

Safety Data Sheet

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BL70 ALCOHOL BASED SANITISER+QAC

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1. Identification

GHS Product identifier Ethanol 70%
Company Name Blue Lion Supplies Pty. Ltd.
Address Fact. 3, 29 Barry Street, BAYSWATER, VIC 3153
Telephone (03) 9738 3900
Contact Leigh Gillman
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions Food safe surface sanitiser, Do Not use near exposed flame or spark.
Other Names Ethyl alcohol solution

Other Information Emergency contact: Mobile: 0447 719 987

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Flammable liquids Category2
Skin irritation Category 2
Eye irritation Category 2B
Signal Word (s) DANGER
Hazard Statement(s) H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H315 + H320 Causes skin and eye irritation
Risk Phrases R11 Highly Flammable.



Pictogram (s) GHS02

Precautionary statement - P234 Keep only in original container.

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/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

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

Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Ethanol solution

<u>Hazardous ingredients</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS no.</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard symbol</u>	<u>Risk phrase</u>
	Quaternary Ammonium Compounds	107028-70-6	V LOW 70 %	Xi F	R36/38 R11

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Ethanol

Other non hazardous ingredients up to 100%

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V HIGH >60, HIGH 30 - 60, MED 10 -29, LOW 1-9, V LOW <1
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4. First-aid measures

Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.
Skin:	Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
Inhalation	If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Consult Poisons Information Centre
Other Information	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26 and New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Specific hazards arising from the chemical Highly Flammable. Vapours are heavier than air and may form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with an ignition source may cause flashback along the vapour trail. Contact with oxidising agents may result in fire and the emission of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other products of combustion.
Precautions in connection with fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.
Personal Protection Clean-up Methods-	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Small Spillages Clean-up Methods-	Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section13).
Large Spillages	Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of Electrostatic charge.
Conditions for safe storage	Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in fireproof place.

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Incompatible products Strong bases. Strong acids.
Incompatible materials Alkali metals, Ammonia, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides
Packaging materials SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. aluminium. iron. copper. nickel. synthetic material. glass.

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
Ethyl alcohol			1880	1000	

Other exposure Information

The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering Controls

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Personal Protective Equipment

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS1336.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Recommendation: Nitrile rubber gloves.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Clear Liquid
Appearance	Colourless
Odour	Alcohol odour
Melting Point	- 115 °C
Boiling Point	78 - 87 °C
Flash point	14 °C - closed cup
Vapour Pressure	N/A
Specific Gravity	0.85@ 20 °C

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pH
Flammability

Not available
Highly flammable

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10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditions. Hygroscopic
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Alkali metals, Ammonia, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides
Hazardous Decomposition products	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not established.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity	Harmful if swallowed.
Ethanol (64-17-5)	LD50 oral rat 10740 mg/kg (Rat; Experimental value) LD50 dermal rabbit > 16000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Inhalation	Inhalation at levels at or exceeding the Occupational Exposure limits or any deliberate ingestion is known to lead to health effects which may be evident in them, or lead to impaired functioning and consequent safety risks in the industrial setting. A blood alcohol level in excess of 0.05g\100ml is regarded as likely to impair functioning for tasks such as operating machinery. Vapour may be irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may result in drunkenness, (see effects of swallowing above) or headache, nausea, in coordination, narcosis (sleepiness) and vomiting. Early signs or symptoms may occur at airborne levels of 1000 to 5000 ppm. Ongoing or repeated exposures at high concentrations may cause central nervous symptoms similar to 'swallowed' above. Deliberate inhalation of the vapour is a known occupational risk.
Skin	Contact with skin may result in slight irritation and redness. Prolonged or repeated contact and heavy skin contamination may cause skin drying and cracking and/or dermatitis with redness, itching, and swelling. This may lead to possible secondary infection.
Eye	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Symptoms may include redness, excessive tearing, and stinging, swelling and blurred vision.
Ingestion	Swallowing can cause drunkenness and any health effects caused by the total intake of ethanol containing products is a known occupational risk where as little as 50 -100ml intake in a shift in a 70kg worker may cause inebriation to the point where safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, and fatigue. Drinking a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonitis.
Chronic Effects	Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle. Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk. Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects. Absorption of some drugs may be affected causing adverse health effects. Ingestion by pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called 'foetal alcohol syndrome'. Ethanol is not listed as a carcinogen by the Australian Safety and Compensation Commission (formerly NOHSC). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethanol as a human carcinogen on the basis of effects of drinking alcoholic beverages, but there is no known carcinogenic risk from occupational exposures. There is extensive toxicological and epidemiological information on the health effects of ingesting alcoholic drinks containing ethanol. Any occupational exposures will add to overall exposures from ingestion of alcoholic drinks any health effects that result from such exposures.

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Carcinogenicity	Mouse – Oral. Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Liver: Tumours. Blood: Lymphomas including Hodgkin's disease. IARC: No component of this product is present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
Reproductive toxicity	Reproductive toxicity - Human - female - Oral
Effects on Newborn	Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other neonatal measures or effects. Drug dependence.

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12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Acute Toxicity	Ethanol (64-17-5) LC50 fishes 1 EC50 Daphnia 1 14200 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas; Nominal concentration) LC50 fish 2 9300 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna) EC50 Daphnia 2 13000 mg/l 96 h; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss) Threshold limit oth 10800 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna) er aquatic Threshold limit algaeorganisms 1 65 mg/l (72 h; Protozoa) Threshold limit : 1450 mg/l (192 h; Microcystis aeruginosa; Growth rate) algae 2: 5000 mg/l (168 h; Scenedesmus quadricauda; Growth rate)

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Avoid release of product to the environment. Product and containers not suitable for landfill. Recycle/reuse empty containers where possible. Stored empty containers are to be treated as hazardous waste. Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations by an authorized company. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste.
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14. Transport information

U.N. Number	1170
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION
Transport hazard class	3 Flammable liquid
Hazchem Code	2Y[E]
Packing Group	II

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	None allocated

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS 10/02/2023

References

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

'Labelling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

**Empirical Formula &
Structural Formula**

*THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.
IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.*