



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, 200 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

| % vol | Material | CAS | Exposure Limits |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 92.6% | Ethanol | 64-17-5 | 1000ppm TWA |
| 3.7% | 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 |

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 is 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.