

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## INSTANT HAND SANITISER

SAFETY DATA SHEET - SDS VERSION 1.0, 11<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2020.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME: Instant Hand Sanitiser  
CAS NUMBER:  
OTHER NAMES: Softex /SoftShield  
RECOMMENDED USE: Sanitising hands

SUPPLIER NAME: Integra Industries Ltd  
ADDRESS: 149 King Edward St  
DUNEDIN  
Phone: +64 3 455 6805  
Emergency Telephone: International: +643 479 7227  
New Zealand: 0800 764 766 (NZ NATIONAL POISON CENTRE)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: **HAZARDOUS** according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)



Hazard statement: **WARNING**

HSNO classes: **3.1B, 6.4A**

Hazard statement codes:

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Prevention statements:

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read label before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if the electrostatically sensitive material is for reloading.
- P241 Use explosion-proof equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response statement codes:

- P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel ill. P330 Rinse mouth.

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- P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Breathe fresh air. Rest in a comfortable position. Call POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel ill.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Rinse skin with water/shower.
- 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 any irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P370 + P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam.

Storage statement codes:

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

Disposal statement codes:

- P501 Dispose of product and packaging in accordance with local regulations.

HAZARD CATEGORY (GHS):

- Flammable liquids Category 2
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A

The information contained in this SDS is specific to the product when handled and used neat. This product when diluted/mixed may not require the same control measures as the neat product. Check with your technical representative if in doubt.

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The ingredients below are considered either hazardous, dangerous goods or poison scheduled according to the criteria of SWA, AUG Code and SUSDP (respectively) at the levels used in the product.

INGREDIENT	CAS No.	PROPORTION (% v/v)
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	70%

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INGESTION: Rinse mouth out with water. Do NOT induce vomiting.

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

INHALATION: Remove from source of exposure to fresh air.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING METHODS

GENERAL MEASURES: Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, water fog

FLAMMABILITY CONDITIONS: Highly flammable Liquid - explosive vapour.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: May form flammable mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Vapour can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour may cause flash fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. May polymerise explosively when involved in a fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.

HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION: May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, gloves) or chemical splash suit. Structural fire fighters uniform will provide limited protection.

HAZCHEM CODE: 2YE

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL PROCEDURE:	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
CLEAN UP PROCEDURES:	Soak up spilled product using absorbent non-combustible material such as sand or soil. Avoid using sawdust or cellulose. When saturated collect material, transfer to suitable, labelled, dry chemical-waste containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste. Use water spray to disperse vapour. Wash area down with excess water.
CONTAINMENT:	Stop leak if safe to do so.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
EVACUATION CRITERIA:	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Structural fire fighters uniform will provide limited protection.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:	Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate residue under a fume hood. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials.
STORAGE:	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources, foodstuffs, out of direct sunlight and out of the reach of children. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection. This product has a UN Classification of 1170 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
CONTAINER:	Container type/package must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE STANDARD:	(Safe Work Australia - SWA); Ethyl Alcohol CAS: 64-17-5 TWA = 1000ppm (1880mg/m <sup>3</sup> ). 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. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. Keep atmospheric contamination at a minimum workable level.
EXPOSURE LIMITS:	No information available.
BIOLOGICAL LIMITS:	No information available.
ENGINEERING MEASURES:	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to minimise exposure. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred, as it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable / explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:	RESPIRATOR: Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a type A (Organic vapour) Respira-

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tor (AS1715/1716). EYES: Splash proof goggles (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Elbow length nitrile or neoprene gloves (AS2161). CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls, splash apron and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: No information available.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

APPEARANCE: Clear, colourless, water-thin liquid  
ODOUR: Slight ether-like  
ODOUR THRESHOLD: No information available.  
pH: Not applicable.  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.853g/ml  
BOILING POINT: 78°C  
FLASH POINT: 13°C  
LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 3.3%  
UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 19%  
EVAPORATION RATE: No information available.  
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS): No information available.  
VAPOUR PRESSURE: No information available.  
VAPOUR DENSITY: No information available.  
DENSITY: No information available.  
RELATIVE DENSITY: No information available.  
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: No information available.  
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete  
SHELF LIFE: 2 years from date of manufacture (when stored as directed).

