

Safety Data Sheet

Sani Gel

Section 1: Identification

GHS product identifier

Product name: Sani Gel Product Code: 148

Recommended uses and uses advised against

Recommended use: Hand Sanitizer Gel
 Uses not recommended: Not for ingestion.

Supplier details

Aleva Chemical, Inc.
 1792 Latham St.
 Memphis, TN 38106

Telephone (general) (888)504-8178
 Website: alevachem.com

Emergency telephone number

Infotrac: (800) 535-5053

Section 2: Hazard identification

United States (US)

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

Classification of the substance or mixture

OSHA HCS 2012

Flammable Liquid 2
 Eye Damage/Irritation 2B (Mild Irritant)

Label Elements

OSHA HCS 2012

Danger



Hazard Statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
 H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces.
 No smoking.
 P233 Keep container tightly closed.
 P240 Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 Use explosion-proof equipment.
 P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
 P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response

P370 + P378 In case of fire see section 5 to extinguish.
 P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
 Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
 Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention or advice.

Storage/Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container per guidelines in section 13.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place.
Keep cool.

Other hazards

OSHA HCS 2012

No data available.

Other information

NFPA



Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

Material does not meet the criteria of a substance.

Mixtures

Ethanol	[Ethyl Alcohol]	CAS No. 64-17-5	69% - 70%
Glycerin	[None Specified]	CAS No. 56-81-5	0% - 2%
Proprietary Thickener	[None Specified]	CAS No. Proprietary	0% - 2%

See section 11 for toxicological information.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin:

Safe for use on skin.

Eye:

Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed Do NOT induce vomiting. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause pulmonary edema. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Dizziness, Discomfort, Headache, Nausea, Kidney disorders, Liver disorders. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Swallowing ethanol and gasoline mixture is more likely to be fatal for small children than adults, even if aspiration does not occur.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Carbon dioxide blanket, Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

None.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Fire Hazard Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products (see heading 10). Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion products:

Material data lacking.

Advice for firefighters

Use NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and fully protective clothing such as bunker gear if needed to prevent exposure. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water may be subject to disposal regulations.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:

Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Emergency procedures:

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak for at least 50 meters.

Environmental precautions

Do not contaminate surface water. Should not be released into the environment. Authorities should be advised if significant releases cannot be contained.

Methods and material for containment and clean-up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling:

Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code".

Incompatible materials or ignition sources:

Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Component	Result	Exposure Limits/Guidelines		
		NIOSH	ACGIH	Canada Ontario
Ethanol CAS No. 64-17-5	STELs	Data lacking	Data lacking	Data lacking

Exposure Limits/Guidelines				
	TWAs	1900 mg/m ³ (1000ppm)	1900 mg/m ³ (1000ppm)	Data lacking
Glycerin CAS No. 56-81-5	STELs	Data lacking	Data lacking	Data lacking
	TWAs	Data lacking	Data lacking	Data lacking

Exposure controls

Engineering measures and controls:

Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas.

Incompatible materials or ignition sources:

Pictograms:

Respiratory:

Not required.

Eye and face:

Not required.

Hands:

Not required.

Skin and body:

Not required.

General industrial hygiene considerations:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Environmental exposure controls:

Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste. Avoid release to the environment.

Key to Abbreviations

ACGIH= American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene
 OSHA =Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration

TWA = Time-Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures NIOSH= National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
 STEV = Short Term Exposure Value

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limits are based on 15-minute exposures

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on physical and chemical properties

Material Description				
Physical Form	Liquid		Appearance/Description	Clear Gel
Color	Clear, Water White		Odor	As Ethanol
Taste	Data lacking		Particulate Type	Not relevant
Particulate Size	Not relevant		Aerosol Type	Not relevant
Odor Threshold	Data lacking		Physical and Chemical Properties	Data lacking
General Properties				
Boiling Point	168-186 F		Melting Point	-129 F
Decomposition Temperature	Data lacking		Heat of Decomposition	Data lacking
pH	6		Specific Gravity/Relative Density	Data lacking
Density	Data lacking		Bulk Density	Data lacking
Water Solubility	Data lacking		Solvent Solubility	Data lacking
Viscosity	Data lacking		Explosive Properties	Classification criteria not met
Oxidizing Properties:	Data lacking			
Volatility				
Vapor Pressure	32 mmHg		Vapor Density	2.0
Evaporation Rate			VOC (Wt.)	Data lacking
VOC (Vol.)	Data lacking		Volatiles (Wt.)	Data lacking
Volatiles (Vol.)	Data lacking			
Flammability				

