1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier: ETHANOL Undenatured

Company Name: CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address: 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number: Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:
Solvent for resins, fats, fatty acids, oils, hydrocarbons; extraction medium; manufacture of acetaldehyde, acetic acid, ethylene, butadiene, 2-ethyl hexanol, dyes, pharmaceuticals, elastomers, detergents, cleaning preparations, surface coatings, cosmetics, explosives, antifreeze, beverages, antiseptic, gasohol, yeast-growth medium, octane booster in gasoline and laboratory reagent.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Signal Word(s): DANGER

Hazard Statement(s): H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram(s): Flame, Exclamation mark,

Precautionary statement – Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
**Safety Data Sheet**

**Product Name:** ETHANOL Undenatured

**Classification as hazardous**

- P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
- P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**3. Composition/information on ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Hazard Symbol</th>
<th>Risk Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>25-100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>0-75 %</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**4. First-aid measures**

- **Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. Seek medical advice.
- **Ingestion:** Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
- **Skin:** Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice. Seek medical attention.
- **Eye contact:** Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

**5. Fire-fighting measures**

- **Hazards from Combustion Products:** Oxides of carbon.
- **Specific Methods:** Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- **Specific hazards arising from the chemical:** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.
- **Hazchem Code:** -2YE
- **Precautions in connection with Fire:** SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

**6. Accidental release measures**

- **Spills & Disposal:** ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal.
**Personal Precautions**

- **Personal Protection**: Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8).

**7. Handling and storage**

- **Precautions for Safe Handling**: Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**:
  - Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and other sources of ignition. Store away from strong acids. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Do not store in pits or basements where vapours may become entrapped. Do not store in aluminium containers. Take precautionary measures against static electricity discharges.
- **Storage Regulations**: Refer Australian Standard AS 1940 - 1993 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Occupational exposure limit values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Exposure Information**

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Ethyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 1,880 mg/m³, (1,000 ppm). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

**Respiratory Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

**Eye Protection**

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate.

**Hand Protection**

Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

**Footwear**

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use. Recommendation: Rubber boots.

**Body Protection**

Fire retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

**Hygiene Measures**

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

**9. Physical and chemical properties**

**Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colourless, transparent, volatile liquid.

**Odour**

Ethereal vinous odour.

**Melting Point**

-117.3 °C - 100%
-114 °C - 95%

**Boiling Point**

78.3 °C - 100%
78 °C - 95%

**Solubility in Water**

Miscible.

**Solubility in Organic Solvents**

Miscible with methanol, ether, chloroform and acetone.
**Safety Data Sheet**

**Product Name:** ETHANOL Undenatured

**Specific Gravity:**
- 0.7893 - 100%
- 0.8042 - 95%
- 0.8676 - 70%

**Volatile Component:**
- 70 - 100%

**Flash Point:**
- 9 °C - 100%
- 12.7 °C - 95%

**Flammability:** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** 422 °C - 95%

**Flammable Limits - Lower:** 3.5% - 100%

**Flammable Limits - Upper:** 19% - 100%

**Molecular Weight:** 46.08

**Other Information:** Taste: Pungent taste.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal use conditions.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.

**Incompatible Materials:** Oxidising agents, peroxides, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, alkali metals and ammonia.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity - Oral:**
- LD50 (rat): 7060 mg/kg

**Acute Toxicity - Dermal:**
- LD50 (rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (anhydrous substance).

**Acute Toxicity - Inhalation:**
- LC50 (rat): 38 mg/l/10h

**Ingestion:** May cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, gastric irritation and CNS depression.

**Inhalation:** Irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Risk of absorption. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and possible CNS effects.

**Skin:** May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin.

**Eye:** May cause irritation and watering. High concentrations of vapours may cause irritation.

**Carcinogenicity:** Ethanol [61-17-5] in alcoholic beverages are evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 96) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, (based on effects of drinking alcoholic beverages). Safe Work Australia does not classify ethanol as a carcinogen.

**Health Hazard:** Though it is rapidly oxidized in the body and is therefore non-cumulative, ingestion of even moderate amounts causes lowering of inhibitions, often succeeded by dizziness, headache, or nausea. Larger intake causes loss of motor nerve control, shallow respiration, and in extreme cases unconsciousness and even death. Degree of intoxication is determined by concentration of alcohol in the brain. Of primary importance is the fact that intake of moderate amounts together with barbiturates or similar drugs is extremely dangerous and may even be fatal.

**Chronic Effects:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. May cause liver and kidney disorders.

**Mutagenicity:** No evidence of mutagenic properties.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity:** In high concentrations: toxic for aquatic organisms. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.
Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ETHANOL Undenatured

Classified as hazardous

Persistence and degradability
Readily biodegradable.
Degree of elimination: 94%

Mobility
log P(o/w): -0.32.

Bioaccumulative Potential
Low probability of bioaccumulation (log P(o/w) <1).

Further ecologic data:
BOD5: 0.93 - 1.67 g/g (anhydrous substance);
COD: 1.99 g/g (anhydrous substance);
ThOD: 2.10 g/g (anhydrous substance).

Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact
No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.

Acute Toxicity - Fish
LC50 (L. idus): 8140 mg/l/48 h (anhydrous substance).

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia
EC50(Daphnia magna): 9268 - 14221 mg/l/48 h (anhydrous substance).

Acute Toxicity - Algae
IC5(Sc. quadricauda): 5000 mg/l/d (anhydrous substance).

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria
CE5(Ps. putida): 6500 mg/l/16 h (anhydrous substance).

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms
EC5(Protozoa: E. sulcatum): 65 mg/l/72 h (anhydrous substance).

13. Disposal considerations
Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information
Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 7.

15. Regulatory information
Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. Other Information
'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 6', Commonwealth of Australia, February 2015.

Print Date: 16/10/2015
Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ETHANOL Undenatured

Classified as hazardous

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

CONTACT

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

CH3CH2OH

...End Of MSDS...