

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

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

## SECTION I

### PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT: SDA 38B-2, 190 PROOF**

**This MSDS is valid for all grades and catalog #'s**

Synonyms: Denatured Alcohol 38B-2; SDA 38B-2;  
Denatured Ethanol, Ethanol Denatured with Cinnamon Oil;  
Ethanol Denatured with Oil of Cassia

Formula: Mixture

Manufacturer: PHARMCO-AAPER  
58 Vale Road  
Brookfield, Connecticut 06804, USA  
Phone (203) 740-3471  
Fax (203) 740-3481

1101 Isaac Shelby Drive  
Shelbyville, KY 40065  
Phone (502) 633-0650  
Fax (502) 633-0685

Emergency Contact:  
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

## SECTION II

### COMPOSITION /INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

%wt	Material	CAS	Exposure Limits
91.08%	Ethanol	64-17-5	1000ppm TWA
7.47%	Water	7732-18-5	None established
1.45%	Cinnamon Oil	8007-80-5	None established

## SECTION III

### 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 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.

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 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

OSHA/NFPA Class IB Flammable Liquid

Flash Point: Approx. 68F (20C) Tag Closed Cup

Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume):

3.3% - 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.

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### 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. Refer to section 11 for disposal information.

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### 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

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### 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

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### SECTION IX

#### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid / invisible vapor

Odor: characteristic

Vapor pressure @ 20C: 41.4 mm Hg *for pure 190 proof ethanol*

Vapor density: 1.6 (air =1) *for pure 190 proof ethanol*

Boiling point @ 760mm Hg: 80C *for pure 190 proof ethanol*

Freezing Point: < -100C (<-148F)

Solubility in Water: 100% @ 20C

Density @ 15.56C 6.804lb/gal

Evaporation Rate: 3.0 *for pure 190 proof ethanol*  
(butyl acetate = 1)

Percent Volatiles: 100%

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### 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.

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### 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.

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### SECTION XII

#### TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number: 1987

Proper Shipping Name: Alcohols, n.o.s.

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group II

IMO Information: Alcohols, NOS

Label of Class: 3

Packing Group II

Intermediate flashpoint group

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### SECTION XIII

#### REGULATORY INFORMATION

##### Federal EPA

**Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA):** No chemicals in this material with known CAS numbers are subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA

**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). Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazard according to section 311 & 312:

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard,

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard,

Fire Hazard.

**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 material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the reporting limits.

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Status:**

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from listing on the TSCA inventory.

##### State Right to Know

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

Hazardous ( $\Rightarrow$ 1%): Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5) upper bound conc. 84.7%

Pennsylvania: Hazardous substances must be identified.

Hazardous ( $\Rightarrow$ 1%): Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5) upper bound conc. 84.7% 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 800g/l; vapor pressure 41.4 mm Hg @20C for pure 190 proof ethanol

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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.