Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification

GHS Product identifier	Hand Gel Sanitiser
Company Name	HY.GIENE Australia Pty. Ltd.
Address	Fact. 3/41 Gatwick Rd, BAYSWATER NORTH, VIC 3153
Telephone	(03) 9729 3946
Fax Number	(03) 9729 3942
Contact	Peter Harman
Recommended use	Hand Gel sanitizer for waterless sanitizing of hands
Other Names	# 102

2. Hazard Identification

Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.
Dangerous Good according to ADG Code

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Pictogram (s) GHS02

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Flammable liquid 3	
	Skin irritation	Category 2
	Eye irritation	Category 2A
Hazard Statement(s)	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Risk Phrases	R11	Highly Flammable.

Precautionary statement -

Prevention
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

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 attention.

Storage P405 +P403 + P235 Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Alcoholic solution

Hazardous ingredients	Name	CAS no.	Proportion
	Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	>75%
	Triethanolamine	102-71-6	<1 %

Other non hazardous ingredients up to 100%

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

Skin: Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

Inhalation If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. Consult Poisons Information Centre

Other Information For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26 and New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Suitable extinguishing media Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Highly Flammable. Vapours are heavier than air and may form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with an ignition source may cause flashback along the vapour trail. Contact with oxidising agents may result in fire and the emission of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other products of combustion.

Precautions in connection with fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours or mist s. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.
For personal protection see section 8.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods- Small Spillages Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

Clean-up Methods- Large Spillages Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Environmental Precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Avoid prolonged contact with skin.

	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge.
Conditions for safe storage	Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in fireproof place.
Incompatible products	Strong bases. Strong acids.
Incompatible materials	Alkali metals, Ammonia, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides
Packaging materials	SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. aluminium. iron. copper. nickel. synthetic material. glass.

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTABLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

	STEL		TWA		
Name	**mg/m3**	**ppm**	**mg/m3**	**ppm**	**Footnote**
Ethyl alcohol			1880	1000	
Triethanolamine			5	-	

Other exposure Information	The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
Appropriate engineering Controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste. Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Nitrile rubber gloves.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid Gel

Appearance	Colourless OR may be green-coloured.
Odour	Alcohol odour (sweet) OR may be fraranced
Melting Point	- 115 °C
Boiling Point	78 - 87 °C
Flash point	25 °C - closed cup
Vapour Pressure	44mmHg @ 20°C
Solubility	Soluble in water. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in chloroform. Soluble in oils/fats. Soluble in methanol. Soluble in acids.
Specific Gravity	0.8 @ 20 °C
pH	Not available
Odour Threshold	100 ppm - 188 mg/m³
Flammability	Highly flammable
Total VOC	98%

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons. Hygroscopic
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Alkali metals, Ammonia, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides
Hazardous Decomposition products	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not established.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity Harmful if swallowed.

Ethanol (64-17-5) LD50 oral rat 10740 mg/kg (Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit > 16000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation Inhalation at levels at or exceeding the Occupational Exposure limits or any deliberate ingestion is known to lead to health effects which may be evident in them, or lead to impaired functioning and consequent safety risks in the industrial setting. A blood alcohol level in excess of 0.05g\100ml is regarded as likely to impair functioning for tasks such as operating machinery.
Vapour may be irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may result in drunkenness, (see effects of swallowing above) or headache, nausea, in coordination, narcosis (sleepiness) and vomiting. Early signs or symptoms may occur at airborne levels of 1000 to 5000 ppm. Ongoing or repeated exposures at high concentrations may cause central nervous symptoms similar to 'swallowed' above. Deliberate inhalation of the vapour is a known occupational risk.

Skin Contact with skin may result in slight irritation and redness. Prolonged or repeated contact and heavy skin contamination may cause skin drying and cracking and/or dermatitis with redness, itching, and swelling. This may lead to possible secondary infection.

Eye Vapours may irritate the eyes. Symptoms may include redness, excessive tearing, and stinging, swelling and blurred vision.

Ingestion Swallowing can cause drunkenness and any health effects caused by the total intake of ethanol containing products is a known occupational risk where as little as 50 -100ml intake in a shift in a 70kg worker may cause inebriation to the point where safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, and fatigue. Drinking a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonitis.

Chronic Effects Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle. Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk. Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects. Absorption of some drugs may be affected causing adverse health effects. Ingestion by

	pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called 'foetal alcohol syndrome'. Ethanol is not listed as a carcinogen by the Australian Safety and Compensation Commission (formerly NOHSC). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethanol as a human carcinogen on the basis of effects of drinking alcoholic beverages, but there is no known carcinogenic risk from occupational exposures. There is extensive toxicological and epidemiological information on the health effects of ingesting alcoholic drinks containing ethanol. Any occupational exposures will add to overall exposures from ingestion of alcoholic drinks any health effects that result from such exposures.
Carcinogenicity	Mouse – Oral. Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Liver: Tumors. Blood: Lymphomas including Hodgkin's disease. IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
Reproductive toxicity	Reproductive toxicity - Human - female - Oral Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other neonatal measures or effects.
Effects on Newborn	Drug dependence.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	This product is readily biodegradable.
Acute Toxicity	Not available for this product. However for related entity Ethanol (64-17-5):

LC50 fishes 1	14200 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas; Nominal concentration)
EC50 Daphnia 1	9300 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	13000 mg/l 96 h; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 2	10800 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna)

Threshold limit other aquatic organisms 1 : 65 mg/l (72 h; Protozoa)
Threshold limit algae 1 : 1450 mg/l (192 h; Microcystis aeruginosa; Growth rate)
Threshold limit algae 2: 5000 mg/l (168 h; Scenedesmus quadricauda; Growth rate)

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Avoid release of product to the environment. Product and containers not suitable for landfill. Recycle/reuse empty containers where possible. Stored empty containers are to be treated as hazardous waste. Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations by an authorized company. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste.

14. Transport information

ROAD and RAIL TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the *Australian Code of Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail.*

U.N. Number	1170
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	**Class** 3 Flammable liquid
Hazchem Code	2Y[E]
Packing Group	II

Emergency Response Guide: 14

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule S5

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS 4th April, 2020

References

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
'Labelling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THIS PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THISPRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.