Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Trade Name:	**Hawley Sanitising Gel**
Proper Shipping Name:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Product Use:	General purpose skin sanitising gel.
Creation Date:	March, 2017

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Hazardclassification Of Mixture

- This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.
- This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

SUSMP Schedule: NOT SCHEDULED

Poison Schedule Hazard Category:

Category 2:	Flammable Liquids
Category 2A:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Pictograms

Hazard Statements

Signal Word: DANGER

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

Precautionary Statements

GENERAL

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.

PREVENTION

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

RESPONSE

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

STORAGE

P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
Ethanol	64-17-5	80%	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

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is **13 11 26** from anywhere in Australia (**0800 764 766** in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment

TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

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.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek 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.

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.

Section 5 - Fire - Fighting Measures

5.1 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.Without specific indications, follow the standard protocol.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water jet.

5.2 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.

5.3 Recommendations for Fire Fighting Personnel

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.

5.4 Hazchem or Emergency action code: 2[Y] E

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways.

Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material).

6.2 Precautions relating to the environment

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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning

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.

7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilotlights, 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.

7.2 Conditions of 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Conrols / Personal Protection

8.1 National Exposure Standards

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

Substance	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL(ppm)	STEL(mg/m³)
Ethanol	1000	1880		
D Limonene	No Data	-	No Data	-

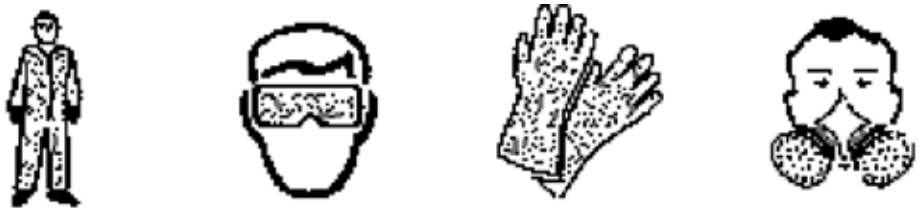
8.2 Engineering Controls

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.

8.4 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, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, 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

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

- Appearance: Clear, coloured gel, fruit odour, burning taste
- Flammability: Product is flammable
- Melting Point: -34°C
- Boiling Point: 78.1°C
- Flash Point: -13°C
- Vapour Pressure: 58.1mbar @ 20°C
- Volatiles: 100%
- Evaporation Rate: 3000 - 4000 or a gel (flow time through 6mm cup > 40secs @ 25°C)
- Vapour Density: 1.59
- Flammability Limits: LEL: 3.5% UEL: 19.0%
- Specific Gravity: 0.85-0.90
- Solubility in water: 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 or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

a) Ingestion:

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

b) Eye Contact:

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

c) Skin Contact:

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

d) 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

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 toxicity	Expected to be of low toxicity, LD50 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 an irritant.
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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Acute Toxicity	
Fish	Toxicity: LC50 (fish) : 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 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

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14.1 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.

UN NUMBER:	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS:	3
HAZCHEM CODE:	2YE
PACKING GROUP:	II
IERG NUMBER:	14
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	Not applicable

14.2 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:	II
IMDG EMS FIRE:	F-E
IMDG EMS SPILL:	S-D

14.3 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:	II

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Category 2: Flammable Liquids
Category 2A: Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs, Central nervous system, Liver
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP): NOT SCHEDULED
AICS All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

Section 16 - Other Information

EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT	000 (Australia)
POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	13 11 26 (Australia) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)
• Date of preparation / Last revision of the SDS	7 March, 2017
• Print Date	7 March, 2017
• Prepared by	SDS Manager

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates
BEI®	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.

Carcinogen Category Number:

1. Established human carcinogen
2. Probably human carcinogen
3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential

Code AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS number Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

EPG Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)

Hazchem Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters

HCIS 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).
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)].

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IERG HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide

IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.

LEL Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;

LD50 Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of workrelated injury and illness.

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

NOEL No Observable Effect Level

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

NTP National Toxicology Program (USA)

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

RTECS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')

TCLO Toxic Concentration Low

TDLO 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.

TLV 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.

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 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.

SAFEWORK Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.

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.

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons

UEL Upper Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;

UN Number United Nations Number

VOC 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 25ºC. 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 < 250ºC".

Literature References

SOURCES FOR DATA

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 Nº 16

DISCLAIMER

This SDS summarizes our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Hawley Manicure. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

Hawley Manicure 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.