

# PHARMCO PRODUCTS INC.

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

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

### SECTION I

#### PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product: 70% Ethyl Alcohol

Synonyms: 140 Proof Ethyl Alcohol; Ethanol; Methylated Spirits

Formula: CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

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
62.44 (70%v/v)	Ethanol	64-17-5	1000ppm TWA
37.56%	Water	7732-18-5	None established

### SECTION III

#### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Carcinogen Status:** Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

**Routes of Exposure:**

Swallowing: May cause dizziness, faintness, drowsiness decreased awareness or responsiveness, nausea, vomiting, staggering gait, lack of coordination, and coma  
Skin Absorption: No harmful affects with normal skin.  
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: No evidence of harmful effects from available information.

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

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. These include mental and physical retardation, disturbances of learning, motor and language deficiencies, behavioral disorders and small size head.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure:**

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

### 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.

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: Approximately 70F Tag Closed Cup

Approximately 80F Tag Open Cup

Flammable Limits in Air for 100%: 3.3 - 19.0% (by volume) (limits for 70% solution not available)

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.

### 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

---

### 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: 44.6 mm Hg for 100% ethanol  
*(vapor pressure for 70% solution not available)*  
Vapor density: 1.6 (air =1) for 100% ethanol *(vapor density for 70% solution not available)*  
Boiling point @ 760mm Hg: approx. 80C  
Freezing Point: approx. <-20C  
Solubility in Water: 100% @ 20C  
Specific Gravity : .8899 @ 15.56C  
Density @ 15.56C (60F) 7.40 lb./gal  
Evaporation Rate: 3.3 (butyl acetate = 1) for 100% ethanol  
*(evaporation rate for 70% not available)*

---

### 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

DOT Information  
Proper Shipping Name: Ethyl Alcohol  
Hazard Class: 3  
UN Number: 1170

IMO Information: Ethanol or ethanol solutions  
Label of Class: 3  
Packing Group II

MSDS 061A, Revision 1.0 / Revision Date 10/97  
Ethanol 140 Proof / Page 2 of 2

### 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 CFR. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under this statute are:

Chemical	CAS Number	Upper Bound Conc. %
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	.0016
Acetone	67-64-1	.0002
Methanol	67-56-1	.0120

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). Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under this statute are: none.

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). This information must be included in all MSDS's that are copied and distributed for this material. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are: none.

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

#### State Right to Know

California Proposition 65: This product contains trace levels of acetaldehyde known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Massachusetts: Hazardous substances and extraordinarily hazardous substances must be identified. Components present which could require reporting:

Extraordinarily Hazardous (=> 0.0001%): Acetaldehyde (CAS 75-07-0) upper bound conc. .0016%  
Hazardous (=>1%): Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5) upper bound conc. 62.44%

Pennsylvania: Hazardous substances must be identified.

Hazardous (=>1%): Ethanol  
California SCAQMD Rule 443.1 (VOC's)

*A Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) is any volatile compound of carbon excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, 1,1,1 tri-chloroethane, methylene chloride, (FC-23), (CFC-113), (CFC-12), (CFC-11), (CFC-22), (CFC-114) and (CFC-115).*

VOC 790g/l; vapor pressure 44.6 mm Hg @20C for 100% ethanol *(VOC not available for 70% solution)*

---

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.