

Zhejiang Yanzhuang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.

MSDS

Disposable antibacterial gel

File No
msds-disposable
antibacterial gel

Page: 1/5

Release

Date:

2020/03/04

Effective Date:

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Part I Chemical and Enterprise Identification

Product Name: Disposable Antibacterial Gel

Recommendations and restrictions: antibacterial disinfection

Please refer to the product label

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In the event of an emergency such as a chemical leak, fire, explosion, or poisoning, please dial: 119 immediately

Ingredients / Composition Information / Special Warnings

Composition	CAS number	content
Ethanol (alcohol)	64-17-5	75.0%
Water(Aqua)	7732-18-5	24.2%
Carbomer	9007-20-9	0.4%
Trolamine(Triethanolamine)	102-71-6	0.3%
Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice	N/A	0.09%
Hyaluronic Acid	9004-61-9	0.01%

Radon is flammable, and its vapor is mixed with air to form an explosive mixture.

Dangerous goods label:



Part III Risk Overview

Hazard category: Class 3.2 flash point flammable liquid

Fire and explosion hazard:

⊙ Flammable. Mixing steam and air can form explosive mixtures. Combustion and explosion caused by open flame and high heat energy

⊙ Vapor is heavier than air, and can spread to a relatively low place at a lower place.

⊙ In the fire, the heated container exploded

Health hazard:

Acute toxicity: rat oral LD50: 7060mg / kg; rabbit percutaneous LD50: 7430mg / kg; rat inhaled LC50: 20000ppm (h)

Absorbed through the digestive and respiratory tracts. Acts on the central nervous system

Acute poisoning is mainly caused by excessive drinking. Severe poisoning can cause coma, respiratory failure, and death due to respiratory paralysis or circulatory failure.

⊙ Drunk sensation, dizziness, fatigue, excitement and mild eye, upper and lower airway mucosal irritation symptoms when inhaling high concentration of vapor

environmental impact:

⊙ When the concentration in the water body is high, it may be harmful to aquatic organisms; easily biodegradable

Part IV First Aid Measures

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse with running water

Eye contact: Raise eyelids and rinse with running water

Inhalation: Quickly escape from the scene to fresh air and seek medical attention

Ingestion: drink plenty of warm water, induce vomiting, seek medical attention

Section 5 Personal Protection / Exposure Control

Personal protection:

Wearing a simple canister

Wear simple chemical-resistant clothing; wear chemical-resistant gloves; wear chemical-resistant safety boots

Section 6 Emergency Measures / Emergency Response Measures

Isolation and public safety:

Leakage: When the pollution range is unknown, the initial isolation is at least 100m and the downwind is evacuated at least 500m. When a large amount of leakage occurs, the initial isolation is at least 500m and the downwind is evacuated at least 1000m. Then the gas concentration is detected and adjusted according to the actual concentration of harmful vapors. Isolation and evacuation distance.

Fire: If there are storage tanks, tank cars or tank trucks in the fire site, isolate 800m. Consider evacuating people and materials in the isolated area.

Evacuate irrelevant personnel and delineate alert zones; stay in upper wind, do not enter low-lying areas

Ventilation before entering confined spaces

Leak handling:

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking near the leak area, eliminate all open flames, spark fire flames)

Use explosion-proof communication tools; all equipment should be grounded during operation;

cover leakage with foam to reduce volatility

Construct dikes or trenches to contain spills and prevent entry into water bodies, sewers, basements or restricted spaces

In the case of ensuring safety, measures such as valve closing and plugging are used to cut off the source of leakage; sand or other non-combustible materials are used to absorb the leakage

In the event of a tank truck leak, liquids that have not leaked can be transferred by dumping the tank

If an oil spill occurs at sea or in the waters, a fence can be deployed to guide or contain the oil to prevent the oil from spreading. Use oil skimmers, absorbent cotton or oil dispersants to clear the oil spill; if the tank / oil drum (container) If a leak occurs, the liquid that has not leaked can be transferred by pouring the can

Use mist water to dilute the volatilized gas from the leakage. It is forbidden to shock the leakage with DC water; cover the leakage with foam to reduce volatilization.

