1. Identification

Product identifier	Rinse Aid	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	An odourless, semi-viscous liquid, designed for use in automatic dishwashing machines in the final rinse cycle. This product leaves both glasses and utensils sparkling and streak-free.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	chemwell@chemwell.com.au
	Website	www.chemwell.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.
NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Toxicity, Inhalation 4 Acute Toxicity, Oral 4 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 2 Eye Damage/Irritation 2A Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	H302 - Harmful if swallowed H315 - Causes skin irritation H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H332 - Harmful if inhaled H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
	Response	P391 - Collect spillage. P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P330 - Rinse mouth. P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P321 - Specific treatment (see … on this label). P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing. P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.
	Storage	
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Ethyl Alcohol	10-30%
Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate	10-30%

Disclosure of ingredient names is not required by the WHS Regulations for those ingredients that meet only physicochemical and/or environmental hazard classifications, or for nonhazardous ingredients.

There is no requirement to disclose the identity of ingredients for the following GHS health hazard categories because they fall outside the scope of the WHS Regulations:

- Acute toxicity – Category 5 (oral, dermal and inhalation)
- Skin; corrosion / irritation – Category 3
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation – Category 2B
- Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Aquatic toxicity (all categories)

- Flammable gas – Category 2
- Ozone depletion.

4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are: Ethyl Alcohol: Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. HazChem (EAC): 2XE

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container. Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteractingly workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage	Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Containers should be protected against any form of physical damage indeterminate goodness wellbeing always. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near storage area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are:

	Ethyl Alcohol: Ethanol: TWA - 1000 ppm (1880 mg/m3) Methanol: TWA - 200 PPM (262 MG/M3) STEL - 250 PPM (328MG/M3) Notices – Sk Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : No exposure standards have been entered for this product.
Biological limits	Biological limits for ingredient(s) are: Ethyl Alcohol: No biological limit allocated. Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : No biological limit values have been entered for this product.
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 protective equipment (PPE)	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical protective gloves.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	A clear, pale liquid
Odour	Not specified
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	8-9
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation rate	Not specified

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Category 4
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Category 4
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable

Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for Ethyl Alcohol

Toxicological Data:

LD50/oral/rat: 7060 mg/kg (literature data) (Ethanol)

LC50/inhalation/rat: 38 mg/l/10 h (literature data) (Ethanol)

Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports.

The denaturant used in this product is 2% Methanol. This will not alter the safety of the product during the industrial use, but drinking the product may cause optic nerve (visual) damage.

Effects: Acute

Swallowed:

Accidental swallowing is unlikely in the industrial setting. Swallowing ethanol can cause drunkenness or harmful central nervous system effects. The deliberate ingestion of ethanol is a known occupational risk.

As little as 50 - 100 ml intake in a shift in a 70kg worker may cause inebriation to the point where safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, and fatigue.

Drinking a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonitis.

The presence of 2 % methanol will not alter the safety of the product during the industrial use, but drinking the product may cause optic nerve (visual) damage.

Eyes:

Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

Skin:

Contact with skin may result in slight irritation and redness.

Inhaled:

Vapour is moderately irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may result in drunkenness (see effects of swallowing above) or headache, nausea, incoordination, narcosis (sleepiness) and vomiting.

Early signs or symptoms may occur at airborne levels of 1000 to 5000 ppm.

Effects: Chronic

Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated inhalation may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.

Prolonged or repeated contact and heavy skin contamination may cause skin drying and cracking and/or dermatitis with redness, itching, and swelling. This may lead to secondary infection.

Ongoing or repeated exposures at high concentrations may cause central nervous system symptoms similar to "Acute: Swallowed" above. Deliberate inhalation of the vapour is a known occupational risk.

Additional Notes

Nasal and eye irritation may occur at concentrations below the exposure standard. Exposure to ethanol in the work setting adds to any intake from alcoholic drinks and any health effects caused by the total intake of alcohol.

In work areas where exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits occur, then the following may apply:

- Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk.
- Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects.
- Absorption of some drugs may be affected causing adverse health effects.
- Ingestion by pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called "foetal alcohol syndrome".

The National Occupational Health & Safety Commission in Australia (NOHSC) does not classify ethanol as a carcinogen.

IARC has evaluated ethanol as a carcinogen on the basis of effects of drinking alcoholic beverages, but there is no known carcinogenic risk from occupational exposures.

There is extensive toxicological and epidemiological information on the health effects of ingesting alcoholic drinks containing ethanol.

Inhalation at levels at or exceeding the Occupational Exposure limits or any deliberate ingestion is known to lead to health effects which may be evident in themselves or lead to impaired functioning and consequent safety risks in the industrial setting.

A blood alcohol level in excess of 0.05g/100ml is regarded as likely to impair functioning for tasks such as operating machinery.

Toxicological Information for Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate

Acute toxicity Target Organs: gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Oral, rat: LD50 = 1350 mg/kg

Dermal, rat: LD50 = 2000 mg/kg

Eye Causes severe eye irritation.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation Inhalation of mist may cause irritation.

Skin May cause slight irritation.

Sensitization No data available.

Mutagenicity No evidence of mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive No evidence of reproductive effects.

STOT - single exposure Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure. Ingestion of large amount may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

STOT - repeated exposure Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis and severe skin irritation, producing a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Aspiration The product is not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2

Ecological Information for Water

None specified.

Ecological Information for Ethyl Alcohol

Eco-toxicity: (Ethanol)

Toxicity to fish (acute): LC50/Golden ide/: >1000 mg/l/48 h

Toxicity to daphnia: ec50/Daphnia magna/: >1000 mg/l/24 h

Persistence and Degradability: (Ethanol)

Degree of elimination: 94%

Evaluation: biodegradable

Mobility: No data available

Ecological Information for Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate

Toxicity

Expert Judgement: Classified 9.1A by analogy to C12-15 EO 2-10 toxicity <1mg/l (CESIO Surfactant Classification)

Persistence and degradability

BOD: Not available

COD: Not available

Rapidly Degradable: Not determined

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative: No

Mobility in soil

No data available, however product is water soluble.

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: Do NOT allow product to enter waterways, drains or sewers.

This material and its containers must be disposed of hazardous waste.

Ecological Information for Color Blue

None specified.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

14. Transport Information

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Not classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 298D9
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2XE

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

Date of Preparation: 12 February 2022