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

GENERAL INFORMATION: Highly flammable liquid. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.  
CHEMICAL STABILITY: Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.  
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, flames, direct sunlight, moisture, freezing, static charges, mechanical shock, high temperatures and any high energy ignition sources. Also avoid enclosed spaces.  
MATERIALS TO AVOID: Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. Hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (sulphuric acid), acid chlorides, strong alkalis (eg. Hydroxides), alkali metals, ammonia, potassium tert-butoxide and all sources of heat and ignition.  
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.  
HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: Hazardous Polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION: Low to moderate toxicity – irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with chronic over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and over exposure via inhalation. Chronic ingestion may result in cirrhosis of the liver. Over exposure may cause central nervous system depression.

LC<sub>50</sub> (Inhalation): 2000 ppm/10hours (rat).  
LD<sub>50</sub> (Ingestion): 4930 mg/kg (mouse).  
EYE IRRITANT: Irritant. Exposure may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain and redness..  
SKIN IRRITANT: Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption in large quantities.

INGESTION: Low toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness and drowsiness with large doses. Liver damage may occur with high level of chronic ingestion.

INHALATION: Irritant. Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

FISH LC<sub>50</sub>: >1000 mg/L/48hrs (Golden ide).  
INVERTEBRATE EC<sub>50</sub>: >1000 mg/L/24 hrs (Daphnia magna).  
PERSISTENCE/DEGRADABILITY: It will biodegrade, probably to acetic acid and formaldehyde. Ethanol will volatilise from water and biodegrade, and is not expected to bioconcentrate. It will photodegrade in air with a half-life ranging from hours (polluted air) to days (clean air).  
MOBILITY: 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.  
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: Do NOT allow product to reach waterways drains and sewers.  
BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: Ethanol has a low potential for bioaccumulation. biodegradable in water.  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.  
LANDFILLS: Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

## 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.

UN NUMBER: 1170  
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)  
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK(S): 3 (Flammable Liquids)  
EPG: 14 Liquids - Highly Flammable  
PACKAGING GROUP: II  
HAZCHEM CODE: 2YE

MARINE TRANSPORT: Classified as DANGEROUS GOODS by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN NUMBER: 1170  
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)  
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK(S): 3 (Flammable Liquids)  
EPG: 14 Liquids - Highly Flammable  
PACKAGING GROUP: II  
MARINE POLLUTANT: No

AIR TRANSPORT: Classified as DANGEROUS GOODS by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for transport by air.

UN NUMBER: 1170  
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)  
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK(S): 3 (Flammable Liquids)  
EPG: 14 Liquids - Highly Flammable  
PACKAGING GROUP: II

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

COUNTRY/ REGION: New Zealand  
STATUS: Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.  
POISONS SCHEDULE (AUS): Not scheduled.  
APVMA/AQIS/TGA STATUS: Not relevant.  
HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS: **3.1B, 6.4A**  
APPROVAL CODE: HSR001144

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS ISSUE NUMBER: 001  
SDS ISSUE DATE: 11/02/2020  
REASON(S) FOR ISSUE: Rebranded.

THIS ISSUE NUMBER REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of a SDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

### LEGEND:

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
AS	Australian Standard (as issued by Standards Australia)
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit. A 15-min TWA exposure, not to be exceeded at any time during a working day, even if the 8-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not exceed 15-min and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60-min between successive exposures at the STEL.
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
TLV	Threshold Limit Value. TLV is a proprietary name registered by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and refers to airborne concentrations of substances or levels of physical agents to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.
TWA	Time Weighted Average. The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

This SDS has been prepared from current technical data and summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety information of the product and in particular how to safely 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 company.

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**End of SDS**