PURELL Hand Sanitizer Gel

GOJO Industries (GOJO Australasia)

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Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements		S.Local.AUS.EN	

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name:	PURELL Hand Sanitizer Gel
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	REFERENCE #: 9670A502AU01
Proper shipping name:	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Chemical formula:	Not Applicable
Other means of identification:	Not Available
CAS number:	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:	MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Hand sanitizer.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	GOJO Industries (GOJO Australasia)		
Address:	Suite G2, 64 Talavera Road Macquarie Park 2113 NSW Australia		
Telephone:	+612 9016 3885		
Fax:	Not Available		
Website:	www.gojo.com.au		
Email:	christine.claighen@gojo.com.au		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers:	1800 634 340 (24 hours)		
Other emergency telephone numbers:	1800 634 340 (24 hours)		

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule:	

Risk Phrases [1]

R10	Flammable.
R36	Irritating to eyes.

Legend:*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger:	Xi

Safety advice:

S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	>60	ethanol
67-63-0	1-10	isopropanol
	20-40	other ingredients determined to be non hazardous
Not Available		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention. Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.

Inhalation:

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- 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_2)other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Wipe up.
Collect residues and place in flammable waste container
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

Major Spills:

Slippery when spilt.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area
When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
- Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum

storage distances.
- Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
- Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
- Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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 oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- Avoid strong bases.

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 (mgm3) / 400 (ppm)	1230 (mgm3) / 500 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)
isopropanol	400(ppm)	400(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	15,000(ppm)	3,300 [LEL](ppm)
isopropanol	12,000(ppm)	2,000 [LEL](ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection:

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.**OTHERWISE**: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities**OTHERWISE:**
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):	Respiratory protection:
1.NEOPRENE 2.NATURALRUBBER	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Colourless clear flammable liquid with an alcoholic odour; miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.87
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (℃)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.5-8.5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (℃)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	10000 - 20000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (℃)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Aplicable

Flash point (°C)	23.7 (CC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7

Chemical stability:

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7

Conditions to avoid:

See section 7

Incompatible materials:

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

Ingestion:

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea

Skin Contact:

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin

Eye:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic:

Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.
Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome. These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.
Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals. Symptoms, which may appear immediately after consumption, include conjunctivitis, angioedema, dyspnoea, and urticarial rashes. The causative agent may be acetic acid, a metabolite (1).
(1) Boehncke W.H., & H.Gall, Clinical & Experimental Allergy, 26, 1089-1091, 1996|NOTE: The product is not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. Studies have shown that ethanol is not readily absorbed through intact skin. Under normal use it evaporates within 30 seconds. The effects of ethanol on health mentioned above is applicable only if the product is ingested.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
PURELL Hand Sanitizer Gel	
Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg	/kg
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg	
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHANOL

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

ISOPROPANOL

For isopropanol (IPA):
Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min. caused mild irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.
Although isopropanol produced little irritation when tested on the skin of human volunteers, there have been reports of isolated cases of dermal irritation and/or sensitization. The

use of isopropanol as a sponge treatment for the control of fever has resulted in cases of intoxication, probably the result of both dermal absorption and inhalation. There have been a number of cases of poisoning reported due to the intentional ingestion of isopropanol, particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	**Carcinogenicity:**	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	**Reproductivity:**	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Eye Irrit. 2	**STOT - Single Exposure:**	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	**STOT - Repeated Exposure:**	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	**Aspiration Hazard:**	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: •2YE; •2Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1170	**Packing group**	III
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk:	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 144 223 limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1170	**Packing group**	III
UN proper shipping name	Ethyl alcohol solution; Ethyl alcohol; Ethanol; Ethanol solution	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 3L	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3A58A180 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1170	**Packing group**	III
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk:	**Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E,S-D Special provisions: 144 223 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

"FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Acros Transport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"

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

"FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Acros Transport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Exposure Standards","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia National Pollutant Inventory"

SECTION 16 Other information

Other information

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

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.