

Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods



1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **GEL SANITISER**

Synonyms

ETHANOL GEL SANITISER WITH ALOE VERA AND VITAMIN E

Recommended use: Suitable for personal hand disinfection with an alcoholic content of 80%V/V.

Company Name: Mera Chemicals Pty Ltd
ABN: 73 077 088 236
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VIC, 3020
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9311 4244
Fax: +61 3 9311 3755
Email: admin@merachemicals.com.au

Emergency Telephone number: 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia.



Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Classifications

Flammable Liquids - Category 3

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Narcotic Effects

Hazard Statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Prevention Precautionary 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.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and all other equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray.
P264	Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use (insert appropriate media) for extinction.

Storage Precautionary Statements

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.
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Poison Schedule: Not Listed in SUSMP

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Ethanol	64-17-5	80 - 90 %
Purified water		5 - 10 %
1,2,3-Propanetriol	56-81-5	< 2 %
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	< 0.2 %
Thickener		1-5 %
Aloe Vera	85507-69-3	0-1%
Vitamin E Acetate	58-95-7	0-1%
		100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation: Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

Skin Contact: Rinse with water. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

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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) if there are ongoing symptoms.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from neoprene should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote. 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. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •2YE

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. 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.

Firefighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS

If safe to do so, shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand, or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 14

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid eye contact. Do not eat, drink, or smoke whilst handling. Do not use in the presence of heat or ignition sources, including flames and sparks. All equipment must be earthed. Use in a well-ventilated area. Do not allow contaminated clothing to remain in contact with skin. Always wash hands with water after handling.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation, out of direct sunlight and at below 30°C. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store away from heat and ignition sources. Always keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

This material is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Ethyl alcohol	1000	1880	-	-	-
Glycerine mist	-	10	-	-	-
Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.4	-	-	-

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (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.

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.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator.

Personal Protection Equipment: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, SAFETY GLASSES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

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Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from neoprene should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink, or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist, or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Material Family:	Hydrocarbon Liquid
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear to Slight Hazy
Odour:	Mild Ethanol
Solubility:	Miscible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	0.87 @ 25 C
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	No Data Available
Flash Point (°C):	23 C Closed Cup
Flammability Limits (%):	3.3 % - 19 %
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	No Data Available
Melting Point/Range (°C):	0 °C approx.
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	> 78 °C (initial)
pH:	6.0 - 8.0 neat
Viscosity:	800-1400cps @ 20°C
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):	No Data Available
Total VOC (g/Litre):	No Data Available
Oxidising properties:	No Data Available

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to heat and ignition sources including open flames and hot surfaces; and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Product can decompose on combustion to form carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other possibly toxic compounds.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

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:

Acute Effects

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Inhalation: Material may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation.

Ingestion: Swallowing large amounts can result in nausea, vomiting and stomach pain.

Eye contact: May cause eye irritation and watering.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LC50 > 20.0 mg/L for vapours or LC50 > 5.0 mg/L for dust and mist or LC50 > 20,000 ppm for gas

Skin contact: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg bw

Ingestion: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg bw

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 2A Hazard (reversible effects to eyes). Skin: this material has been classified as not corrosive or irritating to skin.

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in depression of the central nervous system.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L

48hr LC50 (golden orfe): > 1000 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log K_{ow} < 4.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

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Persistence and degradability: The product is readily biodegradable. Degree of elimination: 94%

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Decontamination and destruction of containers should be considered.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".



UN No: 1170
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: •2YE
Emergency Response Guide No: 14

Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), toxic substances (Class 6.1), infectious substances (Class 6.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT

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



UN No: 1170
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION

AIR TRANSPORT

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

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UN No: 1170
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION

There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods. If the item is not a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies. If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following: UN3316, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III. If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

- All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: Full regulatory review.
Issue Date: March-30-2020
Version: 1.0

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions. We expressly disclaim all warranties of every kind and nature, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose in respect to the use or suitability of the product. Nothing is intended as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending license under valid patents. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited. Except to the extent required by law, republication, or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted. Watertest Systems assumes no responsibility for accuracy of information unless the document is the most current available from an official Watertest Systems distribution system.

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SDS Abbreviations Legend:

<	Less Than
>	Greater Than
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
Atm	Atmosphere
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm ²	Square Centimetres
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C)	Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand)	Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F)	Degrees Fahrenheit
g	Grams
g/cm ³	Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l	Grams per Litre
HSNO	Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
Immiscible	Liquids are insoluble in each other.
inHg	Inch of Mercury
inH ₂ O	Inch of Water
K	Kelvin
Kg	Kilogram
kg/m ³	Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb	Pound
LC ₅₀	LC stands for lethal concentration.
LC ₅₀	is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD ₅₀	LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD ₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or L	Litre
m ³	Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram
mg/24H	Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m ³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc. or Miscible	Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
Mm	Millimetre
mmH ₂ O	Millimetres of Water

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mPa/s	Millipascals per Second
N/A	Not Applicable
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz	Ounce
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa	Pascal
Ppb	Parts per Billion
Ppm	Parts per Million
ppm/2h	Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h	Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
R	Rankine
RCP	Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
Tne	Tonne
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ug/24H	Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN	United Nations
Wt.	Weight

END OF SDS