

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Product & Company Identification

Product Trade Name: 55% Glycolic Acid Peel

Supplier: Delasco
4001 E Plano Pkwy, Ste
100
Plano, TX 75074
1-712-323-3269
www.delasco.com
questions@delasco.com

Emergency Phone: 1 (800) 424-9300

Fax Number: 501-801-1174

Section 2: Composition/Ingredient Information

Ingredient	Percentage	CAS Number
Glycolic Acid (GlyAcid 70 HP)	55%	79-14-1
SDA40B 200 Proof (ethanol)	45%	64-17-5

Section 3: Hazard Identification

Glycolic Acid are all considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).



Hazard Classification:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID! (Category 3)

Causes severe skin and eye damage (Category 1)

Causes serious eye damage (Category 1)

Hazard Statements:

Harmful if swallowed

Can cause severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary Statements:

Prolonged exposure may cause headache, dizziness, rapid pulse, slight to moderate hyperpnoea, lethargy, nausea or vomiting, dermatitis, dyspnea, and shortness of breath.

Section 4: First aid Measures

I. Eye:

Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. After initial flushing, remove contact lenses and continue flush for at least another 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by occasionally lifting the upper AND lower eyelids with fingers. Have eyes examined and tested by medical professional.

II. Skin:

Wash the affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). In case of chemical burns, securely cover area with sterile dressing (not too tight) and seek medical attention immediately. If clothes have been contaminated wash (or discard) before reuse.

III. Inhalation:

If inhaled, move to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform CPR and maintain airway and blood pressure. Qualified personnel should administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Keep victim warm and seek medical attention immediately.

IV. Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert administer fluids repeatedly. Ingested acid must be diluted approximately 100 fold to render it harmless to tissues. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 55F (ethanol) **Lower Explosive Limit: 3.3** (ethanol) **Upper Explosive Limit: 19.0** (ethanol)

I. Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemical, "Alcohol" Foam, CO₂. Water may be ineffective, but water should be used to keep fire exposed container cool.

II. Hazardous Combustion And Decomposition Products:

Glycolic Acid can decompose and cause harmful smoke, soot, and toxic/irritating fumes (i.e., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, etc.)

III. Fire and Explosion Hazards:

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition of Glycolic Acid. Above Ethanol's flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive. Vapors can flow along surface to ignition and flash back. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.

IV. Fire Fighting Procedures:

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to the products of combustion should be equipped with NIOSH approved positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing. Personnel without suitable respiratory protection must leave the area to prevent significant exposure.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

I. Steps to be Taken In Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Isolate the hazard area and keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Safely stop discharge and contain material, as necessary, with dike or barrier. **Provide adequate ventilation during clean up procedures.**

II. Cleaning Methods:

Dilute spill with water and Sodium Bicarbonate. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, or earth). Use appropriate tools to put the spilled material in suitable chemical waste disposal container. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

- I. Handling:**

Always wear gloves when handling. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, and using restroom facilities. Professionally launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
- II. Storage:**

Always keep product in original container. Store in a dry, well ventilated area away from heat, ignition sources, and direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed.
- III. Shelf Life:**

Product has a shelf life of two (2) years provided the container has NOT been opened. Opened container has a shelf life of one (1) year.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- I. Engineering Controls:**

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eye wash facility and safety shower.
- II. Ventilation:**

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred.
- III. Respiratory Protection:**

Not necessary for normal product handling. In the event of large spill clean up, wear an approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.
- IV. Skin Protection:**

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. As well as, appropriate clothing.
- V. Eye Protection:**

Not necessary for normal product handling. AVOID eye contact. For large spill clean up, wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face regulations in 29CFR 1910.134. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.
- VI. Protective Clothing:**

Not necessary for normal product handling. Clinicians repeatedly applying product to patients should wear latex gloves when handling. Clinicians should also wear a surgical mask for long/repeated exposure to prevent fumes from causing headaches, dizziness, rapid pulse, etc. (see section 3: precautionary statement for long exposure effects)
- VII. Personal Hygiene:**

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. NO eating, drinking, or smoking in area.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

- I. **Appearance:**
Colorless solution.
- II. **Odor:**
Ethanol
- III. **pH:**
0.9-1.4

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

- IV. **Stability:**
Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- V. **Materials to avoid:**
Store away from oxidizing agents. metals, cyanides, sulfides and heat. Store below 30C (86F)
- VI. **Hazardous Decomposition:**
Carbon dioxide and/or Carbon Monoxide

Section 11: Toxicological Information

The toxicological information of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. There is no experimental toxicity data for this product. Refer to the data listed below for relative toxicity assessment.

TOXICITY DATA (GlyAcid 70 High purity):

Oral Toxicity LD50:
1950mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation LC50:
7100mg/m³ (rat)
Intravenous LD50:
1GM/KG mg/kg (cat)

TOXICITY : (Denatured Ethyl Alcohol)

Oral LD50:
Rat: 7060 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50:
Rat: 20,000 ppm/1 OH
Irritation data (eye):
50mg/24H Severe

Other Information

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirement of OSHA Hazard communication Standard 29 CFR 1810.1200

MSDS ID#: 003

Preparation Date: 2/2/2018

References:

Neo-Peel 50% Glycolic Acid Solution; Glycolic Acid, MSDS No. 019 [Online]. NEOCUTIS, Inc. San Francisco, California. 8/21/2012. http://www.neocutis.com/msds/NEOPEEL_50_MSDS.pdf

SDA40B 200 PROOF; Specially Denatured Ethyl Alcohol 200 Proof; SDA Formula 40B, MSDS No. N/A; Ultra Pure: Darien, Connecticut, 6/29/2015.

Safety Data Sheet; High Purity Glycolic Acid; MSDS No. N/A; CrossChem PURE CHEMISTRY; Carlsbad, California. 8/3/16