ACUTE**

**DELAYED**

Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.

Acute toxicity:	Expected to be of low toxicity, LD <sub>50</sub> Oral (rat) > 5000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Expected to be an irritant.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Expected to be an irritant.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Expected to be a sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not expected to impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	No data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause defatting of skin and can lead to dermatitis. Swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be a hazard.

*Additional information*

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY Avoid contaminating drains or waterways. Harmful to aquatic life.

Acute toxicity:

Fish –	LC <sub>50</sub> (fish) : 10 < LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <= 100mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate –	Expected to be harmful
Algae –	Expected to be toxic
Microorganisms –	Expected to be Harmful

Chronic toxicity:

Fish –	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate –	Data not available
Algae –	Data not available
Microorganisms –	Data not available

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Ethanol has a low potential for bioaccumulation and is substantially biodegradable in water.

MOBILITY

Miscible with water

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	.
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE (EXPOSURE)	Do NOT allow product to reach waterways drains and sewers.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	Has a low potential for bioaccumulation. biodegradable in water.

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.
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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

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



#### TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS	3
PACKING GROUP	III
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER	Not applicable
IERG	14
HAZCHEM CODE	•2Y E

#### MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS	3
PACKING GROUP	III
IMDG EMS Fire:	F-E
IMDG EMS Spill:	S-D

#### AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS	3
PACKING GROUP	III

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; <b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:</b>	Flammable Liquids, Category 2
<b>HAZARD STATEMENT(S):</b>	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP):</b>	UNSCHEDULED
<b>AICS</b>	All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<i>Additional national and/or international regulatory information.</i>	

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON/POINT	FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT : Australia : 000
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POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE		: Australia 131126
		: New Zealand 0800 764 766
Date of preparation or last revision of the SDS	3 March 2017	
Prepared by	SDS Manager	
<i>Additional information</i>		
<i>Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS.</i>		
<b>ADG</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail	
<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	
<b>ASCC</b>	Australian Safety and Compensation Council	
<b>ATE</b>	Acute Toxicity Estimates	
<b>BEI®</b>	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.	
<b>Carcinogen Category Number</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Established human carcinogen</li> <li>2. Probably human carcinogen</li> <li>3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential</li> </ol>	
<b>Code AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances	
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number	
<b>EPG</b>	Emergency Procedure Guide ( superseded by IERG)	
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters	
<b>HCIS</b>	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS).	
<b>HSIS</b>	HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].	
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer	
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association	
<b>IERG</b>	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide	
<b>IMDG</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.	
<b>LEL</b>	lower flammable (explosive) limits in air;	
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population	
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.	
<b>NOAEL</b>	No Observed Adverse Effect Level	
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observable Effect Level	
<b>NOHSC</b>	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission	
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)	
<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit	
<b>RTECS</b>	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')	
<b>TCL<sub>0</sub></b>	Toxic Concentration Low	
<b>TD<sub>L0</sub></b>	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.	
<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.	
<b>TWA</b>	(Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.	
<b>SAFework</b>	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety	

<b>STEL</b>	and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia. (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UEL</b>	upper flammable (explosive) limits in air;
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Content - defined as : 'any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25°C. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250°C.'
<i>Literature references.</i>	
<i>Sources for data.</i>	Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line) GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling) REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System) ADG Code Ed 7.4 SUSMP N° 16

**DISCLAIMER:**

This SDS 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 CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd 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. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1. CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request. CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.