



Material Safety Data Sheets

Report No. : [REDACTED]

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Applicant Paul Stricker SA

Address : Núcleo Industrial de Murtede, Lote 5, 3060-372 Murtede-Portugal

Name of sample : HAND SANITIZER

Product Model : YX-Y-010; 94896

Trade name : /

Manufacture : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Receiving Date : 2020.05.19

Test Date : 2020.05.20-2020.05.25

Department place : Guangzhou Chemistry Laboratory

Signed for and on behalf of
Shenzhen United Testing Technology Co.,Ltd



2020.05.26

Signatory Date



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Section 1. Identification of Chemicals and Industry

Item	HAND SANITIZER
Suggested and restricted usage for commodity	Squeeze to the hand and rub it all into the hand
Model	YX-Y-010; 94896
Supplier name	[REDACTED]
Supplier address	[REDACTED]
Contact with our company	--
Contact with the nation	[REDACTED]

Section 2. A Summary of Danger

Can be dangerous when concern with its physical and chemical property	Ethyl alcohol: Highly flammable liquid and vapor					
Harmful to health in following conditions	No harm to human body when contact directly.					
Harmful to environment or not	No harm to the environment					
GHS type of danger	Flammable liquids, Category 2			--		
GHS key points for label	Pictogram	Signal word	Instructions for danger	Pictogram	Signal word	Instructions for danger
		Danger	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour	--	--	--
Other hazards	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.					

Section 3. Components/Ingredients

■ mixture

HAND SANITIZER		
Ingredients for chemicals	Content (%)	CAS NO
ETHYL ALCOHOL	68.00	64-17-5
GLYCERIN	2.00	56-81-5
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	1.00	57-55-6
TRIETHANOLAMINE	0.35	102-71-6

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CARBOMER	0.35	9007-20-9
DISODIUM EDTA	0.10	139-33-3
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	0.05	58-95-7
DEIONIZED WATER	28.15	7731-18-5

Section 4. First Aid Steps

Inhalation: When inhaled by accident, First move the person to open area with fresh air and clear his respiratory tract. Supply this person with oxygen if he breathes with difficulty., give him artificial respiration and send him to hospital as soon as possible.

Contact with skin: Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Contact with eyes: When contact with eyes, Lift the person's eyelid immediately, and wash with a lot of flowing clean water or physiological saline for 15 minutes. Send the person to hospital.

Eat in: If eaten by accident, send to hospital.

*** Precautions for first aid personnel:** Must wear protective gloves to avoid contacting with stained materials.

Section 5. Fire-Fighting Steps

Fire extinguishing ways and fire extinguishing chemicals:

Use chemical powders, foam, carbonate dioxide and gravel sand to extinguish fire caused thereby.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: combustible. Vapors and air can form explosive mixtures, which can cause combustion and explosion when exposed to open flames and high heat. Vapor is heavier than air and can spread to a relatively low place at a lower place. It will ignite and explode (flash explosion) in case of fire. Risk of explosion from heated containers or storage tanks in the fire

Advice for firefighters: Fireman should wear respirator, fire extinguishing clothes and protective gloves. Fireman should stay in the windward and safe position to put out fire.

Section 6. Emergent Dealing with Leaking

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Eliminate all ignition sources. The warning area is defined according to the area affected by liquid flow and vapor diffusion, and irrelevant personnel are evacuated from the crosswind and upwind to the safe area. It is recommended that emergency handlers wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and antistatic clothing. All equipment used in the work should be grounded. Do not touch or cross spillage. Cut off the source of the leak if possible. Prevent spills from entering water bodies, sewers, basements or restricted spaces. Small leaks: Absorb with sand or other non-combustible materials. Use clean, spark-free tools to collect the absorbent material. Large spills: build dikes or dig pits for containment. Cover with solvent-resistant foam to reduce evaporation. Water spray can reduce evaporation, but it cannot reduce the flammability of leaks in confined spaces. Use explosion-proof pump to transfer to tanker or special collector. Spray water disperses vapors and dilutes liquid spills.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains.

