

# Ethanol-10 Novachem Pty Ltd

# Version No: 3.4

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **25/01/2023** Print Date: **25/01/2023** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Ethanol-10
Synonyms	E-040-10X1.2ML
Other means of identification	E-040

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

## **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Applicable

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

Signal word Not Applicable

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

 Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

 Not Applicable

 Precautionary statement(s) Response

 Not Applicable

 Precautionary statement(s) Storage

 Not Applicable

 Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

 Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients** 

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	0.01	ethanol
7732-18-5	99.99	water
Legend:	<ol> <li>Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification d Classification drawn from C&amp;L * EU IOELVs available</li> </ol>	rawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4.

## **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
Advice for firefighters	

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Minor hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> </ul>

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

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# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Other information	
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

# **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	1000	ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency Limits							
Ingredient	TEEL-1			TEEL-2		TEEL-3	
ethanol	Not Available			Not Available		15000* ppm	
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Re	evised IDLH		
ethanol	3,300 ppm			No	ot Available		
water	Not Available			No	ot Available		

## 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.

### Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection: Ethanol-10

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	А
NEOPRENE	А
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	С

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

#### **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	A-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

 $^{\star}$  - Continuous Flow;  $\,^{\star\star}$  - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand ^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.998
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	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	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

Continued...

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Hazardous decomposition products See section 5

**SECTION 11 Toxicological information** 

Information	on	toxicological effects	
mormation	on		

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product			
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or corroborating animal or human evidence.	other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of		
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effe models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that setting.	cts or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal at exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational		
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as class characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with v	ified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort vindburn).		
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produ models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be m Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the	ce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal inimised as a matter of course. liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Ethanol-10	Not Available	Not Available		
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE		
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate		
ethanol	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate		
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION		
water	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available		
Legend:	<ol> <li>Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substan specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic E</li> </ol>	ices - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise Effect of chemical Substances		

ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.	or repeated exposure and may produ	ce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in lite	rature search.	
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
		Legend: X – Data either r ✓ – Data availab	ot available or does not fill the criteria for classification le to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Toxicity					
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Ethanol-10	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
ethanol	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	4

#### Ethanol-10

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
water No Ava	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data			US EPA, ⁄IETI (Japan)	

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
water	LOW	LOW

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: • Reduction • Reuse • Recycling • Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. • DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. • 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). • Decontaminate empty containers.

## **SECTION 14 Transport information**

Labels Required		
Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable	

## Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

# Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

#### Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethanol	Not Available
water	Not Available

#### Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
water	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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## ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; water)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	25/01/2023
Initial Date	25/01/2023

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.4	25/01/2023	Acute Health (inhaled), Classification, Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Ingredients, Spills (major)

#### 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.

The 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.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit. IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

# Ethanol-10

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