Nothfork Non Alcohol Hand Sanitising Gel

ACCO Brands New Zealand Limited

Version No: 2.18A Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 31/07/2020 Print Date: 07/03/2016 Initial Date: 08/02/2016 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Northfork Non Alcohol Hand Sanitising Gel	
Synonyms	ot Available	
Other means of identification	70ml with Silicone Case- 635160210, 70ml - 635160200, 500ml - 635160300,	

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

Relevant identified uses	Hand Sanitising Agent

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ACCO Brands New Zealand Limited	
Address	Pukekiwiriki Pl, Highbrook Business Park, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013	
Telephone	64 9 633 2288	
Fax	+64 9 636 7272 / 0800 500 526	
Website	www.accobrands.co.nz.	
Email	sds.anz@acco.com	

Emergency telephone number

• • •	
Association / Organisation	
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification [1]	Classification [1] Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

H402 Harmful to aquatic life	
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8001-54-5	<10	benzalkonium chloride

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ► Wash out immediately with water. ► If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
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 Inhalation In fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.		
Ingestion	Ingestion Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.	

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	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. 	

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Safe handling
 - ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked
 - ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - ► When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke

Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ► Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage incompatibility None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)		4.7 mg/m3	48 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH			
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available			

Exposure 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:

Appropriate engineering controls 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions

Personal protection









- Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles

Eye and face protection

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. 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]

Skin protection

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

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

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	 When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the $\ computergenerated$ selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	Α
NEOPRENE	Α
VITON	Α
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	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. -

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 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 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-fac

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	A clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.00-1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6-8	Decomposition temperature	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 (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 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.

^{*} 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.

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Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information	Λn	toxico	Innical	affacts

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 NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

benzalkonium chloride

TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE	
Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kgd ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE	
	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.

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Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data required to make classification available

O - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0013mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.056mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	NOEC	1	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4
Legend:		, ,	istered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informatio e - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic H	, ,	

Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	No Data available for all ingredients
Ingredient	Mobility

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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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:

- ► Disposal (if all else fails)

Product / Packaging disposa

▶ Reduction Reuse

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be

- ▶ Recycling
- possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
- ▶ 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2017

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE(8001-54-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	Y (benzalkonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y (benzalkonium chloride)
Japan - ENCS	Y (benzalkonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	N (benzalkonium chloride)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

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.

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Definitions and abbreviations

 $\begin{array}{ll} {\sf PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted \ Average} \\ {\sf PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term \ Exposure \ Limit} \end{array}$

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

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

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