

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 1 of 13

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.  
(contains ethanol and isopropanol)

### PRODUCT USE

MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. For sanitising hands by direct application of the product onto the hands, using several types of spray pack. The product is not rinsed off, but dries by evaporation.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Saraya Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

Unit 12 2- 4 Northumberland Street

Caringbah

NSW 2229

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9542 7400

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9542 7400

Fax: 02 9542 7477

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes.

### SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Wear eye/ face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Do not empty into drains.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 2 of 13

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	>60
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-9

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.  
Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 3 of 13

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

ingestions.

- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

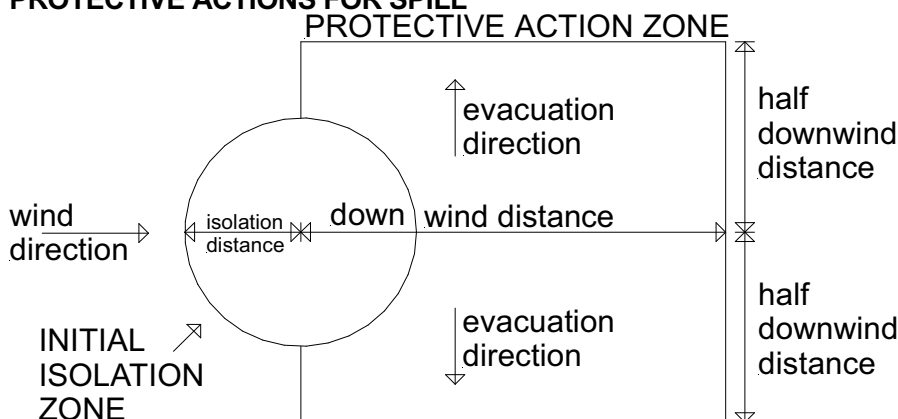
CD 2008/1 Page 4 of 13

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

## FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 127 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 5 of 13

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

None required when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880		
Australia Exposure	isopropanol (Isopropyl	400	983	500	1230

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 6 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Standards	alcohol)				

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

ETHANOL:

ISOPROPANOL:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

ETHANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 7 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

#### · OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

None under normal operating conditions.

Bare skin is cleaned with this material.

### OTHER

None required when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 8 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear highly flammable liquid with low viscosity; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 5.5

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water= 1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): ~21. 1 (TCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 15

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea.

The material is discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed in quantity and may cause dizziness, disorientation, mental confusion, slurred speech

##### EYE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 9 of 13

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### SKIN

Not considered an irritant through normal use.

Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

Brief and repeated daily use as a skin antiseptic is not harmful.

### INHALED

Not considered an irritant through normal use.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. with dizziness, disorientation, mental confusion, slurred speech.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

Indicators are that short term exposure to the material is not harmful.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### ETHANOL:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20, 000 ppm/10h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr- Moderate

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)- Mild

Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

ethanol

ILOM

isopropanol

IARC:3

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 10 of 13

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: ethanol

### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: isopropanol

Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

No data for Smart San Instant Mist Hand Sanitiser.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### ETHANOL:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	13480
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	1450
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 0.3
BOD5:	63%
ThOD:	2.1
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	24
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	2.6
Half- life Air - High (hours):	122
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	12.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	26
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	6.5
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	52
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	13
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	26
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	6.5
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	104
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	26
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	67%
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	3.20E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	8020
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	122
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	12.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.31- -0.32

Half-life (hr) air: 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 6.29E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%

ThOD: 2.1

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

### ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.05
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	- 0.5714285
BOD5:	60%
BOD20:	78%

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 11 of 13

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COD:	2.23
ThOD:	2.4
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Air - High (hours):	72
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	6.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	96
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1.90E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	4728
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	72
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	6.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 130

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%

COD: 1.61-2.30,97%

ThOD: 2.4

Aquatic toxicity

(fish) 24-96h TLm: 42.5-240 mg/l

(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l \*

(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l \*

BOD 20: >70% \*

\* [Akzo Nobel]

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods

3

Subrisk:

None

Class:

UN Number:

1987

Packing Group:

II

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 12 of 13

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.  
(contains ethanol and isopropanol)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1987	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3 A148		

Shipping Name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. \*

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1987	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D	Special provisions:	274 330 944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

Smart San Instant Mist Hand Sanitiser (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoi nt	CR	Adeq TLV
ethanol	1880 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

continued...

# SMART SAN INSTANT MIST HAND SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4728-98

Version No:5

CD 2008/1 Page 13 of 13

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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