



Revision date: 03/2015

Version: 1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name/designation:	Denatured Ethanol
Product No.:	89370-084
Other means of identification: 100% Reagent Alcohol, Anhydrous Ethanol, Denatured	

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: General purpose organic solvent, Dehydrant

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company VWR International, LLC
 Radnor Corporate Center
 100 Matsonford Road
 Radnor, PA 19087-8660
 Telephone 610.386.1700

1.4. Emergency Telephone number

CHEMTREC 800.424.9300
 CANUTEC 613.996.6666

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Emergency Overview: This material is HAZARDOUS by OSHA Hazard Communication definition.

Flammable Liquid. Material can burn with little or no visible flame.

OSHA Hazards: Flammable Liquid, Target organ effect, Irritant, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

Hazard classes and hazard categories	Hazard statements
Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 4)	Harmful if swallowed
Eye Irritation (Category 2A)	Causes serious eye irritation
Flammable Liquids (Category 2)	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Skin irritation (Category 2)	Causes skin irritation
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 1)	Causes damage to organs.
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 3)	May cause respiratory irritation

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Signal word: DANGER!

Hazard statements	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H370	Causes damage to organs

Precautionary statements	
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention
P307 + P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

2.3. WHIMS Classification

Class B-2, Class D-2-B

2.4. Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS or WHIMS

Potential Health Effects:

Reagent Ethanol

Eyes: May be irritating to the eyes

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Short term overexposure can cause drunkenness, depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, liver damage and death.

Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled, Upper respiratory tract irritation, drowsiness and dizziness may occur.

Skin: Toxic if absorbed through skin. May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.



SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Hazard components

Chemical name	Formula	Molecular weight	CAS#	Volume%
Ethyl Alcohol	C ₂ H ₆ O	46.07 g/mol	64-17-5	89.5-91.5
Isopropyl Alcohol	C ₃ H ₈ O	60.1 g/mol	67-63-0	4.5-5.5
Methyl Alcohol	CH ₄ O	32.04 g/mol	67-56-1	4.0-5.0

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. General information

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

In case of inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.

In case of skin contact

Immediately flush affected area with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contact a doctor. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

In case of eye contact

Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

In case of ingestion

Antidote: If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms will vary with alcohol level of blood. Mild alcohol intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.05-0.15%. Approximately 25% of individuals show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above .015% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol; 50-95% of individuals are clinically intoxicated at these levels. Above 0.5% the individual will be comatose and death can occur.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric lavage after intubating the patient to prevent aspiration. Avoid the use of depressant drugs and administering excessive amounts of fluids.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: use water spray, water fog or alcohol resistant foam. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

5.3. Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Keep unopened containers cool by spraying with water.

5.4. Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide is expected to be the primary hazardous combustion product

5.5. Advice for firefighters

Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may only be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing the flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

5.6. Additional information

OSHA/NFPA Class IB Flammable Liquid

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do not inhale vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Stop leak. Contain spill if possible and safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up



Highly flammable liquid. Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material. (eg. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in a container for disposal according to local/national regulations. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

6.4. Additional information

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not get on skin or in eyes. Do not inhale vapors or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition-no smoking. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Open and handle with care. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Consult local fire codes for additional storage information.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Chemical Name	Limit value type & Country of Origin	Exposure Limit value	Note
Ethyl Alcohol	TWA US (OSHA)	1000 ppm/ 1,900 mg/mm ³	29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-1 Limits for Air Containments
Ethyl Alcohol	STEL US (ACGIH)	1000 ppm	Upper respiratory tract irritation. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Isopropyl Alcohol	TWA US (ACGIH)	200 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	TWA US (OSHA)	400 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	STEL US (ACGIH)	400 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	STEL US (ACGIH)	250 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	TWA US (OSHA)	200 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	TWA US (ACGIH)	200 ppm	

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General room or local exhaust ventilation is usually required to meet exposure limit(s).
Electrical equipment should be grounded and conform to applicable electrical code.