Flash Point	Data lacking	UEL	12
LEL	3	Autoignition	797 F
Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT)	Data lacking	Heat of Combustion (ΔH_c)	Data lacking
Burning Time	Data lacking	Flame Duration	Data lacking
Flame Height	Data lacking	Flame Extension	Data lacking
Ignition Distance	Data lacking	Flammability (solid, gas)	Data lacking
Environmental			
Half-Life	Data lacking	Octanol/Water Partition coefficient	Data lacking
Coefficient of water/oil distribution	Data lacking	Bioaccumulation Factor	Data lacking
Bioconcentration Factor	Data lacking	Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD/BOD5	Data lacking
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Data lacking	Persistence	Data lacking
Degradation	Data lacking		

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possible hazardous reactions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents, peroxides, alkaline products and strong acids. Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitroresols that can decompose violently.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Avoid static charge accumulation and discharge

Incompatible materials

Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

Hazardous decomposition products

Ignition and burning can release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and noncombusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Component	CAS No.	Data
Ethanol	64-17-5	Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat Dose: 6,200 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit Dose: 19,999 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat Dose: 8,001 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis. Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation Mild eye irritation Data lacking
Glycerin	56-81-5	Data lacking Data lacking Data lacking

Target organs

No data available.

Routes of entry and/or exposure

No data available.

Potential health effects

Inhalation	Acute (immediate):	Aspiration hazard if liquid is inhaled into lungs, particularly from vomiting after ingestion. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia, severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death may occur
	Chronic (delayed):	Acute toxicity of benzene results primarily from depression of the central nervous system (CNS). Inhalation of concentrations over 50 ppm can produce headache, lassitude, weariness, dizziness, drowsiness, over excitation. Exposure to very high levels can result in unconsciousness and death. Repeated over-exposure may cause liver and kidney injuries. Components of the product may affect the nervous system.
Skin	Acute (immediate):	Can be partially absorbed through skin with no significant effects.
	Chronic (delayed):	
		No data available.
Ingestion	Acute (immediate):	: Large doses lead to alcohol poisoning while repeated ingestion can lead to alcoholism. Alcohol abuse and dependence can have a profound effect on work performance and tendency to accidents at work.11-13 The presence of denaturants, e.g. Methanol, pyridines, and benzene in industrial alcohol greatly increase the toxicity on ingestion. Ethanol drinking is also suspected of increasing the toxic effect of other chemicals encountered in the laboratory and the workplace by inhibition of their metabolism or excretion
	Chronic (delayed):	No data available.
Eye	Acute (immediate):	Irritating to eyes.
	Chronic (delayed):	No data available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity	Material data lacking.
Persistence and degradability	Material data lacking.
Bioaccumulative potential	Material data lacking.
Mobility in soil	Material data lacking.
Other adverse effects	No studies have been found.
Other information	No additional information available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product waste	Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.
Packaging waste	

Section 14: Transport Information

Transport verbiage: UN 1987 Alcohols, n.o.s. (Ethanol, Propan-2-ol), Class 55.0
 s 3, PG III
 Can ship as consumer commodity: ORM-D with appropriate labelling.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific to substance or mixture
 SARA hazard classifications:

Section 16: Other Information

Last revision date:

Preparation date:

3/12/2020

Disclaimer and statement of liability:

3/27/2020

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be so. Data and calculations are based on information furnished by the manufacturer of the product and manufacturers of the components of the product. Users are advised to confirm in advance of need that information is current, applicable and suited to the circumstance of use. Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Furthermore, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury caused by abnormal use of this material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Any questions regarding this product should be directed to the manufacturer of the product as described in Section 1.