

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET


## Ethyl Alcohol (96%)

<b>MSDS Name:</b>	<b>Ethyl Alcohol (96%)</b>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Ethyl alcohol; Ethyl alcohol anhydrous; Ethyl hydrate; Ethyl hydroxide; Fermentation alcohol; Grain alcohol; Methylcarbinol; Molasses alcohol; Spirits of wine
Company Identification: (INDIA)	Veritas House, 70 Mint Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. INDIA
For information in the INDIA, call:	Tel: +91 - 22 - 2275 5555 / 6184 0000, Fax: +91 - 22 - 2275 5556 / 6184 0001

### Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name:	%	EINECS#	Hazard Symbols:	Risk Phrases:
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	96.0	200-578-6	F	11
7732-18-5	Water	Balance	231-791-2		

Text for R-phrases: see Section 16

<b>Hazard Symbols:</b>	F
	
<b>Risk Phrases:</b>	11

### Section 3 - Hazards Identification

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

*Highly flammable.*

#### Potential Health Effects

<b>Eye:</b>	Causes severe eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.
<b>Skin:</b>	Causes moderate skin irritation. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
<b>Chronic:</b>	May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

<b>Eyes:</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
<b>Skin:</b>	Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Call a poison control center. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.
<b>Notes to Physician:</b>	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Persons with skin or eye disorders or liver, kidney, chronic respiratory diseases, or central and peripheral nervous system diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.

### Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

<b>General Information:</b>	Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

### Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

<b>General Information:</b>	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
<b>Spills/Leaks:</b>	Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### Section 7 - Handling and Storage

<b>Handling:</b>	Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.
<b>Storage:</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Do not store near perchlorates, peroxides, chromic acid or nitric acid.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

<b>Engineering Controls:</b>	
	Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	
	CAS# 64-17-5:
	United Kingdom, WEL - TWA: 1000 ppm TWA; 1920 mg/m3 TWA United Kingdom, WEL - STEL: 3000 ppm STEL; 5760 mg/m3 STEL
	United States OSHA: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
	Belgium - TWA: 1000 ppm VLE; 1907 mg/m3 VLE
	France - VME: 1000 ppm VME; 1900 mg/m3 VME France - VLE: 5000 ppm VLE; 9500 mg/m3 VLE
	Germany: 500 ppm TWA; 960 mg/m3 TWA
	Malaysia: 1000 ppm TWA; 1880 mg/m3 TWA
	Netherlands: 500 ppm MAC; 1000 mg/m3 MAC
	Russia: 1000 mg/m3 TWA
	Spain: 1000 ppm VLA-ED; 1910 mg/m3 VLA-ED
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	
<b>Eyes:</b>	Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
<b>Skin:</b>	Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
<b>Clothing:</b>	Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
<b>Respirators:</b>	A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor:</b>	Mild, rather pleasant, like wine or whisky
<b>pH:</b>	Not available
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	59.3 mm Hg @ 25 deg C
<b>Viscosity:</b>	1.200 cP @ 25 deg C
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	78 deg C ( 172.40°F)
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	-114.1 deg C ( -173.38°F)
<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	363 deg C ( 685.40 deg F)
<b>Flash Point:</b>	16.66 deg C ( 61.99 deg F)
<b>Explosion Limits: Lower:</b>	3.3 vol %
<b>Explosion Limits: Upper:</b>	19.0 vol %

<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Miscible
<b>Specific Gravity/Density:</b>	0.790 g/cc @ 20°C
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C2H5OH
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	46.0414

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, oxidizers.
<b>Incompatibilities with Other Materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, ammonia, hydrazine, peroxides, sodium, acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate, potassium dioxide.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

<b>RTECS#:</b>	CAS# 64-17-5: KQ6300000
<b>LD50/LC50:</b>	RTECS: <b>CAS# 64-17-5:</b> Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg Severe; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 39 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /4H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 20000 ppm/10H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3450 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6300 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 9000 mg/kg; RTECS: <b>CAS# 7732-18-5:</b> Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Ethyl alcohol - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Water - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.
<b>Other:</b>	Standard Draize Test (Skin, rabbit) = 20 mg/24H (Moderate) Standard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 500 mg (Severe).