Personal protection equipment

Eye/face protection

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Use equipment approved by appropriate government standards, such as NIOSH (US) or EN166 (EU). Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Skin protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- a) Appearance:
Physical state: Liquid
Color: colorless
- b) Odor: sweet, alcohol-like
- c) Odor Threshold: Not available
- d) pH: Not available
- e) Freezing point: -114° C (-173° F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
- f) Initial boiling point: 78°C (173°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)

- g) Flash point: 14°C (57°F) – Closed cup
- h) Evaporation rate: Specific data not available – expected to be rapid
- i) Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable
- j) Upper/lower flammability: 19% (V) / 3.3%(V) (for 100% ethyl alcohol) or explosive limits
- k) Vapor pressure: 59.5 kPa (44.6 mmHg) at 20°C (68°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
- l) Vapor density: 1.6 (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
- m) Relative density: 0.785g/cm³ at 25°C (77°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
- n) Solubility(ies): Miscible
- o) Partition coefficient (n-Octanol/Water): Specific data not available
- p) Auto-ignition temperature: 363° C (685°F) – (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
- q) Decomposition temperature: Specific data not available
- r) Viscosity: Specific data not available
- s) Explosive properties: Specific data not available
- t) Oxidizing properties: Specific data not available

9.2. Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and spark. Extreme temperatures and direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Ammonia, Peroxides, Alkali metals, Reducing agents, Strong Inorganic Acids, Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides are expected to be, under fire conditions, the primary hazardous decomposition products

SECTION 11: Toxicology

11.1. Information on toxicological effects:

Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5

Product Summary:

Ethanol is not toxic by OSHA standards. Coingestion of sedative hypnotics or tranquilizers can increase the toxic effects of ethanol. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate the product as an aspiration hazard.

Acute toxicity

Oral LC₅₀ Rat 7,060mg/Kg BWT 10 hours

Inhalation LC₅₀ Rat 20,000 ppm

LDlo Oral Human 1400 mg/Kg BWT

Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Standard Draize skin test (rabbit) – Dose: 20mg/24hrs Reaction: Moderate

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Standard Draize eye test (rabbit) – Dose: 500 mg Reaction: Severe

Dose: 500 mg/24 hr Reaction: Mild

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

ACGIH: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

OSHA: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Mouse - Oral. Tumorigenic. Tumors found in liver and formation of lymphomas in blood.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity – Human – Female – Oral. Effects on Newborns – measured low apgar scores and shows signs of alcohol dependence.

Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation - Lungs

Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Prolonged exposure can cause liver, kidney, and heart damage. Long term exposure can cause loss of appetite, weight loss, nervousness, memory loss, mental retardation.

Additional information

Eyes: Eye exposure to Ethanol generally causes transient pain, irritation, and reflex lid closure. A foreign-body sensation may persist for one to two days. Vapors produce transient stinging and tearing, but no apparent adverse effects. Transiently impaired perception of color may occur with acute ingestion or chronic alcoholism.

Ingestion hazard:

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Systemic toxicity and acidosis can occur. Advanced stages can lead to respiratory failure, kidney failure, coma, and death

Inhalation hazard:

Causes respiratory tract irritation. Can cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Systemic toxicity and acidosis can occur. Advanced stages can lead to respiratory failure, kidney failure, and death.

Skin: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1

Product Summary:

Classification of teratogenicity or reproductive toxicity cannot be determined with available data for this product. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate product as an aspiration hazard.

Acute toxicity

Oral LD₅₀ Rat 1,187-2,769 mg/kg

Inhalation LC₅₀ Rat 128.2 mg/L 4 hours

Inhalation LD₅₀ Rat 87.6 mg/L 6 hours

Dermal LD₅₀ Rabbit 17,100 mg/kg

LD₅₀ Oral Human 143 mg/kg Signs and symptoms of dyspnea and gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Rabbit – No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Maximization Test – Guinea Pig – Sensitization not displayed in laboratory animals when following OECD Test Guideline 406.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity in vitro – in vitro assay – *S. typhimurium* – with and without metabolic activation – negative

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.



Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity – Human – Female – Oral. Effects on Newborns – measured low apgar scores and shows signs of alcohol dependence.

Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Toxic by inhalation. Vapor harmful. Can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Prolonged exposure can cause liver, kidney, and heart damage. Long term exposure can cause loss of appetite, weight loss, nervousness, memory loss, mental retardation.

Additional information

Eyes: Direct contact with the eyes produces a mild, reversible irritation, assuming treatment is initiated promptly.

Ingestion Hazard:

Toxic. Can be fatal or cause blindness through ingestion. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation Hazard:

Toxic by inhalation. Vapor harmful. Can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

Skin: Toxic in contact with skin. Irritating to skin.

Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0

Product Summary:

Long term exposure (2 years) to Isopropyl Alcohol via inhalation at concentrations up to 5000 ppm caused to exposure related increases in tumors in animals. No data available for the teratogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity of this product. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate product as an aspiration hazard.

Acute toxicity

Oral LD₅₀ Rat 5,045mg/kg 10 hours - Behavioral abnormalities observed such as altered sleep time and decreased activity

Inhalation LC₅₀ Rat 16,000 mg/kg 8 hours

Dermal LD₅₀ Rabbit 12,800 mg/kg

Irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation

Rabbit – mild skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Rabbit – Irritating to eyes – 24 hours

Mildly irritating to the eye at an airborne concentration of 400 ppm, unpleasant at 800 ppm

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Inhalation - May cause drowsiness or dizziness – central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Prolonged exposure can be irritating to mucous membranes, skin, and the respiratory system. Can cause liver and kidney damage.

Additional information

Eyes: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause transient corneal injury.

Ingestion hazard:

Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. 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.

Inhalation Hazard:

Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. The probable oral lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning.

Skin: May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. May be absorbed through intact skin. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5

12.1. Ecotoxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity (Ethanol)



LC50 / 96 HOUR *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) >10,000 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOUR *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) > 13,400 mg/l

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (Ethanol)

Growth Inhibition / 96 HOURS *Chlorella vulgaris* (fresh water algae) 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Microorganisms (Ethanol)

Toxicity Threshold / *Pseudomonas putida* 6,500 mg/l

Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation is expected.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity (Methanol)

LC50 / 96 hours *Lepomis macrochirus*: 15,400 mg/L / LC50 / 96 hours Fathead minnow: 29,400 mg/L

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (Methanol)

EC50 / 96 hours *Scenedesmus capricornutum* 22,000 mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates (Methanol)

EC50 / 48 h / Water Flea – >10,000.00 mg/L

12.2 Persistence and degradability

72% - Readily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Carp / 72d / BCF: 1.0

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

BOD; 600 mg/g – 1120 mg/g COD : 1420 mg/g

Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity (Isopropyl Alcohol)

LC50 / 96 hours Pimephales promelas: 9,640 mg/L

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (Isopropyl Alcohol)

EC50 / 72 hours Desmodemus subspicatus > 2,000 mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates (Isopropyl Alcohol)

EC50 / 24 h / Water Flea – 5,102 mg/L

Immobilization EC50 / 24 h / Water Flea - 6,851 mg/L

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in lighting as this material is highly flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land Transport DOT (U.S.)

UN Number: UN1987

Proper Shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. (ethanol, isopropanol)

Transport Hazard Classes

Class: 3

Hazard Label(s) Flammable liquid

Packing Group II

Environmental hazard(s)

Sea Transport IMDG

UN Number: 1987

Proper Shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. (ethanol, isopropanol)

Transport Hazard Classes

Class: 3

Hazard Label(s) Flammable liquid

EMS- No. F-E, S-D

Packing Group: II

Marine Pollutant: No

Air Transport IATA

UN Number: 1987

Proper Shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. (ethanol, isopropanol)

Transport Hazard Classes

Class: 3

Hazard Label(s)

Packing Group: II

Environmental hazard(s)

Special precautions for user

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

OSHA Hazards

Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313: METHANOL (CAS# 67-56-1) Revision date: 2007-07-01. ISOPROPANOL (CAS#67-63-0) Revision date: 1987-01-01

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemicals

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right-To-Know Substance List

Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01

Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Hazardous substances

Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

New Jersey Worker and Community Right-To-Know Components

Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

California Propostion 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

ETHYL ALCOHOL CAS-No. 64-17-5 Revision date 2009-12-11

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL CAS-No. 67-65-1 Revision date 2012-03-16

Inventory status:

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory List: All ingredients are listed or exempt.

US TSCA Inventory List: Listed

EINECS, ELINCS or NLP: All ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

Canadian Carcinogenicity hazard class: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

PHNOC hazard class: Not classified

HHNOC hazard class: Not classified

Biohazardous Infectious Materials hazard class: Not classified

NFPA Rating:

Health:2

Flammability:3

Reactivity:0

Special Hazard:





DISCLAIMER

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. VWR International and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling.