



01 Columbus Ave
Alhalla NY 10595

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LUCKY TIGER AFTERSHAVE'S AND TONIC'S

MSDS No. 0001

Date: September 2003

Emergency Numbers

At Last Naturals Inc 914-747-3599

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: LUCKY TIGER AFTERSHAVE AND TONICS

HEMICAL FAMILY: PROPRIETARY ALCOHOLIC PRODUCT

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION

PROPRIETARY ALCOHOLIC BLEND CONTAINING A MINIMUM OF 85% ETHYL ALCOHOL

Composition	Percent	CAS No.	PEL/TLV
Ethyl Alcohol	Min 85%	64-17-5	1000 ppm
Inucine Sulfate	LT 0.1	4845-99-2	None
Butyl Alcohol	LT 0.1	75-85-0	100 ppm
Propylene Glycol	LT 3%	57-55-06	none
May contain colorants	LT 0.1%	Various	None

SECTION 3 - HEALTH INFORMATION

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

Ingestion: Can cause depression of central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

Eye Contact: Liquid or vapor may cause irritation

Skin Contact: May cause irritation and defatting of skin on prolonged contact.

SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURE

Swallowing: If victim is conscious and able to swallow, have victim drink water or milk to dilute. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or having convulsions. CALL A PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY. Induce vomiting only if advised by a physician or Poison Control Center.

Inhalation: Immediately remove victim to fresh air. If victim has stopped breathing give artificial respiration. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Contact with eyes or skin: Immediately flush affected area with plenty of cool water. Eyes should be flushed for at least

SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL DATA

* Values are for pure Ethyl Alcohol

Boiling Point	* 173F	Vapor Density-Air = 1	* 1.59
Vapor Pressure	* 44.6 mm Hg @ 68F	Solubility in Water	* Complete
Specific Gravity	* 0.8159 @ 60/60F	Appearance	Clear, Light Blue

SECTION 6 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

* Values are for pure Ethyl Alcohol

Flash Point	* 80F
Auto Ignition Temp	* 685F
Flammable limits in air, % by Vol.	* Lower 3.3
	* Upper 19
NFPA HEALTH RATING	* Health (0) Fire (3) Reactivity (0)

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use Dry Chemicals, "alcohol" foam, or Carbon Dioxide; Water may be ineffective, but should be used to cool fire exposed containers.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY

Conditions and Materials to avoid: Contact with Acetyl Chloride and oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide can form on incomplete combustion

SECTION VIII - EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

Control Measures: Handle in the presence of adequate ventilation

Respiratory Protection: Where exposure is likely to exceed acceptable criteria use NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory equipment.

Protective Clothing: Where exposure is likely to exceed normal use protective clothing are wear gloves and goggles.