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	<b>Fish:</b> Rainbow trout: LC50 = 12900-15300 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through @ 24-24.3°C <b>Fish:</b> Rainbow trout: LC50 = 11200 mg/L; 24 Hr; Fingerling (Unspecified) <b>Bacteria:</b> Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 34900 mg/L; 5-30 min; Microtox test
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## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Products considered hazardous for supply are classified as Special Waste and the disposal of such chemicals is covered by regulations which may vary according to location. Contact a specialist disposal company or the local authority or advice. Empty containers must be decontaminated before returning for recycling.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

	IATA	IMO	RID/ADR
<b>Shipping Name:</b>	ETHANOL	ETHANOL	ETHANOL
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	3.2	3.2	3
<b>UN Number:</b>	1170	1170	1170
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II	II	II

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: F

#### Risk Phrases:

- R 11 Highly flammable.

#### Safety Phrases:

- S 7 Keep container tightly closed.
- S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
- S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
- S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

#### WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

- CAS# 64-17-5: 0
- CAS# 7732-18-5: Not available

#### Canada

- CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List
- CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List

#### US Federal

- TSCA
- CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
- CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

## Section 16 - Other Information

### Text for R-phrases from Section 2

R 11 Highly flammable.

<b>MSDS Creation Date:</b>	September 21, 2007
<b>Revision #0 Date</b>	May 24, 2008

*The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.*

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Industrial Denatured Alcohol



<b>MSDS Name:</b>	Industrial Denatured Alcohol
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Methylated spirit (industrial) 74 OP.

<b>Company Identification:</b>	701, Embassy Centre , Nariman Point , Mumbai – 400 021
<b>Company Identification: (INDIA)</b>	Hazel Mercantile Limited
<b>For information in the INDIA, call:</b>	91-22-2282 4444

### Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name:	%	EINECS#	Hazard Symbols:	Risk Phrases:
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	~95	200-578-6	F	11
67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	~4	200-659-6	F T	11 23/24/25 39/23/24/25
7732-18-5	Water	~1	231-791-2		

Text for R-phrases: see Section 16

<b>Hazard Symbols:</b>	XN F
	
<b>Risk Phrases:</b>	11 20/21/22 68/20/21/22

### Section 3 - Hazards Identification

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

*Highly flammable. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Toxic.*

#### Potential Health Effects

<b>Eye:</b>	Causes severe eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. Contact produces irritation, tearing, and burning pain. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.
<b>Skin:</b>	Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause irritation and/or dermatitis. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause central nervous system depression, kidney damage, and liver damage. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause severe digestive tract irritation with abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause effects similar to those described for ingestion. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
<b>Chronic:</b>	Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and

heart damage.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

<b>Eyes:</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid. Get medical aid immediately.
<b>Skin:</b>	Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Call a poison control center. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.
<b>Notes to Physician:</b>	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Persons with skin or eye disorders or liver, kidney, chronic respiratory diseases, or central and peripheral nervous system diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

<b>General Information:</b>	Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Flammable liquid and vapor.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

<b>General Information:</b>	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
<b>Spills/Leaks:</b>	Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Wash area with soap and water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

<b>Handling:</b>	Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.
<b>Storage:</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Do not store near perchlorates,



peroxides, chromic acid or nitric acid.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