Fire Fighting:

Fire extinguishing agent: dry powder, carbon dioxide, solvent-resistant foam, mist water

Extinguish fires as far as possible or use remote-controlled water cannons or water cannons; do not stay on both sides of the container

Cool the container with a large amount of water until the fire is extinguished; the container suddenly makes an abnormal sound or an abnormal phenomenon, and immediately evacuate

Part VII Handling and Storage

Precautions for operation: No open flames, no fireworks, no smoking. Prevent electrostatic charge accumulation (for example, without grounding). Do not use compressed air for canning, unloading or transfer. Use spark-free hand tools. Strict operating environment management! Avoid pregnant women contact!

Storage precautions: refractory equipment (conditions). Store separately from other chemical / dangerous goods and keep a certain effective distance.

Part VIII Disposal

Nature of waste: v hazardous materials industrial liquid waste belongs to hw42 type waste organic solvents.

Disposal methods: Dispose by the supplier or a qualified hazardous chemical company.

Disposal precautions: Do not touch the leaked material, use dry sand or other non-combustible materials to absorb. Then use a clean non-sparking tool to put the absorbed waste into a container for disposal. Prevent from entering the sewer.

Physicochemical properties

Appearance and properties: transparent gel

Melting point (°C):

Relative density (water = 1): 0.84

PH: 6.6-7.5

Boiling point (°C):

Relative vapor density:

Saturated vapor pressure (Kpa):

Combustion heat (Kj / mol):

Critical temperature (°C):

Critical pressure (Mpa):

Viscosity mPa · s:

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability: stable

Contraindications: Strong oxidants, acids, alkali metals, amines.

Combustion decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity: Not available

Subacute and chronic toxicity: rats orally 10, 2 g / kg / day, 12 weeks, weight loss fatty liver

Mutagenicity: Microbial mutagenic, Salmonella typhimurium negative

Carcinogenicity: Minimum oral poisoning dose (TDLO) in mice: 340mg (57 weeks, intermittent)

Carcinogenicity

other:

Section 12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: The substance may be harmful to the environment, special attention should be given to water bodies.

Section 13 Disposal

Hazardous characteristics: Highly flammable

American Fire Protection Association Regulation: Unknown

Hazardous combustion products: unknown

Fire fighting methods and extinguishing agents: dry powder, solvent-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, mist water.

Fire Fighting Precautions: Keep spray buckets and water cool down when on fire.

Section 14 Transport Information

3

China Dangerous Goods Code: 32061

un number: 1170

Packaging mark: type ii packaging

China Hazard Class: Flash Point Flammable Liquid in Class 3.2

China Dangerous Goods Packaging Mark: Flammable Liquid

Packing category: unknown

Packaging method: small opening steel barrel, small opening aluminum barrel, screw-top glass bottle, plastic bottle cargo metal barrel (can) outside ordinary wooden box

Note for transportation: The relevant departments must be reported for approval during transportation, and the corresponding variety and quantity of fire fighting equipment must be provided during transportation.

Part XV Regulatory Information

China

“ Dangerous Chemicals Safety Management Regulations ”: Listed in accordance with the “ Dangerous Chemicals Registration Management Measures ” for the hazardous chemicals that need to be safely registered

Critical identification standards for major hazards (GB18218-2000): toxic substances, critical mass 40t (production site); 100t (storage area)

“ Environmental Management Measures for New Chemical Substances ”: already included in China’s Existing Chemical Substances List.

2. International regulations

Status of existing chemical substances in various countries: This chemical has been included in the existing chemical substances in the United States, Japan, the European Union, Australia, Canada and Korea.

(1) United States

Article 313 of the Super Fund and Reauthorization Act (sara) on the list of toxic chemicals.

(2) Japan

Hazardous Substances List under the Toxic Substances and Hazardous Substances Control Act. The first designated chemical substance in the Prtr Act.

(3) Europe

The marking requirements according to the EU Directive are as follows.

Danger symbol: F Xn

Risk term: r11 highly flammable

r20 Harmful by inhalation

Safety term: s2 out of the reach of children

s16 stay away from fire, no smoking

s25 Avoid eye contact

s29 Do not drain into the sewer

s33 Take precautionary measures against static electricity

3. Occupational Exposure Limits

Occupational Exposure Limits-U.S. Government Conference of Industrial Hygienists TLV (TWA) 50 ppm (transdermal), 2002.

Occupational Exposure Limits-Australian MAK 100ppm (380mg / m³), STEL 150ppm, January 1993.

