

Product Information (203) 740-3471 / Emergency Assistance CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

## SECTION I

### PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT: Proprietary Solvent III-2, 190 Proof**  
**This MSDS is valid for all grades and catalog #’s**

Synonyms: Denatured Alcohol; Denatured Ethanol  
Formula: Mixture  
Manufacturer: Pharmco Products Inc.  
58 Vale Road  
Brookfield, Connecticut 06804, USA  
Phone (203) 740-3471  
Fax (203) 740-3481

Emergency Contact:  
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

## SECTION II

### COMPOSITION /INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Wt%	Material	CAS	Exposure Limits
87.05%	Ethanol	64-17-5	1000ppm TWA
3.75%	Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm TWA; 250 STEL
0.96%	Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	400ppm OSHA
1.9%	MIBK	108-10-1	50PPM PEL/OSHA; 50 ppm TLV
0.85%	Heptane	142-82-5	500ppm OSHA PEL
5.49%	Water	7732-18-5	None Established

## SECTION III

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Carcinogen Status:** Established uses of denatured ethanol are not considered to pose a significant cancer hazard.

**Routes of Exposure:**

Swallowing: May cause dizziness, faintness, drowsiness decreased awareness or responsiveness, nausea, vomiting, staggering gait, lack of coordination, blindness, coma and death.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged or widespread contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts.

Inhalation: High vapor concentration may cause burning sensation in nose and throat and stinging and watering in the eyes. At concentrations which cause irritation, dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting may also occur.

Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin.

Eye Contact: May cause irritation including stinging, tearing, and redness

Effects of Repeated Overexposure: Long term repeated oral exposure to ethanol may result in the development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis. Overexposure to methanol may cause eye damage and liver or kidney injury.

Other Health Hazards: Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant mothers has been shown to adversely affect the central nervous system of the

fetus, producing a collection of effects which together constitute fetal alcohol syndrome.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure:**

Repeated exposure to ethanol may aggravate liver injury produced from other causes. Skin contact may aggravate dermatitis.

## SECTION IV FIRST AID

Obtain medical attention for all cases of over-exposure.

Swallowing: If patient is fully conscious, give two glasses of water. Induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; Give artificial respiration if not breathing;

If breathing is difficult oxygen may be given by qualified personnel;

Obtain medical assistance if discomfort persists.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical assistance.

Note to Physician: Symptoms vary with alcohol level of the blood. Mild alcohol intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.5-.15%.

Approximately 25% of individuals show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above .15% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol; 50-95% of individuals are clinically intoxicated at these levels. Severe poisoning occurs when the blood is ethanol level is 0.3- 0.5%. Above 0.5% the individual will be comatose and death can occur. The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric lavage after intubating the patient to prevent aspiration. Avoid the use of depressant drugs or the excessive administration of fluids.

## SECTION V FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosive Properties

Flash Point: for 200 proof ethanol:

58F (14C) Tag Closed Cup

70F (21C) Tag Open Cup

Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume):

3.3%(ethanol) - 19.0 (ethanol)

Flammability Classification: 3 (NFPA)

1993 Emergency Response Guidebook: Guide 26

1996 North American Emergency Response Guidebook: Guide 127

Extinguishing Media: Apply alcohol-type or all-purpose foam by manufacturer’s recommended techniques for large fires. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures; Use water spray to disperse vapors - re-ignition is possible; Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

- ◆ Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- ◆ Vapors may settle in low or confined spaces.
- ◆ May produce a floating fire hazard.
- ◆ Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use.

## SECTION VI SPILL/ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small spills can be flushed with large amounts of water.  
Large spills: Eliminate all ignition sources; ground all equipment; do not walk through spill; stop spill if possible; prevent entry into sewers, confined spaces, etc.; use a vapor suppressing foam to reduce vapors; absorb spill with non-combustible matter and transfer to containers; use non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.  
Refer to section 11 for disposal information.

## SECTION VII HANDLING AND STORAGE

- ♦ Flammable material - keep away from heat, sparks, and flame; sudden releases of hot organic vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.
- ♦ Avoid contact with eyes.
- ♦ Keep container closed.
- ♦ Use with adequate ventilation.
- ♦ Ground container when transferring product.
- ♦ Vapors may collect in containers; treat empty containers as hazardous.
- ♦ Wash thoroughly after handling
- ♦ Vapors may settle in low or confined areas
- ♦ Danger - may cause blindness or death if swallowed

## SECTION VIII EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: Special, local ventilation is needed where vapors escape to the workplace air  
Respiratory Protection: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in high vapor concentration  
Personal Protective Equipment: gloves, lab coat or uniform, safety glasses, eye wash, safety shower

## SECTION IX PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid  
Odor: characteristic  
Vapor pressure @ 20C: 44.1mmHg for 190 proof ethanol  
Vapor density: 1.6 for 190 proof ethanol (air =1)  
Boiling point @ 760mm Hg: 78.3C for pure 190 ethanol  
Freezing Point: <-100C (<-148F)  
Solubility in Water:  
100% @ 20C for 190 proof ethanol  
Specific Gravity : @ 20 C : ..816 for 190 proof ethanol  
Density @ (60F) 6.8 lbs/gal for 190 proof ethanol  
Evaporation Rate: (butyl acetate = 1) 3.3 for pure 190 proof ethanol  
Percent Volatiles: 100%

## SECTION X STABILITY/REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Stability: Stable  
Conditions to avoid: None known  
Incompatibility/Materials to avoid: strong oxidizing agents; strong inorganic acids  
Hazardous Combustion/Decomposition Products:  
Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide  
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

## SECTION XI DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Vapors may collect in empty containers. Treat empty containers as hazardous.  
Dispose of spill-clean up and other wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

## SECTION XII TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Alcohol, nos  
Hazard Class: 3  
UN Number: 1987  
IMO Information: Alcohols, NOS  
Label of Class: 3  
Packing Group II  
Intermediate flashpoint group

## SECTION XIII REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Federal EPA

**Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980** (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center of release quantities of Hazardous Substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) in the CFR.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986** (SARA) Title III requires emergency planning based on threshold planning quantities and release reporting based on reportable quantities in 40 CFR 355 (used for SARA 302, 304, 311, and 312).

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986** (SARA) Title III requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313).

**Toxic Substances Control Act** (TSCA) Status:  
The ingredients of this product are on the TSCA inventory.

Refer to appropriate federal documentation for further information on the regulatory status of the components of this product.

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. However, no warranty is expressed regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. It is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.