

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product name: Gelicnite

Synonyms: Alcohol Gel Hand Sanitiser

Recommended uses: Sanitising hands

Supplier: Impireacht Chemicals Limited, 5G, 22 Beresford Square, Auckland, 1010
In emergency dial 111 then ask for Fire, Ambulance or Police as required.
In case of poisoning phone National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766
Call Ecochem 0800 249 224 if required in emergencies

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Read Label Before Use and Read Safety Data Sheet Before Use

HSNO Classification 3.1 B, 6.4A, 9.1D



WARNING: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes mild eye irritation. Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life. May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

PRECAUTION: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid release to the environment.

3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	70 to80%
Methanol	67-56-1	0.1-2%

Plus water, gelling agent, and a trace of FCF Blue food dye.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand

IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR): Allow to evaporate.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call the National Poisons Centre or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water or milk to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

IF EXPOSED: Call the National Poisons Centre or doctor.

NOTE FOR DOCTORS: Harmful in eye and by ingestion. Low acute systemic toxicity. No specific antidote treatment exists, symptomatic support is required. No known delayed effects after single exposure to ethanol.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion: Can cause gastro-irritation, intoxication, and vomiting. Vomit may be inhaled into lungs which may lead to death.

Eye Contact: Concentrated solutions may cause mild eye irritation.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated ingestion may cause organ damage.

Carcinogenicity: Ethanol is a carcinogen by chronic repeat ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Ingestion: Vomiting, diarrhoea, intoxication.

Eye Contact: eye irritation.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Persons with pre-existing liver, kidney or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 18 C (Closed Cup)

Extinguishing Media: water, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Fire Fighting Procedures: wear full protective clothing and approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water may be used to flush spill away from exposure and to dilute spill to non-flammable mixture

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area. Remove ignition sources. Avoid contact with the liquid. Wear full protective clothing and goggles. Flood with copious amounts of water to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture then flush to sewer. Contain liquid and collect in container or absorb with inert material if sewer flush not possible. Inform Local and Regional Authorities if a major spillage occurs. Gelicnite is readily biodegradable when diluted sufficiently with water.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect against physical damage. Store in cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where fire hazard may be acute. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers above flash point to avoid static sparks when transferring more than 5L.

Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

Other Precautions: Storage and use areas must be no smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation.

Containers of the material may be hazardous when empty as they retain product residue - observe all warnings and precautions listed.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits: OSHA (PEL): 1000 ppm (TWA) for ethyl alcohol

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 1000 ppm (TWA)

Flammability: Avoid heat and sources of ignition.

Ventilation: Avoid breathing vapour. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards.

Personal Protection: Avoid eye contact. Wear chemical goggles or face shield. Wear supplied air-breathing apparatus in confined areas. Safety showers, eye baths and respiratory protection should be provided in case of emergency.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limit exceeded, wear full face-piece respirator with organic vapour cartridge for up to 50 times exposure limit or maximum specified by regulatory agency or supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or unknown levels, use

full-face piece positive-pressure air-supplied respirator. Air purifying units do not protect in oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Ventilation: local and/or general exhaust is recommended. Local generally preferred because it can control contaminant emissions at source.

Eye Protection: use chemical safety goggles and/or full-face shield where splashing is possible

Other Protective Equipment: Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odour: Clear liquid with mild alcoholic odour.

Density: 0.850 kg/L approx. at 20 C

Flash Point: 18 C

Solubility: Miscible with water in all proportions.

Volatiles: 100%

Vapour Pressure: 58.1 mbar at 20 C.

Flammability Limits: 3.5% - 19% v/v

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Store only in original or approved containers.

Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

Containers should always be kept closed in storage and properly labelled.

Stability Conditions: Stable Under Ordinary Conditions of Use and Storage. Avoid Heat, Flame, and Ignition Sources.

Gelicnite does not have hazardous decomposition products and will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary: Harmful by eye contact. Long term exposure by ingestion results in acute systemic toxic effects. No specific antidote treatment exists, symptomatic support is required. No known delayed effects after single exposure.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion: Can cause gastro-irritation, intoxication, and vomiting. Vomit may be inhaled into lungs which may lead to death. Chronic ingestion increases cancer risk.

Eye Contact: Concentrated solutions may cause severe eye irritation followed by possible loss of sight.

Chronic Exposure: Chronic repeated ingestion may cause organ damage, cancer and death.

Carcinogenicity: Ethanol has been linked to cancer in humans. Chronic ethanol ingestion is associated with liver cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity: Ethanol has been linked to birth defects in humans.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Ingestion: Vomiting, diarrhoea, intoxication.

Eye Contact: severe eye irritation, loss of sight, intense watering of the eyes.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Persons with pre-existing liver, kidney or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Toxicological Information: Oral, Rat, LD50: 7060 mg/kg
Inhalation rat LC50: 20,000 ppm/10H;
Irritation data, eye, rabbit: 500 mg/24H moderate

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: The following data for ethanol: When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into water, this material may evaporate to a moderate extent. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days.

Environmental Toxicity: This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Send waste to an approved waste facility or treat onsite by flooding with copious amounts of water to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture then flush to sewer. Contain liquid and collect in container or absorb with inert material if sewer flush not possible. Inform Local and Regional Authorities if a major spillage occurs. Gelicnite is readily biodegradable when diluted sufficiently with water.

Rinse the plastic packaging three times inside and out to remove all traces of product then remove the label. The pack may then be re-used or recycled, and the label disposed of as solid waste.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

UN No: 1170

Hazchem: 2[Y]

Class: 3.1 Flammable

Packing Group: II

NB: When packed in cartons of 6x500ml bottles Gelicnite is a Dangerous Good in Limited Quantities (DGLQ) special exemption for labelling, freight and storage apply.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Gelicnite is assigned to Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2017

The HSNO Approval Number for this Group Standard is HSR002552

The following hazard classifications have been assigned to Gelicnite:

Hazard Class: 3

3.1B Flammable Liquids: high hazard

6.4A Irritating to the eye

9.1D(crustacean) Slightly harmful in the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared on 11th April 2021

Abbreviations

ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.

AIHA American Industrial Hygiene Association

AS/NZS Australian/New Zealand Standard

C Celsius, a measure of temperature

CAS Chemical Abstract Services

EPA Is New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority

GHS Globally Harmonised System

LEL Lower Explosion Limit

LC50 Is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases.

LD50 Is the dose which kills half of the test animals by ingestion.

LDLo Is the lowest dose of a material in reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest dose causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal dose low.

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under OSHA regulations.

SDS Safety Data Sheet, the new term for MSDS or Material Safety Data Sheet.

STEL A Short Term Exposure Limit (is defined by ACGIH as the concentration to

which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from: irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.

TWA Time-Weighted Average
UEL Upper Explosion Limit
UN United Nations
WEEL Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

End of SDS