

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE: 10/24/2012

Specially Denatured Alcohol 40b – 200 Proof

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Specially Denatured Alcohol 40B, 200 Proof
UN Name: Ethanol, Solutions
SYNONYMS: Denatured Dehydrated Alcohol 40B; Denatured Ethanol

Distributed by: Save On Scents, Inc.
388 Third Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11215
Info@saveonscents.com

EMERGENCY PHONE: 718-858-7422
CHEMTREC PHONE: 800-424-9300

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT:

| <u>CAS NO.</u> | <u>% WT</u> | <u>Material</u> | <u>Exposure Limits</u> |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 64-17-5 | 99.88% | Ethanol | 1000ppm |
| 75-65-0 | .12% | t-butyl alcohol | 100ppm TWA 150 STEL |
| 3734-33-6 | .0006% | Bitrex (Denatonium Benzoate) | None Established |

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is unfit for beverage purposes. Do not take internally.

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, coma and death.

Skin Absorption: No harmful effects with normal skin. Prolonged or widespread contact with significantly damaged skin 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.

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 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. 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

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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 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosive Properties

Flash Point: 57F (14C) Tag Closed Cup

70 F (21C) Tag Open Cup

Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume for ethanol): 3.3% - 19.0%

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 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 noncombustible matter and transfer to containers; use nonsparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 8: 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 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid

Odor: characteristic

Vapor pressure @ 20C: 44.6 mm Hg

Vapor density: 1.6 (air =1)

Boiling point @ 760mm Hg: 78.3C (172.9F)

Freezing Point: -114 C (-173F)

Solubility in Water: 100% @ 20C

Specific Gravity : .7937 @ 15.56C

Density @ 15.56C (60F) 6.61lbs/gal

Evaporation Rate: 3.3 (butyl acetate = 1)

Percent Volatiles: 100%

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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 11: 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 12: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Alcohol, Ethanol Solutions

Hazard Class: 3

UN Number: 1170

IMO Information: Alcohol, Ethanol Solution

Label of Class: 3

Packing Group II

Intermediate flashpoint

SECTION 13: 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. %

Acetone 67-64-1 .0002

Methanol 67-56-1 .0015

Acetaldehyde 75-07-0 .0010

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 (\Rightarrow 0.0001%): Acetaldehyde (CAS 75-07-0) upper bound conc. .0010%

Hazardous (\Rightarrow 1%): Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5) upper bound conc. 99.88%

Pennsylvania: Hazardous substances must be identified.

Hazardous (\Rightarrow 1%): Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5) upper bound conc. 99.88%

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

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.