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Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small leaks: Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers if possible. Absorb with sand, activated carbon or other inert materials and transfer to a safe place. Do not rush into the sewer.
Large spills: build dikes or dig pits for containment. Close the drainage pipe. Cover with foam to suppress evaporation. Use explosion-proof pump to transfer to tank truck or special collector, recycle or transport to waste disposal site for disposal

Section 7. Proper Procedures for Operation and Storage

Attentions to proper procedures for operation:

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. NO contact with incompatible materials: See Chemical Dangers Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Attentions to storage:

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Keep tightly closed, cool and away from flame. Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

Section 8. Contact Control/Protections for Individuals

Restricted value for contacting of occupation: Ethyl alcohol :ACGIH: TLV-TWA: 1000ppm

Restricted value for organism: No data available

Controls by engineering: Do not use this product in areas that are not sufficiently ventilated, and use local ventilation devices. Safety showers and eyewash equipment are required at the job site and are clearly identified. Contaminated work clothes should not be taken out of the workplace and can be reused after cleaning.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Wear suitable chemical safety goggles or safety glasses / masks.

Skin and body protection: Wear suitable safety helmets, protective clothing, work shoes and apron.

Hand protection: For prolonged or frequent repeated exposure, use chemical protective gloves suitable for this substance. If your hand has cuts or abrasions, wear chemical protective gloves suitable for the substance, even if the contact time with the material is short. Use thermal insulation gloves if necessary.

Respiratory protection: When it is possible to exceed the exposure limit requirements or specified values, respiratory protection should be worn. If there are no applicable exposure limits or prescribed values, respiratory protection should be worn when adverse reactions such as respiratory irritation or discomfort are felt, or if a risk assessment proves that a hazard exists. Respiratory protection is not required in most cases; however, when the substance is heated or splashed, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Other protection: Smoking and eating are prohibited during the operation. Pay attention to personal hygiene. After work, change work clothes in time. Before employment and Regular checkup.

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Section 9. Physical and Chemical Property

Appearance	liquid
Color	Transparent
Odor	Odorless
PH value	No data available
Melting/solidification point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Upper limit for explosion	No data available
Lower limit for explosion	No data available
Density	No data available
Dissolution	No data available
Self flammable temperature	No data available
Temperature of dissolution	No data available

Section 10. Stability and Reaction

Stability: Propylene glycol: At cool temperatures, propylene glycol is stable in a well-closed container, but at high temperatures, in the open, it tends to oxidize, giving rise to products such as propionaldehyde, lactic acid, pyruvic acid, and acetic acid. Propylene glycol is chemically stable when mixed with ethanol (95%), glycerin, or water; aqueous solutions may be sterilized by autoclaving.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidants, acids, alkali metals, amines, etc.

Keep away from: Electrostatic discharge, heat, humidity, etc.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Ethyl alcohol: Flammable liquid when exposed to heat or flame. The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed. Acetyl chloride reacts violently with ethyl alcohol or water, [Rose, (1961)]. Acetyl bromide reacts violently with Ethyl alcohols or water, [Merck 11th ed., 1989]. Mixtures of Ethyl alcohols with concentrated sulfuric acid and strong hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Example: An explosion will occur if dimethylbenzylcarbinol is added to 90% hydrogen peroxide then acidified with concentrated sulfuric acid. Mixtures of ethyl Ethyl alcohol with concentrated hydrogen peroxide form powerful explosives. Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl Ethyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid, [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73(1967); J. Org. Chem. 28:1893(1963)]. Alkyl hypochlorites are violently explosive. They are readily obtained by reacting hypochlorous acid and Ethyl alcohols either in aqueous solution or mixed aqueous-carbon tetrachloride solutions. Chlorine plus Ethyl alcohols would similarly yield alkyl hypochlorites. They decompose in the cold and explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Tertiary hypochlorites are less unstable than secondary or primary hypochlorites, [NFPA 491 M, 1991]. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with Ethyl alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence,

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[Wischmeyer(1969)].

Propylene glycol: Combustible liquid when exposed to heat or flame ...PROPYLENE GLYCOL is hygroscopic. It is sensitive to excessive heat (tends to oxidize at high temperatures). This compound can react with oxidizing materials. It is incompatible with acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates, and reducing agents. It dissolves many essential oils. A mixture of this compound with hydrofluoric acid and silver nitrate was put in a glass bottle which burst 30 minutes later. (NTP, 1992).

