1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	**Nice & Kind 70% Alcohol Hand Sanitiser**
Other Means of Identification	Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol) Or Ethanol Solution (Ethyl Alcohol Solution)
Product Use	Alcohol Hand Gel Sanitiser, For external use only.
Manufacturer	Solo Pak Pty Ltd
ABN	29 076 652 269
Mail Address	PO Box 208, Salisbury QLD, 4107
Email	sales@solopak.com.au
Telephone:	1300 381 242
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons Information Centre (National) 131126

2. Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not scheduled
GHS Classification	Flammable Liquid - Category 3 Eye Irritation - Category 2B
GHS Label Elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard Statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes Serious Eye Irritation

Prevention(s)

P210	Keep away from open flames. No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
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

P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

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

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

(Listed when present at 1% or greater, carcinogens at 0.1% or greater)

Chemical Name	CAS Registry Number	% Weight	Hazard Information
Ethanol	64-17-5	70	H225: Flam. Liq. 2 H302: Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) H315: Causes skin irritation H319: Causes serious eye irritation H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H370: Causes damage to organs TWA: 1880 mg/m^3
Water	7732-18-5	10-30	None
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Mixture	<10	None

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equaled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First Aid Measures

General	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water.
Inhalation	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.
Skin	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eyes	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.
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.
Symptoms Caused by	Prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis or reddening of the skin.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
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. 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.
Fire and Explosion Hazards	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion 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).

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

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. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Slippery when spilt.

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

7. Precautions for handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Other Information	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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable containers	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 oxidisers.

8. Exposure controls /personal protection

National Exposure Standards – Source: National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003].

Ingredient	CAS No	ES-TWA	ES-STEL
Ethanol	64-17-5	1000ppm 1880mg/m3	-

National Exposure Standards	An exposure standard has not been established for this product.
Engineering Controls	Not normally required
Personal Protection	
Eyes/Face	Personal protection is not normally required unless a risk assessment indicates the need for it.
Hands	Personal protection is not normally required unless a risk assessment indicates the need for it.
Skin	Personal protection is not normally required unless a risk

Respiratory	assessment indicates the need for it. Personal protection is not normally required unless a risk assessment indicates the need for it.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical Description & colour:	Clear viscous gel.
Odour:	Ethanol odour
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Lower than 0^{o} C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	0.9
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
Flash point	27^{0}C
pH:	7.0-8.0
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical Stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reaction	See section 7
Conditions to Avoid	See section 7
Incompatible Materials	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products	See section 5

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity	No toxicity information is available for this product.
Skin corrosion/ irritation	No data available.
Serious eye damage/ irritation	May cause transient eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Repeated skin exposure may cause dryness and cracking.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No components of this product present at levels greater than or

	equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure	No data available.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure	No data available
Aspiration Hazard	No data available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No data available
Persistence/Degradability	Ethanol is biodegradable
Bio-accumulative Potential	Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur.
Mobility in Soil	No data available

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal	Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle product and containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site.

14. Transport Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

UN Number	1993
UN Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Ethanol)
Class and subsidiary risk	3 – Flammable
Packing Group	II
Special precautions for user	None known
Hazchem Code	3[Y]E

15. Regulatory Information

AICS	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

16. Other information

Abbreviations

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% — concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
ES	Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in a work day
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% — dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% — concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
Peak Limitation	Peak Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average — generally referred to ES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from IUCLID datasheet for the specific chemical.
NOHSC: 1003	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995, Exposure Standards for Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(199511

Prepared By	Jon Sprinkhuizen
Date of Issue	25th of March 2025
Changes Made	Update SDS to GHS format
References	Australian Dangerous Goods Code Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP) Guidance
Contact Person/Point	Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT Poisons

Legal Disclaimer	Information Centre 13 11 26 The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

End of SDS