

# PURELL HAND SANITISER FOAM

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-May-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4776-35

Version No:5.1.1.1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

PURELL HAND SANITISER FOAM

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 9870D53201"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

### 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.

### SUPPLIER

Company: GOJO Australasia Pty Ltd

Address:

Suite G2, 64 Talavera Road

Macquarie Park

NSW, 2113

Australia

Telephone: +612 9016 3885

Emergency Tel:1800 634 340 (24 hours)

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### RISK

Risk Codes

R10

R36

Risk Phrases

- Flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S25

S39

S40

S26

S46

S60

Safety Phrases

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	>60
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-10
water	7732-18-5	balance

## 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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

### 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.
- 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

■ Not considered an irritant through normal use.

Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.

Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.

### INHALED

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

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

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 ingestions.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### 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.

### 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.
- 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

•2Y

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

■ Slippery when spilt.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wipe up.

Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## 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.

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:.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

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

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

PURELL HAND SANITISER FOAM:

Not available

ETHANOL:

- 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.

For 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.

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.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

• Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:.

• Overalls.

• Eyewash unit.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:.

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Flammable clear liquid with an alcohol odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	0 cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	74	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	26	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6- 9
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	<75	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

• Presence of incompatible materials.

• Product is considered stable.

• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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.

##### EYE

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

■ Not considered an irritant through normal use. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

##### 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.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### CARCINOGEN

isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans

#### SKIN

ethanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1	
isopropanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1	

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ethanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

•2Y (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1170	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	144 223	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T2	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	None

Name and Description: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1170	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1170	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D	Special provisions:	144 223
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping name:ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

Xi Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

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

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "Fisher Transport Information", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports"

## **TT-I-735 Isopropyl Alcohol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## **water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**No data for PURELL Hand Sanitiser Foam (CW: 4776-35)**

## Section 16 - 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](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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*