SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date 4/28/2020

Section 1: Identfication

Product Name: **Hand Sanitizer (Based on 80% Ethanol)**

Other Names: Hand Sanitizer, Hand Disinfectant

Intended Use/Restriction: Antiseptic; hand sanitizer to help reduce bacteria and viruses on the skin, that could cause disease

Manufactured/Repackaged by: Lola Vega Inc. 1919 Van Buren St. #805, Hollywood, Florida 33020

Phone# 1-786-838-5071

24-hour Emergency Phone # **1-800-424-9300**

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Pictograms:

Signal Word: **DANGER**

OSHA HCS 2012 (GHS) Classification:

Physical	Health	Environment
Flammable Liquids	Skin Irritation 2	Acute Hazards to the aquatic environment 2

Hazard Category **2**

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation **2B**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure **3**

Hazard Statements:

H225 **Highly Flammable Liquid and vapor**

H315 May cause skin irritation

H320 Causes eye irritation

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No Smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P235: Keep cool.

P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

.

Responses

P261: Avoid breathing fumes / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P301 [P311]: IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poison Center or Doctor

P303 [P361/ P353]:IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 [P312]: IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P305 [P351/ P338]: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 [P313]: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

P332 [P313]: If skin irritation occurs; Get medical advice or attention.

P337 [P313]: If eye irritation persists; Get medical advice or attention.

P370 [P378]: In case of fire: Evacuate area, stop leak if safe to do so, use proper fire-extinguishers (alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, or CO2) to extinguish.

Storage

P403 [P233 / P235]: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.P405: Store locked up

Disposal

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

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS #	EC #	% Volume
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	200-578-6	80 %
Glycerine	56-81-5	200-289-5	1.45 %
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	231-765-0	0.125 %
Denatonium benzoate	3734-33-6	223-095-2	0.47 g/100L

Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	balance

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Skin: If product has contacted clothing, remove the contaminated clothing as quickly as possible. Wash skin thoroughly with soap or a mild detergent. Apply a skin cream with lanolin. If irritation occurs seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lens. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention if irritation persists after flushing eyes. Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. In cases of inhalation of IDHL levels, evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight fitting clothing. Get medical attention immediately. Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING. If the victim is conscious, give person one to two glasses of water. If vomiting occurs, keep head below waist level to avoid aspiration into the lungs. Get medical attention immediately

Notes to physician: Symptoms of ethanol intoxication vary with the alcohol level of the blood. Mild alcohol intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.05-0.15% and approximately 25% of individuals will show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above 0.15% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol and 50-95% of individuals at this level are clinically intoxicated. Severe poisoning occurs when the blood ethanol level is 0.3-0.5%. Above 0.5% the individual will be comatose and death can occur.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing Media: Alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide, water is generally unsuitable

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use alcohol compatible foam (AR-AFFF). Water may be ineffective on flames but may be used to cool fire exposed containers. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form toxic materials, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Special Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flames are invisible in daylight. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights or other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum, even empty, because product residue can ignite explosively.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Wear eye protection, gloves, boots and protective clothing while cleaning up spills. Take precautionary measures to avoid direct contact with material. Respiratory protective equipment may be necessary in a closed environment. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs notify proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup:

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and

transfer to hood.

Large Spill: Due to flammability of this product eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area or spill to prevent spreading. Pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wear personal protective equipment. Use only spark resistant tools. Ensure adequate ventilation. After handling use good hygiene practices.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Store this material away from heat, sparks and flames. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor or liquid). It is good practice to triple rinse with water empty drums. Above ground storage must meet applicable codes. Ground and cross bond all containers when pouring or transferring. All hazard precautions given in this datasheet must be observed.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:

Ingredient	OSHA PEL/STEL	ACGIH TLV/STEL
Ethanol	1000 ppm	1000 ppm

Engineering Controls: Provide sufficient mechanical or general ventilation to maintain exposure below limits. Provide eye wash stations. Provide proper respiratory PPE when necessary.

