

1. Identification

Product identifier	Anti Bacterial Hand Gel	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A hand sanitiser designed to kill bacteria/germs from hand surface without the use of water. This product can be applied in areas requiring a high level of hygiene; e.g. medical clinics/hospitals, school grounds and food preparation areas etc.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	OzWashroom ABN 70 125 374 736
	Address	5 Enterprise Court Mulgrave, Victoria 3170
	Phone	1300 652 715
	Email	info@ozwashroom.com.au
	Website	www.ozwashroom.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

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

Considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Aquatic Toxicity 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 3 Flammable Liquid 2
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects



Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 - Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment. P242 - Use only non-sparking tools. P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
	Response	P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P370+378 - In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
	Storage	
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer	<10%
Fragrance Mint	<10%
Triethylamine	<10%

Disclosure of ingredient names is not required by the WHS Regulations for those ingredients that meet only physicochemical and/or environmental hazard classifications, or for nonhazardous ingredients.

There is no requirement to disclose the identity of ingredients for the following GHS health hazard categories because they fall outside the scope of the WHS Regulations:

- Acute toxicity – Category 5 (oral, dermal and inhalation)
- Skin; corrosion / irritation – Category 3
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation – Category 2B
- Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Aquatic toxicity (all categories)
- Flammable gas – Category 2
- Ozone depletion.



4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are: 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer : Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon and aldehydes. Fragrance Mint: Non Flammable. On combustion may emit toxic fumes. Triethylamine: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and various hydrocarbons.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. HazChem (EAC): 3WE



6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container. Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteractingly workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage	Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Containers should be protected against any form of physical damage indeterminate goodness wellbeing always. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near storage area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are: 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer : No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, WorkplaceExposure
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	Standard(s) for constituent(s): Benzene: 8hr TWA = 3.2 mg/m (1 ppm), Carcinogen Category 1A Acrylic acid: 8hr TWA = 5.9 mg/m (2 ppm), Sk As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants. TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week. Carcinogen Category 1A - established human carcinogen. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure and the development of cancer. 'Sk' (skin) Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur. These Workplace 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 workplace 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. Fragrance Mint: Maintain adequate ventilation where product is handled & dispensed. The following Australian standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment: Respiratory equipment: AS/NZ1715. Protective Gloves: AS 2161. Industrial Clothing: AS2919. Industrial Eye Protection: AS1336. Occupational Protective Footwear: AS/NZ2210. Triethylamine: No Data Available
Biological limits	Biological limits for ingredient(s) are: 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer : In Australia the following substance is on a list for which health surveillance is required: Benzene. Fragrance Mint: None specified. Triethylamine: No information available on biological limit values for this product.
Engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.



Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical protective gloves.
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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	A clear colourless liquid
Odour	Mint fragrance
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	7-8
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not tested
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Miscible with water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.



11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Not Applicable
Eye Damage/Irritation	Not Applicable
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer

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:

Ingestion: No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Eye contact: May be an eye irritant. Exposure to the dust may cause discomfort due to particulate nature. May cause physical irritation to the eyes.

Skin contact: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritation. May cause skin sensitisation in sensitive individuals. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. May cause coughing and shortness of breath.

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50 (rat): >10,000 mg/kg (based on data from components or similar materials) (1)

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg (based on data from components or similar materials) (1)

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not expected to cause irritation. (for similar products) (1)

Serious eye damage/irritation: Not expected to cause irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Chronic effects: Animal studies indicate that inhalation of respirable polyacrylate dust may cause inflammatory changes in the lung.

Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. This product contains Benzene. This material has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 1 agent. Group 1 - The agent is carcinogenic to humans.



Reproductive toxicity: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity(STOT) - repeated exposure: Not classified.

Aspiration hazard: Not classified.

A two-year inhalation study in rats exposed to a respirable, water-absorbent sodium polyacrylate dust resulted in lung effects such as inflammation, hyperplasia and tumors. There were no observed adverse effects at exposures of 0.05 mg/m³. In addition, long-term medical monitoring of potentially exposed workers has not revealed lung effects such as those observed in the rat. However, the inhalation of respirable dusts should be avoided by implementing respiratory protection measures and observing the recommended permissible exposure limit of 0.05 mg/m³

Toxicological Information for Fragrance Mint

This preparation has not been subjected to toxicological testing as a mixture but has been blended from materials with established toxicological bibliographies. This preparation should be considered and handled as if it displayed health hazards and treated in consequence with all possible precaution.

Toxicological Information for Triethylamine

General Information Triethylamine:

Oral LD50 (rat) : 460 mg/kg;

Inhalation LCLo (rat) : 1000 ppm/4 hours;

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) : 410 mg/kg;

Eyes : Severe irritant

Eye Irritant Causes severe burns. A severe eye irritant. May produce symptoms such as redness, pain and impaired vision. Severe exposures may cause burns, resulting in permanent injury.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. The liquid product is corrosive. Can cause burns to the mouth, throat and oesophagus.

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation. Vapour is irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Symptoms such as sore throat, coughing, chest pain, shortness of breath and difficult breathing may occur. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour can produce central nervous system stimulation, which can lead to convulsions, paralysis, and possible death.

Skin Irritant Harmful in contact with skin. TEA liquid or mist may cause skin irritation. Severe exposure may result in serious burns due to the corrosive nature of TEA. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

Carcinogen Category 0

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3

Ecological Information for Water

None specified.

Ecological Information for 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer



Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Persistence/degradability: 25% or greater of the components show limited biodegradation based on OECD 301-type test data. (1)

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility in soil: No information available.

Aquatic toxicity: Based on component data: (1)

Acute LC50 (Freshwater fish): 100 - 1000 mg/L

Acute EC50 (Freshwater invertebrates): 100 - 1000 mg/L

Acute EC50 (Algae inhibition): 10-100 mg/L

Acute EC50 (Bacteria): 100 - 1000 ppm

Ecological Information for Fragrance Mint

This preparation has not been subjected to environmental testing as a mixture. This preparation should be considered and handled as if it displayed potential environmental hazards and treated in consequence with all possible precaution.

Ecological Information for Ethyl Alcohol

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

Ecological Information for Triethylamine

Ecotoxicity Triethylamine

Fish (LC50) 48 hours 16-20 mg/L;

Daphnia (EC50) 48 hours 200 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability No Data Available

Mobility No Data Available

Environmental Fate No Data Available

Bioaccumulation Potential Insignificant.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. Disposal considerations

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.



14. Transport Information

Considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	1170
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Ethanol
Transport hazard class	3
Packing Group	II
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 2CED
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	3WE

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

Date of Preparation:

17-February-2017

