

SANITEK PRODUCTS, INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TECHNICAL TINCTURE OF GREEN SOAP

Number: 420

Chemical characterization: SOAP

CAS-No.: N/A (mixture)

Chemical Name: N/A (mixture)

Synonyms: Green Soap

Company Address

Company Telephone

Sanitek Products, Inc.
3959 Goodwin Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90039-1187

Customer Service
323-245-6781

Emergency telephone
SANITEK USA 323-245-6781
CHEMTEL, INC. 800-255-3924

Product Safety
323-245-6781
info@[sanitek.com](mailto:info@sanitek.com)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Signal Word

WARNING.

Hazards

Flammable Liquid. Material can burn with little or no visible flame. May be irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. May cause central nervous system depression.

Odor Threshold

No Data Available.

Potential health effects

Routes of exposure

Eye. Inhalation. Skin.

Acute effects

May cause eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term overexposure above 1,000 ppm by the inhalation route may cause central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache and irritation of eyes, nose and throat. If continued for more than an hour additional CNS effects may occur such as: dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, and an inability to concentrate. Gastrointestinal (stomach) effects may occur with symptoms such as nausea and vomiting.

- ***Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5***

May cause eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term overexposure above 1,000 ppm by the inhalation route may cause central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache and irritation of eyes, nose and throat. If continued for more than an hour additional CNS effects may occur such as: dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, and an inability to concentrate. Gastrointestinal (stomach) effects may occur with symptoms such as nausea and vomiting.

- ***Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0***

Moderate to severe eye irritant. Exposure could cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney damage.

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Skin

May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.

Inhalation

Upper respiratory tract irritation, drowsiness and dizziness may occur.

Eyes

May be irritating to the eyes.

Ingestion

Effects of ethyl alcohol ingestion depend on the amount and rate of consumption. Short term overexposure can cause drunkenness, depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, liver damage, and death.

Chronic effects

Long-term exposure can also cause loss of appetite, weight loss, nervousness, memory loss, mental retardation and liver damage. May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact. Alcoholic beverages are carcinogenic to humans. Ethanol is a developmental toxin and various effects have been associated with ethanol intake. Examples of chronic ethanol abuse effects include physical dependence, malnutrition, amnesia, dementia, somnolence, cardiac myopathy, hepatotoxicity, GI bleeding and pancreatitis. Combined exposure to ethanol and certain other chemicals may result in increased toxic effects.

- **Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5**

Long-term exposure can also cause loss of appetite, weight loss, nervousness, memory loss, mental retardation and liver damage. May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact. Alcoholic beverages are carcinogenic to humans. Ethanol is a developmental toxin and various effects have been associated with ethanol intake. Examples of chronic ethanol abuse effects include physical dependence, malnutrition, amnesia, dementia, somnolence, cardiac myopathy, hepatotoxicity, GI bleeding and pancreatitis. Combined exposure to ethanol and certain other chemicals may result in increased toxic effects.

- **Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to isopropanol can be irritating to mucosal membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause respiratory irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Aggravated Medical Condition

Any pre-existing disorders or diseases of the nervous system, liver, respiratory system, skin, eyes, gastrointestinal tract

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Component | CAS-No. | EC-No. | Weight % |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | 200-578-6 | 28.6 |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 67-63-0 | 200-661-7 | 1.4 |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. For specific information refer to the Emergency Overview in Section 2 of this MSDS.

Skin

Immediately flush affected area with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

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Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.

Eyes

Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Notes to physician

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

Classification

OSHA/NFPA Class IB Flammable Liquid.

Flash point

13 - 16 °C (55.4 - 60.8 °F) ASTM D 56

Autoignition temperature

363 °C (685.4 °F)

Lower explosion limit

3.3 vol%

Upper explosion limit

19 vol%

Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Precautions for fire-fighting

Ethanol vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may only be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide is expected to be the primary hazardous combustion product.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills and leaks

Highly flammable liquid. Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Open and handle container with care. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded.

Storage

Protect container 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. Electrical installations should be in accordance with Article 501 of the National Electrical Code. NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, should be followed for all storage and handling. Consult local fire codes for additional storage information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

General room or local exhaust ventilation is usually required to meet exposure limit(s). Electrical equipment should be grounded and conform to applicable electrical code.