Occupational exposure limit-Japan OEL 50ppm (188mg / m³), January 1999.

Occupational Exposure Limits-Danish TWA 35ppm (130mg / m³), skin, January 1999.

Occupational Exposure Limits-French VME 100ppm (375mg / m³), VLE 150ppm (550mg / m³), January 1999.

Occupational Exposure Limits-UK LTL 100ppm (375mg / m³), STEL 150ppm (Skin), January 1999.

Occupational Exposure Limits-Russia TWA 100ppm, STEL 50mg / m³, January 1993.

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Occupational exposure limits for Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and Vietnam refer to the threshold limit standard (acgih tlv) developed by the U.S. Government Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

Section 16. Other Information

Risk overview:

Health hazards: This product is a central nervous system inhibitor. It first causes excitement and then inhibits it. **Acute poisoning:** Acute poisoning mostly occurs orally. It can be divided into four stages: excitement, hypnosis, anesthesia, and asphyxia. Patients enter the third or fourth stage. **Stage:** loss of consciousness, dilated pupils, irregular breathing, shock, heart failure and respiratory arrest. **Chronic effects:** Long-term exposure to high concentrations of this product during production can cause irritation of the nose, eyes, and mucous membranes, as well as headaches, dizziness, fatigue, Irritability, tremor, nausea, etc. Long-term abuse can cause polyneuropathy, chronic gastritis, fatty liver, cirrhosis, myocardial damage and organic psychosis. Long-term skin contact can cause dryness, desquamation, chapped and dermatitis.

Dangerous characteristics:

It is flammable, and its vapor can form explosive mixture with air. It will cause a fire and explosion when exposed to open flames and high heat energy. Chemical contact or oxidization will occur when it comes into contact with oxidants. In a fire, heated containers have the risk of explosion. The lower part spreads to a considerable distance, and the fire source will ignite and reignite.

Ethanol physical nature:

Colorless, transparent, liquid with special flavor (volatile), less dense than water, can be miscible with water at any ratio (generally cannot be used as an extractant). It is an important solvent that can dissolve many organic and inorganic substances.

Absorption of ethanol:

After drinking alcohol, ethanol quickly enters the blood through the capillaries of the stomach and small intestine. In general, the alcohol concentration (BAC) in the blood of the drinker will reach a maximum within 30 to 45 minutes, and then gradually decrease. When BAC exceeds 1000mg / L, it may cause obvious ethanol poisoning. Except for a small amount of ethanol that is not metabolized and directly discharged through breathing and urine, most of the ethanol needs to be oxidized and decomposed.

Metabolism of ethanol:

Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) plays a vital role in the metabolism of ethanol. It is mainly distributed in the liver and is also distributed in a small amount in the gastrointestinal tract and other tissues. After ethanol flows through the blood to the liver, It is first oxidized by ADH to acetaldehyde, and then under the action of other enzymes, acetaldehyde is quickly converted to acetic acid, and is finally broken down into CO₂ and H₂O. In the liver, ethanol can also be catabolized by the CYP2E1 enzyme. The rate of ethanol metabolism depends mainly on There is a large individual difference in the content of enzymes in the body and it is related to heredity.

Function and use:

This product can penetrate into the body of bacteria, and can coagulate and denature proteins at a certain concentration to kill bacteria. The most suitable sterilization concentration is 75%. Because it cannot kill spores and viruses, it cannot be directly used for disinfection of surgical instruments. 50% Dilute alcohol can be used to prevent bedtime, 25% to 30% dilute alcohol can be used to wipe the bath, used in patients with high fever, which can reduce the body temperature.

side effect:

Taking a large amount of alcohol by mistake can cause central nervous system depression, paralyze the respiratory center and heart, expand blood vessels, and finally cause respiratory failure and circulatory failure.

Alcohol should not be used with sedatives, HypnoticTake antipsychotics to prevent excessive

inhibition of the central nervous system.

statement:

The chemical information provided in this safety data sheet is accurate and represents all the useful information currently available to our company. However, our company is responsible for any loss caused or related to the use of this manual by anyone, such as special, Incidental, incidental, or consequential damages are not responsible; users should conduct their own investigations to verify that the information provided in this manual conforms to the legislative requirements of the country of use and is suitable for their specific use.