Incompatible substance: No data available

Dangerous product from dissolution: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Section 11. Toxicology Data

Acute toxicity:

Ethyl alcohol:

Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - 15 010 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: LC50 - mouse (male) - > 60 000 ppm.

Dermal: No data available

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 22 000 mg/kg bw. Remarks: This value corresponds to 21.0 ml/kg bw, with standard errors of 19.2-23.9 ml/kg bw.

Inhalation: LC50 - rabbit - > 317 042 mg/m³ air.

Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

CARBOMER:

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 2 800 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: LOAEC - rat (male) - ca. 30 mg/m³ air.

Dermal: no data available

DISODIUM EDTA:

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 10 000 mg/kg bw. Remarks: No deaths occurred.

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Triethanolamine:

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 6 400 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: LC0 - rat (male/female) - saturated TEA atmosphere (approximately 1.8 mg/m³).

Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

TOCOPHERYL ACETATE:

Oral: LD50 - Mouse - 5.000 mg/kg

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

Irritant or erodent to skin: No data available

Irritant or erodent to eyes: No data available

Irritant to breath or skin: The substance evaporates at 20°C and reaches the harmful pollution concentration in the air quite slowly

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available

Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC

Reproductive toxicity: No data available

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Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure: No data available

Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure: No data available

Aspiration hazard: No data available

Additional Information:

GLYCERIN:

RTECS: MA8050000

prolonged or repeated exposure can cause:, Nausea, Headache, Vomiting

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

RTECS: TY2000000

Gastrointestinal disturbance, Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, Central nervous system depression,
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been
thoroughly investigated

Triethanolamine:

RTECS: KL9275000 Kidney injury may occur., Dermatitis

Liver-Irregularities-Based on Human Evidence

DISODIUM EDTA:

RTECS: Not available

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been
thoroughly investigated.

TOCOPHERYL ACETATE:

RTECS: GP8280000

Section 12. Ecology Data

Ecological toxicity:

Toxicity to fish:

Ethyl alcohol: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 14.2 g/L - 96 h

Triethanolamine: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 11 800 mg/L - 96 h.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) - 40
613 mg/L - 96 h.

CARBOMER: LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus - 41 mg/L - 96 h.

DISODIUM EDTA: LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) - > 11
mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

Ethyl alcohol : LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 5 012 mg/L - 48 h

Triethanolamine: EC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 609.88 mg/L - 48 h.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 18 340 mg/L - 48 h.

CARBOMER: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 610 mg/L - 24 h.

DISODIUM EDTA: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 20.6 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae:

Ethyl alcohol: EC10 - Chlorella vulgaris - 86 mg/L - 4 d

Triethanolamine: EC50-Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
- 512 mg/L - 72 h.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names:
Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 24 200 mg/L - 72 h.

CARBOMER: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis
subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - > 100 mg/L - 72 h.

DISODIUM EDTA: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis

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subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - > 27.8 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms:

Ethyl alcohol : IC50 - activated sludge from domestic and industrial sewage treatment plants - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h.

Triethanolamine: IC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks:Respiration rate

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: NOEC - Pseudomonas putida - > 20 000 mg/L - 18 h.

CARBOMER: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - > 500 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

DISODIUM EDTA: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - > 927 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

persistence and dissolution:

Ethyl alcohol: AEROBIC: Ethyl alcohol was shown to biodegrade under aerobic conditions in various screening tests using different types of inocula and incubation periods. 5 day theoretical BOD values range from 37% - 86%. Biodegradation of 3, 7, and 10 mg/L ethyl alcohol with filtered sewage seed in fresh water resulted in a 74% theoretical BOD in 5 days and 84% in 20 days; in salt water 45% of the theoretical BOD was reached in 5 days and 75% was reached in 20 days. Formaldehyde and acetic acid are products of biodegradation by a soil inoculum. Ethyl alcohol present at 100 mg/L, achieved 89% of its theoretical BOD using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test. Ethyl alcohol was rapidly degraded in aerobic microcosms prepared from low organic (0.2% organic carbon) sandy aquifer material obtained from Jurere Beach, Brazil(8). Microcosms were prepared with 20 grams of aquifer material and 50 mL of groundwater (pH 5.2). At a starting concentration of 100 mg/L, ethyl alcohol had half-lives of approximately 3 days in samples prepared with 20 mg/L of either benzene, toluene or o-xylene under aerobic conditions.

Triethanolamine: Biodegradability Result: 96 %-Readily biodegradable

Migration in the soil:

Ethyl alcohol: A log Koc of 0.44 has been reported for ethyl alcohol, corresponding to a Koc of 2.75(SRC). According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that ethyl alcohol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Ethyl alcohol leaching was measured using a shallow sand and gravel test aquifer in Merrick Co, central Platte Valley, Nebraska which was subjected to a pulse containing 220 mg/L ethyl alcohol and 12 mg/L bromide and monitored for 2.5 months. Transport was not retarded. An average first-order decay constant was estimated of be 0.32/day, corresponding to a half-life of 2.2 days. A sorption coefficient on a snow surface was reported as log K = -3.04 (cu m snow surface/sq m air) at -6.8 deg C.

Other adverse effects: No data available

Section 13. How to Dispose Waste

Way of disposing:

1. Disposing waste according to current laws and regulations.
2. Storing waste according to storing conditions and regulations.
3. Consult national or local laws and regulations before disposing.

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Section 14. Transportation Information

UN hazardous commodity no: UN1170
UN transportation name: HAND SANITIZER
UN danger type: 3
Packing type: II
Packing way: In bottled
Marine pollution: No
Special precautions for user: No data available

Section 15. Reference for Regulations

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.REACH -Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII):
Chemical safety assessment For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out

Section 16. Other Information

Date: May, 25, 2020
Department: Guangzhou Chemistry Laboratory
Data Audit Units: Shenzhen United Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

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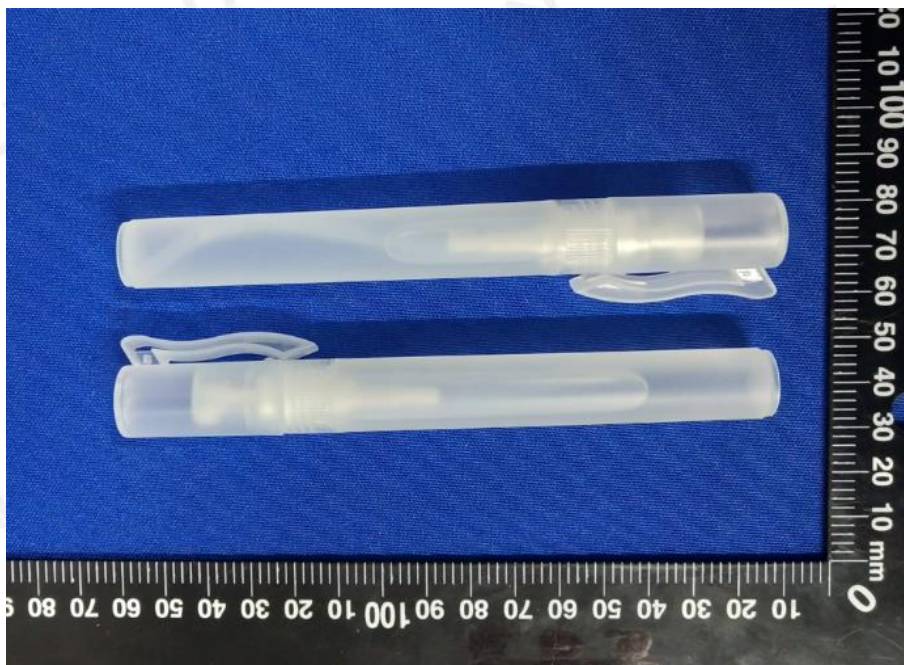


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Appearance Photo of Sample



The sample picture is only used to inform the customer that the sample received by the laboratory is shown in the picture, which does not prove the appearance and quality of the customer's products.

The results of this test report are valid only for the samples presented in the picture.

*****End of Report*****