Personal protective equipment

Inhalation

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Skin

Wear chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, neoprene or vinyl. When skin contact is possible, protective clothing including gloves, apron, sleeves, boots, head and face protection should be worn.

Eyes

Use splash goggles when eye contact due to splashing or spraying liquid is possible.

Remarks

Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Occupational Exposure Limits

| Component | Source | Type: | Value | Note |
|---------------|------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Ethyl alcohol | US (ACGIH) | STEL | 1,000 ppm | None. |
| | US (OSHA) | TWA | 1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³ | None. |

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| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Isopropyl Alcohol | US (ACGIH) | STEL | 400 ppm | None. |
| | US (ACGIH) | TWA | 200 ppm | None. |
| | US (OSHA) | TWA | 400 ppm 980 mg/m ³ | None. |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Brownish gold liquid

Odor: Sweet. Alcohol-like.

pH: 8 - 10

Vapor pressure: estimated 44.6 mm Hg @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Evaporation rate: Specific data not available - expected to be rapid.

Relative density: 0.96 @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Relative vapor density: estimated 1.6 (Air = 1.0)

Viscosity: No Data Available.

Water solubility: completely soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks or open flame.

Materials to avoid

Contact with acetyl chloride or other oxidizing agents may result in a violent reaction.

Hazardous decomposition products

Not expected to decompose under normal conditions.

Hazardous polymerization

Not expected to occur.

Reactions with Air and Water

Does not react with air, water or other common materials.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Summary

Ethanol is not toxic by OSHA criteria. Coingestion of sedative hypnotics or tranquilizers can increase the toxic affects of ethanol. No additional toxicology information is available for this material. (See Component Toxicity Information).

Acute toxicity

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----------|
| <u>LC50 (Inh)</u> | rat | 20000 PPM | 10 HOURS |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|--|
| <u>LD50 (Oral)</u> | rat | 7060 MG/KG BWT | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|--|
| <u>LDLo (Oral)</u> | Human | 1400 MG/KG BWT | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|--|

Irritation

Skin

Standard Draize skin test (rabbit) - Dose: 20 mg/24 hrs Reaction: Moderate Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eyes

Eye exposure to Ethanol generally causes transient pain, irritation, and reflex lid closure. A foreign -body sensation may persist for one to two days. Vapors produce transient stinging and tearing, but no apparent adverse effects. Transiently impaired preception of color may occur with acute ingestion or chronic alcoholism. Standard Draize eye test (rabbit) - Dose: 500 mg Reaction: Severe Dose: 500 mg/24 hrs Reaction: Mild

Repeated dose toxicity

Exposure to over 1000 ppm may cause headache, drowsiness and lassitude, loss of appetite, inability to concentrate and irritation of the throat.

Reproductive effects

Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy can cause fetal alcohol syndrome. The development of physical and mental manifestation in the offspring; it may also cause defects in the central nervous system, heart, kidney and limbs. Moderate consumption can be associated with reduced birthweight and behavioral defects, but effects generally have not been observed with an intake of about one drink per day.

Carcinogenicity

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined alcoholic beverages are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) and the occurrence of malignant tumors of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and liver is causally related to the consumption of alcoholic beverages in humans.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists this substance as an A3 – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

- ***Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5***

Acute toxicity

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----------|
| <u>LC50 (Inh)</u> | rat | 20000 PPM | 10 HOURS |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|--|
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- ***Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0***

Acute toxicity

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| <u>LC50 (vapor)</u> | rat | 19,000 PPM | 8 HOURS |
| <u>LD50 (Oral)</u> | rat | 4396 MG/KG BWT | |
| | mouse | 3600 MG/KG BWT | |
| <u>LD50 (Skin)</u> | Rabbit. | 12,870 MG/KG BWT | |

Acute effects

Inhalation

This substance has a low order of acute toxicity by the inhalation route. High vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and/or throat, changes to the liver, lung, spleen, and brain, and central nervous system depression (ataxia, dizziness, narcosis, and muscle relaxation, with respiratory arrest and death in cases of severe over exposure).

Ingestion

This substance is moderately toxic by the oral route. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal effects (pain, nausea, vomiting, hemorrhage), hypothermia, cardiac effects (low blood pressure, shock and cardiac arrest), liver changes, kidney damage, and CNS effects (headache, dizziness, sleepiness, coma and death). Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.

