PREMIERLASH™

DESIGNER LASHES

Material Safety Data Sheet: PremierLash UV Adhesive Clear Gel™

1- Chemical Product and Company Identification:

Product Name: **PremierLash UV Adhesive Clear Gel ™**
Product Type: Cyanoacrylate
Date revised: January 2024

2- Composition/Information on Ingredients:

Ingredient	CAS Number	%wt.
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	80-90%
Sodium Stearate	822-15-2	10-15%
Photoinitator	162881-26-7	0.1-0.5%

Exposure limiting ingredient:

Exposure Limit (TWA)	**ACGIH**	**OSHA**	**Other**
Composition	(TLA)	(PEL)	none
Cyanoacrylate	0.2ppm TWA	none	none
Hydroquinone	2mg/m ^{3}TWA	2mg/m ^{3}TWA	2mg/m ^{3}TWA - 4mg/m ^{3}TWA
Exposure Limit (STEL)	**ACGIH**	**OSHA**	**Other**
Composition	(TLV)	(PEL)	none

3- Hazard Information- Potential Health Effects:

Toxicity: Odorless, slight burning when contact with skin, pay attention for eye protection, it will cause discomfort if splashing the product into eye. Passed ROHS, REACH Testing in line with European Standards
Main route of invasion: No
Signs & symptoms of exposed parts: Exposure to vapors above established exposure limit results in respiratory irritation, which may lead to difficulty in breathing and tightness in chest.
Effects on human organs and other health conditions.

Ingredient	**References**	**Carcinogen**	
	OSHA	NTP	IARC
Beta-Methoxyethyl	ALG IRR RES	None	None
Polymethylmethacrylate	IRR	None	None
Thickener	NTO	None	None
		BLO BNM CNS EYE IMM	none N/A
	IRR LIV MUT SHI THY		

Abbreviation:

N/A: Not applicable	RES: Respiratory	EYE: Eye
BLO: Blood	THY: Thyroid	IRR: Irritant
CNS: Central Nervous System	ALG: Allergy	MUT: Mutagen
IMM: Immune System	NTO: No Target Organ	SKI: Skin
LIV: Liver		

4- First Aid Measures:

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. If redness, itching or a burning sensation develops, see a physician. Do not force eye open. See supplemental section for emergency action.
Ingestion: Ingestion is unlikely. Get medical attention immediately. See supplemental section for emergency action.
Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention immediately. See supplemental section for emergency action.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes and wipe off excess from skin, Wash exposed area with soap and water. If redness, itching or a burning sensation develops, get medical attention. See supplemental section for emergency action.

5- Fire Fighting Measures:

Flash point: 150-200^{o}
Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or spray as appropriate for surrounding fire.
Special firefighting method: NA
Hazardous substances produced by combustion or thermal decomposition: Irritating organic debris
Special fire or explosion hazard: None
Explosion Restrictions: (volume ratio in air, %) lower limit: NA
Explosion Restrictions: (volume ratio in air, %) upper limit: NA

6-Accidental Leakage Measures

Accidental overflow or leakage steps: Rinse with water to make the product polymerized completely.

7- Handling and Storage:

Safe storage: Store at temperatures below 75^{o} F.
Operation: Avoid prolonged contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing in steam.

8- Protective Equipment:

Eyes: Avoid contact with the eye as much as possible when using large amounts of contact or use prescribed protective glasses or goggles.
Skin: Gloves and aprons with nitrile rubber or polyethylene when in contact. Do not use cotton fabric. See the appendix for additional information.
Ventilation: Use positive downward exhaust ventilation to maintain a vapor concentration below TLV>
Breathing: NA. See section 2.

9- Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance: Clear Gel
Smell: Negligible
Boiling Point: More than 300^{0}F
pH: NA
Water Solubility: Polymerization on contact with water
Specific gravity: at 75^{o}F, 1.05
Steam pressure: Less than 0.2mmHg
Vapor density: Approximately 33
Volatilization rate (either = 1): NA
Organic volatile (EPA, Method 24): 32.9; 345g/L Less than 20g/L (California SCAQMD Method 316B)

10- Stability and Reactivity:

Stability: Stable
Hazardous polymerization: Will not happen
Incompatibility: Polymerization occurs when in contact with water, alcohols, amines or alkali metals.
Conditions to avoid: NA
Hazardous decomposition of products (when not thermally decomposed): None

11- Toxicological Information

See advice in section 3

12-Ecological Information - No Data available.

13- Disposal Considerations:

A) Disposal: Can be handled as harmless materials according to the regulation of the government and local governments.

B) EPA Hazardous waste serial number: NH- Not part of RCRA hazardous waste.

14- Transportation Information:

A) Dangerous goods number: No data
B) UN number: No data
C) Package identification: No data
D) Packing category: No data
E) Packing method: No data
F) Transportation considerations: No data

15- Current State of Legal Regulations:

CA Proportion 65: No California proposition 65 chemicals are known to be present.

16- Other Information:

NFPA (R) Evaluation Code:
Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 2
Reaction risk: 1
Special hazard: NA
Personal protection can be seen in section 8.

HMIS (R) Evaluation code:
Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 2
Reaction risk: 1

First Aid Supplement

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a fast-curing, strong adhesive that sticks to human tissue in seconds, including human skin. Experience has shown that the best emergency treatment for accidents caused by cyanoacrylate adhesives is a non-surgical passive method. The specific accidents are handled as follows:

Skin Contact- Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard even when bonded to the skin. Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags or tissue. Contact with these materials may cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will generate heat causing smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear rubber or polyethylene gloves and an apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

Skin Adhesion- First; immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel off or roll the surfaces open with the end of a blunt edge, such as a spatula or a spoon handle, then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

Eyelid Adhesion- In the event that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. The eye will open without further action, typically in one to two days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

Adhesive on eyeball- Adhesive introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, usually in several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours, even with gross contamination.

Mouth- If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peal or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips with direct opposing action. It is almost impossible to swallow Cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one to two days.

Burns- Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases, large drops will increase in temperature enough to cause a burn. Burns should be treated normally after the lump of Cyanoacrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

Surgery- It should never be necessary to use such drastic action to separate accidentally bonded skin.