



## Chemeco Silk Hands

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 23-5751

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Chemeco Silk Hands
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Hand and body soap.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemeco (Aust)
Address	17 Yale Drive Epping VIC 3076
Telephone	+61 3 9408 8699
Fax	+61 3 9408 8399
Website	www.chemeco.com.au
Email	info@chemeco.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### 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	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

GHS label elements	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

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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	surfactants nonhazardous
56-81-5	<10	<u>glycerol</u>
Not Available	<1	perfume
Not Available	<1	dye
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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	<p>Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>Seek medical advice.</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	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li><li><b>Do not</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li><li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li><li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Non combustible.</li><li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li><li>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li></ul> <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p>

## 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	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Place in clean drum then flush area with water.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>

## Chemeco Silk Hands

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>When handling <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store in original containers.</li><li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li><li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li></ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container
Storage incompatibility	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	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	30 mg/m3	310 mg/m3	2500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
surfactants nonhazardous	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
perfume	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Safety glasses with side shields.</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.</li></ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	None under normal operating conditions.
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 **computer-generated** selection:

NV Chemicals Hand & Body Soap

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance  
Index A: Best Selection

## 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

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## Chemeco Silk Hands

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.

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

^ - 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)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Pink, blue or white liquid with a pleasant odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.015-1.025
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	6.5-7.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	0	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting	
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use.	
<b>Eye</b>	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.	
<b>Principal hazards</b>	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.	
<b>NV Chemicals Hand &amp; Body Soap</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>glycerol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >20-<39800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**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

GLYCEROL	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. At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature 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:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data required to make classification available  
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glycerol	EC0	24	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
glycerol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3
glycerol	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li><li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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## 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

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (glycerol; water)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
glycerol	56-81-5, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0

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:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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

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