Skin contact

This material may be absorbed through the skin. Considered to be of low toxicity by the dermal route of exposure. However, very high exposures may cause skin injury or systemic toxicity. (CNS depression and death).

Irritation

Skin

Liquid slightly irritating to skin. Repeated contact with neat product may dry the skin causing cracking and/or fissuring.

Eyes

Moderate to severe eye irritant. Isopropanol vapor is mildly irritating to the eyes at an airborne concentration of 400 ppm and becomes objectionable, but not severely irritation, at 800 ppm.

Sensitization

Low potential to cause skin sensitization.

Target Organs

Eye. Skin. Respiratory system. Mucous membrane irritant. Liver. Kidneys.

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Repeated dose toxicity

This substance is a low concern to health following prolonged oral, inhalation, or dermal exposures. No effects were observed in a limited study in which rats were exposed daily by the dermal route for 27 weeks. In animals receiving ≥ 1000 mg/kg bwt/day Isopropanol by the oral route for up to 7 months, systemic effects included clinical signs of transient CNS depression, decreased body weight, an increase in liver and kidney weights, and a dose-dependent increase in microscopic changes in the kidneys of male rats. A reversible increase in motor activity was observed in female rats exposed to 5000 ppm Isopropanol by the inhalation route for up to 13 weeks. No exposure-related lesions were found in the nervous system of animals in either the 13-week study or a 2-year study conducted at similar exposure levels. In a chronic inhalation exposure study in which rats and mice were exposed to ≥ 2500 ppm Isopropanol for 2 years, adverse effects were limited to transient signs of CNS depression (ataxia, hypoactivity, narcosis) during exposure, increased liver weights in the absence of clinical chemistry or microscopic changes, seminal vesicle enlargement (mice only), and kidney effects of a type commonly observed in aging animals.

Reproductive effects

May be toxic to reproduction at exposure levels that are toxic to parents. No adverse effects were seen in reproductive organs of male and female rodents in repeat exposure studies at inhalation exposures up to 5000 ppm for up to 2 years, one and two generation reproductive toxicity studies at drinking water concentrations up to 2%, or oral gavage administration of 1000 mg/kg bwt/day. There were no adverse effects on mating or fertility in a rat one-generation reproductive toxicity study in which parental animals received up to 2% Isopropanol in the drinking water or a two-generation study in which parental animals received up to 1000 mg/kg bwt/day by oral gavage. Parental toxic effects included decreases in food and water consumption, decreases in body weight, mild anemia, and kidney and liver effects in the drinking water study and maternal mortality, increased weight gain during lactation, and kidney and liver effects in the oral gavage study. Effects on offspring were limited to doses that also caused parental toxicity and included increases in pre-implantation losses, decreases in pups/litter, pup survival, pup weight gain, average pup weight, mean litter and mean fetal body weights, increased relative liver weights and edema in the one-generation study and decreases in live birth index, survival indices, pup weights, and lactation index in the two-generation study. In a developmental toxicity study, pregnant rats were exposed to vapor concentrations of up to 10000 ppm Isopropanol throughout gestation, with maternal effects (CNS depression, reduced food intake/weight gain at 7000 and 10000 ppm) and increased pregnancy loss at 10000 ppm. Fetal effects, including a reduction in body weights, were predominantly seen at exposure levels that were also toxic to the dam.

Developmental Toxicity

May be toxic to embryo/fetal development at very high exposures that also cause maternal toxicity. Results from oral and inhalation studies in which Isopropanol was administered to pregnant rats and rabbits during gestation demonstrate that Isopropanol is not teratogenic and is not selectively toxic to the fetus. At high vapor concentrations (≥ 7000 ppm) of Isopropanol that were maternally toxic (central nervous system depression, decreased food consumption, and maternal weight gain), increased pregnancy loss (at 10000 ppm only) and an increase in skeletal malformations was noted. There was also a dose-dependent decrease in fetal body weights. Administration of $\geq 1.25\%$ Isopropanol in the drinking water caused a dose-dependent reduction in food and water consumption in parental rats; fetal toxicity was limited to a dose-related decrease in mean litter weights and mean fetal body weights and slightly retarded ossification only at 2.5%. Except for a reduction in rat fetal body weights at doses that also resulted in maternal lethality and other signs of maternal toxicity for both rats and rabbits, there were no other signs of fetal toxicity when Isopropanol was administered by oral gavage during gestation.