### Engineering Controls:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

### Exposure Limits

CAS# 64-17-5:  
 United Kingdom, WEL-TWA: 1000 ppm TWA; 1920 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA United Kingdom, WEL-STEL: 3000 ppm STEL; 5760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL  
 United States OSHA: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
 Belgium - TWA: 1000 ppm VLE; 1907 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLE  
 France-VME:1000 ppm VME;1900mg/m<sup>3</sup>VME France-VLE:5000 ppm VLE;9500mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLE  
 Germany: 500 ppm TWA (exposure factor 4); 960 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (exposure factor 4)  
 Malaysia: 1000 ppm TWA; 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
 Netherlands: 500 ppm MAC; 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> MAC  
 Russia: 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (vapor)  
 Spain: 1000 ppm VLA-ED; 1910 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLA-ED  
 CAS# 67-56-1:  
 United Kingdom, WEL - TWA: 200 ppm TWA; 266 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA United Kingdom, WEL - STEL: 250 ppm STEL; 333 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL  
 United States OSHA: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
 Belgium -TWA:200 ppm VLE;266 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLE Belgium -STEL:250 ppm VLE;333 mg/m<sup>3</sup>VLE  
 France -VME:200 ppm VME;260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VME France-VLE:1000 ppm VLE;1300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>VLE  
 Germany: 200 ppm TWA (exposure factor 4); 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (exposure factor 4)  
 Germany: skin notation  
 Japan: 200 ppm OEL; 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OEL  
 Malaysia: 200 ppm TWA; 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
 Netherlands: 200 ppm MAC; 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> MAC  
 Russia: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (vapor)  
 Spain: 200 ppm VLA-ED; 266 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLA-ED Spain: 250 ppm VLA-EC;333 mg/m<sup>3</sup> VLA-EC  
 CAS# 7732-18-5:

### Personal Protective Equipment

**Eyes:** Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

**Skin:** Wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin exposure. Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

**Clothing:** Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

**Respirators:** A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are

	experienced.
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## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	colorless
<b>Odor:</b>	Not available
<b>pH:</b>	Not available
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Not available
<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash Point:</b>	12 deg C ( 53.60 deg F)
<b>Explosion Limits: Lower:</b>	Not available
<b>Explosion Limits: Upper:</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Soluble in water.
<b>Specific Gravity/Density:</b>	
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	Mixture
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	0

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, oxidizers.
<b>Incompatibilities with Other Materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, ammonia, hydrazine, peroxides, sodium, acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate, potassium dioxide.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

<b>Products</b>	
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Has not been reported.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

<b>RTECS#:</b>	CAS# 64-17-5: KQ6300000 CAS# 67-56-1: PC1400000
<b>LD50/LC50:</b>	RTECS: <b>CAS# 64-17-5:</b> Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg Severe; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 39 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /4H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 20000 ppm/10H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3450 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6300 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 9000 mg/kg; RTECS: <b>CAS# 67-56-1:</b> Draize test, rabbit, eye: 40 mg Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, rabbit: LC50 = 81000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /14H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 64000 ppm/4H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 7300 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 14200 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5600 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 15800 mg/kg; RTECS: <b>CAS# 7732-18-5:</b> Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Ethyl alcohol - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Methyl alcohol - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Water - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.
<b>Other:</b>	Standard Draize Test(Skin, rabbit) = 20 mg/24H (Moderate) Standard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 500 mg (Severe).

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 12900-15300 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through @ 24-24.3°C Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 11200 mg/L; 24 Hr; Fingerling (Unspecified) Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 34900 mg/L; 5-30 min; Microtox test
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### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Products considered hazardous for supply are classified as Special Waste and the disposal of such chemicals is covered by regulations which may vary according to location. Contact a specialist disposal company or the local authority or advice. Empty containers must be decontaminated before returning for recycling.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

	IATA	IMO	RID/ADR
<b>Shipping Name:</b>	ETHANOL	ETHANOL	ETHANOL
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	3	3	3
<b>UN Number:</b>	1170	1170	1170
<b>Packing Group:</b>	II	II	II

USA RQ: CAS# 67-56-1: 5000 lb final RQ; 2270 kg final RQ

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

#### European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: XN F

#### Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

#### Safety Phrases:

S 7 Keep container tightly closed.

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

#### WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 64-17-5: 0

CAS# 67-56-1: 1

CAS# 7732-18-5: Not available

#### Canada

CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List

CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on Canada's DSL List

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List

#### US Federal

TSCA

CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

### Section 16 - Other Information

#### Text for R-phrases from Section 2

R 11 Highly flammable.

R 23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R 39/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

<b>MSD S Creation Date:</b>	July 22, 2015
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<b>Revision #0 Date</b>	
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*The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.*