Anarchist Juice

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ANARCHIST JUICE - WHITE

Section 1: Product Identification and Company Information

Product Name: ANARCHIST JUICE - WHITE	
Manufactor Name: Malicious Liquids Inc.	**24-Hour Emergency Number** CHEM-TEL INC: US: 1-800-255-3924 INTERNATIONAL: 1-813-248-0585 **EMERGENCY: If swallowed, call your Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222**
Address: 17742 Mitchell N Suite A Irvine, CA	**Telephone:** 818-220-3454

Section 2: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Primary Hazardous Component: None

Other Non- Hazardous Components: Propylene Glycol(30) 57-55-6, Glycerin(70) 56-81-5, Natural and Artificial Flavors (see table(s) below):

Ingredient	Chemical Name	Formula	CAS #	Amount
Propylene Glycol, USP	1,2-propanediol	$C_3H_8O_2$	56-81-6	≤ 15%
Glycerin, USP Kosher	1,2,3-propanetriol	$C_3H_8O_3$	56-81-5	≤ 70%
Flavor Blend	N/A	N/A	57-55-6 57-48-7	≤ 25%

FB	Hazard Statement	CAS Number	Precautionary Statement(s)
Marshmallow	H333: May be harmful if inhaled H316: May cause mild skin irritation H303: May be harmful if swallowed H320: May cause eye irritation	57-55-6 Mix of Volatile Aromatic Substances	P102 P261 P264 P285
Graham Cracker	None	Mixture Extracts 56-81-5 64-17-5 Natural FEMA GRAS Aromatics Mixture	P235
Vanilla Custard	None	57-55-6	P102

Mixture: Bottles contain less than or equal to the concentration printed on the label by volume. (Main ingredients are Propylene Glycol, abbreviated PG, and (Vegetable) Glycerin, abbreviated VG. Propylene Glycol and Glycerin are both inert and GRAS by the USFDA.

Nicotine Content
mg/ml:

- 0mg 0.0% by volume

Section 3: Hazard(s) Identification

Emergency Overview: Harmful in case of ingestion, of skin contact, of eye contact.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Carcinogenic Effects: Not available
Mutagenic Effects: Not available
Teratogenic Effects: Not available

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Eyes: If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing including footwear and wash the affected area immediately with soap and cold water. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If overexposed by inhalation:

- Move the affected persons to fresh air and keep rested, lay patient down.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

E-Liquid over 30mg/mL is not recommended for inhalation.
Seek medical attention if needed.

Ingestion: In the event of ingestion:

- Rinse mouth thoroughly.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Contact Poison Control Center number at the top of this data sheet.
- Seek medical attention if needed.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Wear full protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with independent air circulation if a large amount of material is exposed to fire. Containers exposed to fire or high temperatures may release toxic fumes.

Propylene Glycol, USP:

Flammability: May be combustible at high temperature.
Auto-Ignition Temp.: 371 °C
Flash Points: Closed Cup: 99 °C / Open Cup: 107 °C
Flammable Limits: Lower: 2.6% / Upper: 12.5%
Products of Combustion: Carbon Oxides (CO, CO2)
Explosive Hazards: Not Available
Fire Hazards: Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of heat.

Glycerin, USP Kosher:

Flammability: May be combustible at high temperature.
Auto-Ignition Temp.: 370 °C
Flash Points: Closed Cup: 160 °C / Open Cup: 199 °C
Flammable Limits: Lower: 0.9%
Products of Combustion: Carbon Oxides (CO, CO2)
Explosive Hazards: Not Available
Fire Hazards: Slightly flammable to flammable in in presence of heat, open flames, and sparks. Explosive in presence of oxidizing materials.

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/ NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Extinguishing Media:
For small fires, use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or chemical foam. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:
Do not use extinguishing media containing oxidizing agents.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Dilute spill with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.
- Dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Large Spill:

- Stop leak if without risk.
- Do not touch spilled material.
- Use a light water spray to reduce vapors.
- Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Mop up while diluting with water, or absorb with an inert dry material such as sand, cat litter, Diatomite, sawdust, etc.
- Collect and place in bags and dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Keep out of reach of children. Keep in manufacturing container. Do not tamper with the manufacturing label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

If handling in large quantities, handle with appropriate protective equipment.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective glasses.

Hands/Feet Protection:

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Skin Protection: Wear rubber or protective gloves and liquid resistant clothing.

Body protection: Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State and Appearance: Oily Liquid.

Odor: Varies by flavor. Generally smells like the flavor on the manufacturing label. Can smell like natural and artificial flavoring.

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Taste: Acrid.

Appearance: Color varies by flavor. Generally colorless to slightly colored, though can be much darker and non-transparent.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: This product is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, Fire, or other ignition sources, incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Reacts with oxidizing agents and acids.

Section 11: Toxicology Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin, inhaled, ingested, eye contact.

Skin contact: is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts.

Inhalation: The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Ingestion: Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation. Excessive repeated ingestions may cause hypoglycemia (low levels of glucose in the blood stream) among susceptible individuals; this may result in muscular weakness, incoordination and mental confusion.

Eye: Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation). Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic: There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Propylene glycol is though, by some, to be a sensitizing principal following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. A study of 866 persons using a formulation containing propylene glycol in a patch test indicated that propylene glycol caused primary irritation in 16% of exposed individuals probably caused by dehydration. Undiluted propylene glycol was tested on 1556 persons in a 24 hour patch test.

Toxicity to Animals:

Irritation:
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild

Section 12: Ecological Information

Environmental exposure controls: Should not be allowed to reach large quantities of ground water, sewage, waste water or soil. Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters. This process can adversely affect aquatic life by consuming oxygen needed by aquatic organisms for survival. Large quantities of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water column are consumed when microbial populations decompose propylene glycol. Sufficient dissolved oxygen levels in surface waters are critical for the survival of fish, macro-invertebrates, and other aquatic organisms.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

Section 14: Transportation Information

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Section 15: Regulatory Information

"US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)","US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC /ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Section 16: Other Information

Acrid Taste. Does not taste good.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.