Genetic Toxicity

This substance is a low concern for genetic toxicity. There was no evidence of genotoxicity in standard bacterial and non-bacterial in vitro tests or in an in vivo micronucleus assay.

Carcinogenicity

Not expected to be carcinogenic. Long-term exposure (2 years) to Isopropanol via inhalation at concentrations up to 5000 ppm caused no exposure related increases in tumors in animals. This substance is not classified for carcinogenicity by IARC, OSHA, NTP, or the EPA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product information

Ecotoxicity

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Acute Fish toxicity

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

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

Toxicity to microorganisms

Toxicity Threshold / Pseudomonas putida 6,500 mg/l

Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

Environmental fate and pathways

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation: Expected to be biodegradable

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

- ***Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5***

Ecotoxicity

Acute Fish toxicity

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

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

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Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

Environmental fate and pathways

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation: Expected to be biodegradable

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

- ***Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0***

Ecotoxicity

Acute Fish toxicity

LC50 / 96 HOURS Pimephales promelas 9,640 mg/l

Summary: Acute toxicity to fish is very low.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 / 48 HOURS Daphnia magna. > 10,000 mg/l

Summary: Low acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

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Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 / 72 HOURS Scenedesmus subspicatus > 1,000 mg/l

Summary: Low toxicity to algae.

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50 / 3 HOURS Activated sludge > 1,000 mg/l

Summary: Low toxicity to bacteria.

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC / 14 d Oryzias latipes > 100 mg/l

Summary: Low chronic toxicity to fish.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC / 16 d Daphnia magna. 141 mg/l

Summary: Low chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

Other adverse effects

Lactuca sativa, 3-day EC50 (seed germination) = 2100 mg/l. Low toxicity to terrestrial plants.

Environmental fate and pathways

Mobility

Behavior in environmental compartments: Volatilization from water or soil surfaces is expected to be limited. Initially partitioning mainly to water and air.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation: Readily biodegradable (77% degraded in 10 days). Expected to be hydrolytically stable, but rapidly degraded following atmospheric release.

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 3.16 (Predicted Bioconcentration Factor.) Significant bioaccumulation is not expected based on predicted BCF of 3.16.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Contaminated products/soil/water may be Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous material due to low flash point (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 261 and 29 CFR 1910). Comply with federal, state, or local regulations for disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special Provisions

If you reformulate or further process this material, you should consider re-evaluation of the regulatory status of the components listed in the composition section of this sheet, based on final composition of your product.

Proper shipping name Ethanol solutions

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| ID No. | UN1170 |
| Hazard class | 3 |
| Packing group | II |

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Notification status

All ingredients are on the following inventories or are exempted from listing

| Country | Notification |
|-----------|--------------|
| Australia | AICS |
| Canada | DSL |
| China | IECS |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| European Union | EINECS |
| Japan | ENCS/ISHL |
| Korea | ECL |
| Philippines | PICCS |
| United States of America | TSCA |
| New Zealand | NZIoC |

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from listing on the TSCA 8(b) inventory. If identified components of this product are listed under the TSCA 12(b) Export Notification rule, they will be listed below.

SARA 302/304

This product contains no known chemicals regulated under SARA 302/304.

SARA 311/312

Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to Section 311 & 312:

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard.
 Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard.
 Fire Hazard.

SARA 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the De Minimis reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372.

| Component | Reporting Threshold |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 1.0% |

State Reporting

Known to the State of California to cause birth defects.

64-17-5 Ethyl alcohol (December 11, 2009)

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by New Jersey's Worker and Community Right to Know Act:

64-17-5 Ethyl alcohol
 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by Massachusetts' Right to Know Law:

64-17-5 Ethyl alcohol
 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by Pennsylvania's Right to Know Act:

64-17-5 Ethyl alcohol
 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

None

Disclaimer

The information on this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable. 2011-05-13 Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the MSDS publication.

Numerical Data Presentation

The presentation of numerical data, such as that used for physical and chemical properties and toxicological values, is expressed using a comma (,) to separate digits into groups of three and a period (.) as the decimal marker. For example, 1,234.56 mg/kg = 1 234,56 mg/kg.