1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND SUPPLIER

HAZARDOUS according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

ISSUED: JUNE 2026

PRODUCT NAME: HAND GEL SANITISER

PRODUCT CODE: NLR-740

A.D.G. Shipping Name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Other Names: Sanitiser 70% Alcohol, Hand Gel Anti-Bacterial, Hand Sanitiser
SUSDP Name: S5

Recommended Use: Hand Sanitising

Supplier Name: **Town & Country Chemicals**
Address: Unit 5, 6 Catamaran Road, Founraindale NSW 2258
Telephone: 02 43883711
Emergency Phone: Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26

Manufacturer: **Nu-Line Resources**
Address: Unit 2, 16-18 Barry Road,Chipping Norton NSW 2170
Telephone: 1300 655 441
Emergency Phone: Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	• Flammable.
R36	• Irritating to eyes.
R52/53	• Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S40	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Proportion (%)
Ethanol	64-17-5	70
Ingredients, non-hazardous	Proprietary	1-10
Water	7732-18-5	to 100

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 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
• Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water.
• Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly.
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
• 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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_2), 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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Wipe up.
Collect residues and place in flammable waste container.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
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 oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
• Avoid strong bases.

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

HAND GEL SANITISER:
■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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.

WATER:
■ No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
•Type A 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
■ 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Blue to green translucent flammable liquid with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	69.6- 522.0 cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)		Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)		pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	3.8- 5.2
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.87
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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.

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
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
■ Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin.

INHALED
■ Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN
■ Not classified as to its carcinogenicity to humans

SKIN
■ No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible recycle containers either in-house or send to a recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site. Do NOT dispose into sewers or waterways. Empty plastic containers that have contained only a Town & Country Chemicals product may be given to any Town & Country Chemicals representative for recycling.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
UN Number:	1170
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	•2Y
Packing Group:	III

Dangerous Goods Segregation: Nil

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","FisherTransport 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-AldrichTransport Information","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports"

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"

16. OTHER INFORMATION

References: (1) National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011(2003)].
(2) Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)].
(3) List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)].
(4) Standards Australia SAA/SNZ HB76:1996 "Dangerous Goods – Initial Response Guide"
(5) Australian Dangerous Goods Code 6th Edition.
(6) MSDS Nu-Line Resources HAND GEL ANTI-BACTERIAL

Hand Gel Sanitiser

CONTACT POINTS:	Town & Country Chemicals	02 4388 3711
	EMERGENCY CONTACT POISONS INFORMATION:	**13 11 26**

Ask for the Manager

Issue Date: JUNE 2026

MSDS are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy (not more than 5 years old).

PLEASE NOTE there may be uses or applications of products we sell which are protected by patents. Customers in their own interests should take the necessary steps to avoid infringement of such patents. This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product; how to safely handle and 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 Town & Country Chemicals. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions.