

KARI OUT 690 Union Blvd., Totowa, New Jersey 07512		FORM #:	SDS-002
		Date:	05-26-20
FORM		Supersedes:	N/A
Title	6700303 Freshnap Plus 28-Antiseptic Towelettes Safety Data Sheet	Revision #:	Original
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Section 1-Product Information

Trade Name: Freshnap Plus 28"
Chemical Name: Mixture
Restrictions on Use: None
Manufacturer's Name: Kari Out Company
Manufacturer's Address: 690 Union Blvd
Totowa, NJ 07512
Recommended Use: Hand Sanitizer

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (U.S. and Canada) or 1-703-527-3887 (for calls originating from elsewhere

Or

Contact local Poison Control Center

Section 2—Hazards Identification

Signal Words: Danger

Hazard Classifications:

Flammable Liquids 2-H225
Eye Irritation 2A- H319



Label Elements

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Section 3— Composition/Information on Ingredients

Active Ingredients	CAS Number	%
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	80%

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Not a normal route of exposure. If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of skin irritation, discontinue use of product.

Eye Contact: Flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists

Ingestion: Not a normal route of exposure. Do not induce vomiting, Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious, or is convulsing. Obtain medical attention.

General Advice: If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes.

Flammable Limits: Flash Point – N/A

Section 5— Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray (fog) or an alcohol resistant foam. Consult foam manufacturer for appropriate application rates and ratios. Water and water spray may only cool the fire, not extinguish the fire.

Conditions to Avoid

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors form flammable or explosive mixtures at room temperature. Avoid open flames, sparks and static discharges. Vapor may travel back a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas. Runoff to sewers may create a fire or explosion hazard. Alcohols burn with a

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pale blue flame which may be hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Persons may only be able to feel the heat of the flame without seeing the flame. Ethanol is miscible in water and water alone may not put out an ethanol fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Firefighters should wear approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and firefighter personal gear. If possible, limit the amount of fuel available to the fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Apply a alcohol resistant foam. Containers may explode in heat or fire. Cool containers by flooding with water until fire is completely extinguished. Keep personnel away from tanks engulfed in flames. Runoff to sewers may create a fire or explosion hazard. If possible, collect or contain fire water and keep out of sewer systems or bodies of water. Clothing, rags or similar organic material contaminated with Hand Sanitizer and stored in a closed space may undergo spontaneous combustion. Transfer to and from commonly bonded and grounded containers.

NFPA Hazard Ratings

Health: 1
Fire Hazard: 3
Instability: 0

HMIS Hazard Ratings

Health: 1 Fire: 3
Fire Hazard: 3
Physical Hazard: 0

Section 6— Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Small spills may be flushed and diluted with large amounts of water, or absorbed with an inert dry material, and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Dispose of collected waste via a licensed waste disposal firm in an appropriate manner. Transfer to and from commonly bonded and grounded containers. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Large Spills:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Isolate area and keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if without risk. Contact emergency personnel. Use water spray and/or alcohol resistant foam to reduce vapor generation. Contain spill and, if possible, prevent groundwater or surface water exposure and runoff. Use SCBA and suitable personal protective equipment for emergency response. Prevent entry to confined spaces unless SCBA and air monitoring can be performed and proper permit procedures can be followed. For highway or railway spills, contact CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300.

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Additional Environmental Considerations

Depending on size and nature of release, local, state and federal authorities may need to be notified. Contact the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 if the release contaminates either the ground or surface waters. Contact local responders/ fire officials/water treatment plants if release gets into public sewer/treatment systems.

Section 7—Handling and Storage

Handling:

Open and handle containers with care. Assure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames. Metal containers should be grounded and bonded. Use explosion proof electrical equipment for ventilation, lighting and material handling. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill on or near storage containers. Assure empty containers are free of vapor. Assure filters are dry prior to disposal. Do not siphon by mouth to transfer product between containers. Never smoke while handling containers or product.

Storage:

Protect containers against physical damage. Detached or outside storage is preferred. Inside storage should be in an NFPA approved flammable liquids storage room or cabinet. All ignition sources should be eliminated. Ground all drums and transfer vessels when handling. Ground all storage cabinets. Assure adequate ventilation in storage areas. Follow NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, for all storage and handling. Consult with local fire codes for additional storage information

Section 8 —Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

<u>Material</u>	<u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u>
Ethanol	1,000 ppm TWA

TWA = 8 Hour Time Weighted Average

STEL = 15 Minute Short Term Exposure Limit

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Engineering Controls

Engineering controls should be used whenever feasible to maintain concentrations below acceptable exposure limits including but not limited to enclosures, local ventilation and dilution ventilation. When transferring contents, the metallic container must be grounded and bonded to the receiving container to prevent static discharges. Ensure emergency use eyewash/shower stations are available and are maintained for immediate use. Use air monitoring equipment prior to confined space entry or emergency response. Use hot work permit when performing welding, cutting or other hot work in areas where product is stored, transferred or used. Use confined space entry permit prior to entry into a process or storage tank or container that previously contained the product.

Personal Protective Equipment

OSHA requires a Personal Protective Equipment program for the eyes and face to comply with 29 CFR 1910.133.

Eyes:

Safety glasses should be used for minimum eye protection. Use chemical goggles or a faceshield when transferring Hand Sanitizer or when a high risk or exposure may exist. Eye and face protection should comply with the most recent version of ANSI Z87.1. OSHA requires a Personal Protective Equipment program for the eyes and face to comply with 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin:

As a minimum, wear cotton long sleeve shirts and pants or flame resistant/retardant clothing. Additional protective clothing (neoprene or nitrile) and boots may be needed when there is a higher risk of exposure.

Hands:

Chemical resistant gloves (rubber, neoprene or nitrile) should be worn at all times when handling Hand Sanitizer in bulk. Replace gloves that are torn, cut or worn. OSHA requires a Personal Protective Equipment program for the hands to comply with 29 CFR 1910.138.

Respiratory:

An approved properly fitted air-purifying or air-supplied respirator should be used if exposure may exceed the OSHA exposure limits provided in SECTION 2 of this SDS. Respiratory protection should comply with the most recent version of ANSI Z88.2. OSHA requires a Personal Protective Equipment program for the eyes and face to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties

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Formula: Ethanol, Denatonium Benzoate, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Water

Appearance: Fluid soaked towelette

Odor: Alcohol based

Odor Threshold: Reported to be between 50 and 1,000 ppm.

Boiling Point: 172 °F

Freezing Point: - 75 °F

Specific Gravity: 0.88 (Water = 1.0)

pH: Range = 6.00 to 7.00

Vapor Pressure: 45 mm Hg @ 68 °F = 0.87 PSI @ 68 °F

Viscosity: Approximately 1 cP @ 68 °F

Vapor Density: 1.3 (Air = 1.0)

Evaporate Rate: 1.7 (Butyl acetate = 1.0)

Volatility: 100%

Partition Coefficient: Not known

Solubility: Soluble in water.

Flammability Classification: OSHA/NFPA Class 1B Flammable Liquid.

Flash Point: 77F

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 685F

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Flammable Limits (by volume): Ethanol Lower: 3.3 %
Ethanol Upper: 19 %

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion products include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

The product is stable. Under normal conditions, hazardous polymerization will not occur. The product does not react with air or water.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with all possible sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or exposure containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Materials to Avoid:

Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers such as chlorine, acetyl chloride and other oxidizers which may cause a violent reaction. The presence of oxygen above 20.9 percent will cause increased fire hazards.

Decomposition:

Not expected to decompose under normal conditions. Burning or heating will produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, and to a lesser extent nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NO_x, SO_x).

Section 11—Toxicological Information

Eye Effects:

Hand Sanitizer vapor can produce eye tearing and a burning sensation. Liquid exposure causes pain, irritation, tearing and a burning sensation.

Skin Effects:

Short-term exposure to Hand Sanitizer should not cause irritation or other skin effects. Prolonged or repeated exposure to Hand Sanitizer may cause skin irritation and dermatitis by de-fatting the skin. Hand Sanitizer may be absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation Effects:

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May cause upper respiratory irritation. Exposures to ethanol over 1,000 ppm may cause central nervous system (CNS) effects such as excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, loss of appetite, and an inability to concentrate. At higher concentrations there may be a loss of reflexes, convulsions, seizures, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Ethanol: Inhalation LC-50, Rat (10 hour) = 20,000 PPM

Ingestion Effects:

Toxic by ingestion. Ethanol is rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract and is normally metabolized and excreted in a few hours. Can be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed in extreme quantities. Ingestion can cause headache, nausea, dizziness or narcosis. Chronic over-exposure can cause damage to the gastrointestinal tract, CNS, liver, kidneys and cardiovascular system. Ethanol: Oral LD-50, Rat = 7,060 mg/kg

Carcinogenicity:

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) determined that alcoholic beverages are carcinogenic to humans and the occurrence of malignant tumors in the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and liver is causally related to the consumption of alcohol. The American Conference of Governmental Hygienists lists ethanol as not classifiable as a human carcinogen (Category A4). Animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity. IARC – Ethanol, not listed NTP – Ethanol, not listed OSHA – Ethanol, not listed

Reproductive & Developmental Effects: May cause defects in the CNS, heart, kidney, lungs, gastrointestinal tract and limbs.

Section 12— Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

When spilled on land, Hand Sanitizer will volatilize, biodegrade and/or leach into the ground. It is anticipated that ethanol will neither absorb into soil nor bio-concentrate in aquatic organisms. When spilled into surface waters, ethanol is miscible with water. May be toxic to species such as the daphnia magna (water flea) and others depending on concentration. In water, photolysis, oxidation, hydrolysis, and biodegradation are expected to occur

Bioaccumulation:

Bioaccumulation is not expected to occur.



Section 13— Disposal Considerations

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The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized. Reclaim or reuse whenever possible. All recovered material should be labeled, packaged, transported and disposed of or reclaimed in conformance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. Dispose of products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Consult your local, state or federal authorities.

Section 14—Transport Information

<u>Regulatory Information</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Label</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
DOT		Ethanol or				
Classification	1170	Ethyl Alcohol	3	II		DOT Guide 127
TDG		Ethanol or				
Classification	1170	Ethyl Alcohol	3	II		DOT Guide 127

Section 15—Regulatory Information

Federal, State and Local Regulatory Information

This product is on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other federal, state, or local regulations; consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Categories:

- Immediate (acute) Health Hazard
- Delayed (chronic) Health Hazard
- Fire Hazard

Section 16—Other Information

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Disclaimer: This Safety Data Sheet, which takes into consideration the requirements of Directive 76/768/EC and subsequent amendments and Directive 1999/45/EC plus subsequent amendments, has been prepared in accordance with Directive (EC) 1907/2006. It is believed to be correct and corresponds to the latest scientific/technical knowledge but all data, instructions, recommendations and/or suggestions are made without guarantee. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and Kari Out Company assumes no legal responsibility or liability resulting from its use.