Respiratory Protection: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded, (Section II) a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators, air purifying respirator with cartridges for organic vapor under specified conditions. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety supplier.

Protective Gloves: Wear resistant gloves such as neoprene, butyl, or natural rubber

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless volatile liquid with alcohol odor

Physical State: Liquid

Odor Threshold: Approximately 0.1 to 5100 ppm for ethyl alcohol,

as reported in appendix 1 of the Canadian Standards Association guide Z94.4-M1982

pH: not applicable

Freezing Point: Approximately minus 100 deg. C

BOILING POINT RANGE 78.3-100 deg. C

Flash Point: Not Determined

Evaporation Rate: 1.7 (butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability Explosive Limits: (In Air) LFL; 3.3% UFL; 19.0%

Vapor Pressure: 5.87 KPA @ 20 C, for 100% Ethanol, 4.13 KPA @ 20 C

Vapor Density: Not Determined

Relative Density (liquid): 0.88g/mL @ 20°C

Solubility in Water: Complete

Partition Coefficient: Not Determined

Auto Ignition Temperature: 370 deg. C

Viscosity 20°C: Not Determined

% Volatiles by formula: 100

Decomposition Temperature: not applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: High heat, sparks and hot metal surfaces

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizing agents and strong inorganic acids

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal storage does not decompose. If fire may form toxic materials, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Effects of Acute Overexposure:

Eyes: Can cause moderate irritation, redness, tearing.

Skin: Can cause slight irritation, redness and dryness.

Breathing: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation. When inhaled or absorbed in harmful quantities may produce central nervous system depression characterized by irritation, headaches, nausea, dizziness, lack of concentration, fatigue, and stupor.

Swallowing: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Introduction of solvents, as in aspiration of vomit fluid, may produce chemical pneumonia.

Effects of Chronic Overexposure: Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver abnormalities and eye damage. Material can cause dermatitis of the skin on prolonged or repeated exposure. Single large doses taken into the body through ingestion may lead to alcohol poisoning.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Central nervous system reactions including nausea, dizziness, headaches and stupor of speech associated with difficulty in walking.

Medical conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Existing respiratory disorders and skin diseases may be aggravated by exposure.

Carcinogenicity: NTP – No IARC Monographs – No OSHA Regulated – No

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ethyl Alcohol CAS 64-17-5

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Acute Fish toxicity (ETHANOL)

LC50 / 96 HOUR Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) > 10,000 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOUR Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) > 13,400 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants (ETHANOL)

Growth inhibition / 96 HOURS Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (ETHANOL)

Toxicity Threshold / Pseudomonas putida 6,500 mg/l Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradation is expected

Bio-accumulative potential: Bio-accumulation is unlikely

Other adverse effects: BOD: 740-840 mg/g

Denatonium benzoate CAS 3734-33-6

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Acute Fish Toxicity (DENATONIUM BENZOATE) LC50/ 96 h Rainbow trout > 1000 mg/L

Persistence and degradability: No data available

Bio-accumulative potential: Bio-accumulation is unlikely

Section 13:Disposal Considerations

Spill: Reclaim if Possible. Destroy by liquid incineration. Follow all applicable local, state and federal laws. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Waste Disposal: Waste material should be disposed of in an approved incinerator or in a designated landfill site, in compliance with all federal, provincial and local government regulations.

Section 14: Transportation Information

DOT Classification: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, Hazard Class 3, Packing Group II

Placard Identification: UN1987, Alcohols, N.O.S

Section 15: Regulatory Information

SARA Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substance): Not Applicable

SARA Section 311/312 (Hazard Categories): Acute and Chronic Health Hazards and Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313 (Toxic Chemicals): Not Applicable for ethanol.

CERCLA: Not Applicable

CAA 112 (r): Not Applicable

RCRA: Not Applicable

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Preparation: 4/28/2020

Date of Current Revision: 4/28/2020

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is furnished without warranty of any kind. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances in order to assure proper use of this material and the safety and health of employees.