

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Reagent Alcohol, ACS
CAS-No.	: 64-17-5
Product code	: LC22205
Formula	: C2H6O
Synonyms	: denatured ethanol

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture	: For laboratory and manufacturing use only.
Recommended use	: Laboratory chemicals
Restrictions on use	: Not for food, drug or household use

#### 1.3. Supplier

LabChem, Inc.  
1010 Jackson's Pointe Ct.  
Zelienople, PA 16063 - USA  
T 412-826-5230 - F 724-473-0647  
info@labchem.com - www.labchem.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-741-5970

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Flammable liquids Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361 Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1	H370 Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve, liver, kidneys)
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Full text of H statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation  
H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
H370 - Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve, liver, kidneys)

Precautionary statements (GHS US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking.  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapors.  
P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

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P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.  
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P330 - If swallowed, rinse mouth  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), powder, alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish  
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Substance type : Multi-constituent  
Name : Reagent Alcohol, ACS  
CAS-No. : 64-17-5

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Ethanol	(CAS-No.) 64-17-5	90.25	Flam. Liq. 2, H225
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	(CAS-No.) 67-63-0	5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335
Methanol	(CAS-No.) 67-56-1	4.75	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 STOT SE 1, H370

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give alcohol to drink.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse with water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Call Poison Information Centre ([www.big.be/antigif.htm](http://www.big.be/antigif.htm)). Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Harmful if swallowed. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Respiratory difficulties. Central nervous system depression. Symptoms similar to those listed under ingestion.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: No effects known.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Redness of the eye tissue. Lacrimation. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Irritation of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Red skin. Body temperature rise. Damp/clammy skin. Excited/restless. Accelerated heart action. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Drunkenness. Nausea. Vomiting. Disturbed motor response. Coordination disorders. Visual disturbances. Impaired concentration. Delusions. Disturbed sensation of pain. Disturbances of heart rate. Disturbances of consciousness. Tremor. Cramps/uncontrolled muscular contractions. Dilated pupils.
Chronic symptoms	: Dry skin. Gastrointestinal complaints. Enlargement/affection of the liver. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. High arterial pressure. Impairment of the nervous system. Behavioural disturbances. Mental confusion. Disturbed tactile sensibility. Tremor. Affection of the bone marrow. Affection of the endocrine system. Weakening of the immune system.

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Obtain medical assistance.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Quick-acting ABC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting BC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting class B foam extinguisher. Quick-acting CO2 extinguisher. Class B foam (alcohol-resistant). Water spray if puddle cannot expand.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Water (quick-acting extinguisher, reel); risk of puddle expansion. Water; risk of puddle expansion.

### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Gas/vapor flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. May be ignited by sparks. Gas/vapor spreads at floor level: ignition hazard. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Explosion hazard	: DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	: Upon combustion: CO and CO2 are formed.

### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat.
Protection during firefighting	: Heat/fire exposure: compressed air apparatus (EN 136 + EN 137).

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking.
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#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Gloves (EN 374). Protective goggles (EN 166). Protective clothing (EN 14605 or EN 13034). Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus (EN 136 + EN 137).
Emergency procedures	: Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosion-proof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing mist, Vapors, spray.
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate area. If a major spill occurs, all personnel should be immediately evacuated and the area ventilated.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading in sewers.

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### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute/disperse combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into a non combustible material e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite, kieselguhr, powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Keep container tightly closed.
- Hygiene measures : Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/... equipment.
- Storage conditions : Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Ignition sources, Heat sources, incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place.
- Incompatible products : Strong bases. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.
- Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.
- Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. strong acids. water/moisture.
- Storage area : Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Fireproof storeroom. Provide for an automatic sprinkler system. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. Meet the legal requirements.
- Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
- Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. aluminium. iron. copper. nickel. synthetic material. glass.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA - IDLH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
US IDLH (ppm)	3300 ppm
USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (TWA) [ppm]	1000 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethanol

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ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr. Notations: A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>USA - IDLH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
US IDLH (ppm)	3300 ppm
<b>USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (TWA) [ppm]	1000 ppm
<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	2-Propanol
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	400 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
Local name	2-PROPANOL
Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	40 mg/l Parameter: Acetone - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek - Notations: B, Ns
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Isopropyl alcohol
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>USA - IDLH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
US IDLH (ppm)	2000 ppm
<b>USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (TWA) [ppm]	400 ppm
NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (STEL) [ppm]	500 ppm
<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methanol
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea. Notations: Skin; BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
Local name	METHANOL
Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 mg/l Parameter: Methanol - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B, Ns
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methyl alcohol
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm

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Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>USA - IDLH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
US IDLH (ppm)	6000 ppm
<b>USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (TWA) [ppm]	200 ppm
NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH REL (STEL) [ppm]	250 ppm
Remark (NIOSH)	Skin

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Gloves. Safety glasses. Chemical resistant apron. Face shield. High gas/vapor concentration: gas mask with filter type A.

#### Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. viton. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: neoprene. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber. polyethylene. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: natural rubber. PVA. PVC

#### Hand protection:

Gloves

#### Eye protection:

Protective goggles (EN 166)

#### Skin and body protection:

Protective clothing (EN 14605 or EN 13034)

#### Respiratory protection:

Full face mask with filter type A at conc. in air > exposure limit

#### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



#### Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Colourless
Odor	: Alcohol odour Pleasant odour
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 7 (789 g/l, 20 °C)
Melting point	: -114 °C (1013 hPa)
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 78 °C (1013 hPa)
Critical temperature	: 243 °C
Critical pressure	: 63840 hPa

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Flash point	: 13 °C (Closed cup, 1013 hPa)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 2.4
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 8.3
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
Vapor pressure	: 57 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 300 hPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 1.6
Relative density	: 0.79 (25 °C)
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.04
Specific gravity / density	: 786 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (25 °C)
Molecular mass	: 46.07 g/mol
Solubility	: Soluble in water. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in chloroform. Soluble in oils/fats. Soluble in methanol. Soluble in acids. Water: 78.9 g/100ml (20 °C) Ether: complete Acetone: complete
Log Pow	: -0.31 (Experimental value)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 363 – 425 °C (T2)
Decomposition temperature	: No data available in the literature
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.6 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (20 °C)
Viscosity, dynamic	: 1.17 mPa·s (20 °C)
Explosion limits	: 2.5 – 13.5 vol % Lower explosive limit (LEL): 2.5 vol % (ASTM E681: Flammability (gases)) Upper explosive limit (UEL): 13.5 vol % (ASTM E681: Flammability (gases))
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

Specific conductivity	: 135000 pS/m (25 °C)
Saturation concentration	: 112 g/m <sup>3</sup>
VOC content	: 100 %
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Volatile. Neutral reaction.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Violent to explosive reaction with (some) acids.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Hygroscopic.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

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<b>Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	10470 mg/kg body weight (OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 15800 mg/kg body weight (Rabbit, Experimental value, Dermal)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	125 mg/l air (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg body weight

<b>Ethanol (64-17-5)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	10740 mg/kg (Rat; Experimental value,Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 15800 mg/kg body weight (Rabbit, Experimental value, Dermal)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	125 mg/l air (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	10740 mg/kg body weight

<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	5840 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 401, Rat, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LD50 dermal rabbit	12882 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 402, 24 h, Rabbit, Experimental value, Converted value, Dermal, 14 day(s))
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	> 10000 ppm (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 6 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	5840 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	16400 mg/kg body weight

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	1187 – 2769 mg/kg body weight (BASF test, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Aqueous solution, Oral, 7 day(s))
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	128 mg/l air (BASF test, 4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours))
ATE US (oral)	100 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	300 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	700 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	3 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	0.5 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: 7 (789 g/l, 20 °C)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: 7 (789 g/l, 20 °C)
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT-single exposure	: Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve, liver, kidneys). May cause respiratory irritation.

<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs (liver, kidneys, central nervous system, optic nerve) (Dermal, oral).

STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.6 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (20 °C)
Likely routes of exposure	: Inhalation. Skin and eye contact.
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Harmful if swallowed. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



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Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Respiratory difficulties. Central nervous system depression. Symptoms similar to those listed under ingestion.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: No effects known.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Redness of the eye tissue. Lacrimation. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Irritation of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Red skin. Body temperature rise. Damp/clammy skin. Excited/restless. Accelerated heart action. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Drunkenness. Nausea. Vomiting. Disturbed motor response. Coordination disorders. Visual disturbances. Impaired concentration. Delusions. Disturbed sensation of pain. Disturbances of heart rate. Disturbances of consciousness. Tremor. Cramps/uncontrolled muscular contractions. Dilated pupils.
Chronic symptoms	: Dry skin. Gastrointestinal complaints. Enlargement/affection of the liver. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. High arterial pressure. Impairment of the nervous system. Behavioural disturbances. Mental confusion. Disturbed tactile sensibility. Tremor. Affection of the bone marrow. Affection of the endocrine system. Weakening of the immune system.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
Ecology - air	: Not included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (IPCC). Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014). Photolysis in the air. Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009).
Ecology - water	: Not harmful to crustacea. Not harmful to fishes. No inhibition of activated sludge. Slightly harmful to algae. Not harmful to bacteria. Harmful to plankton.

#### Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)

LC50 fish 1	15300 mg/l (US EPA, 96 h, Pimephales promelas, Flow-through system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
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#### Ethanol (64-17-5)

LC50 fish 1	15300 mg/l (US EPA, 96 h, Pimephales promelas, Flow-through system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
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#### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

LC50 fish 1	9640 – 10000 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 203, 96 h, Pimephales promelas, Flow-through system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
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#### Methanol (67-56-1)

LC50 fish 1	15400 mg/l (EPA 660/3 - 75/009, 96 h, Lepomis macrochirus, Flow-through system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
EC50 Daphnia 1	18260 mg/l (OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 96 h, Daphnia magna, Semi-static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Locomotor effect)

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

##### Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in the soil. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.8 – 0.967 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.7 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.1 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.43

##### Ethanol (64-17-5)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in the soil. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.8 – 0.967 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.7 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.1 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.43

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<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in the soil. Biodegradable in the soil under anaerobic conditions. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.19 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.23 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.4 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in the soil. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.6 – 1.12 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.42 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	1.5 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)</b>	
BCF fish 1	1 (Other, 72 h, Cyprinus carpio, Static system, Fresh water, Read-across)
Log Pow	-0.31 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

<b>Ethanol (64-17-5)</b>	
BCF fish 1	1 (Other, 72 h, Cyprinus carpio, Static system, Fresh water, Read-across)
Log Pow	-0.31 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
Log Pow	0.05 (Weight of evidence approach, 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
BCF fish 1	1 – 4.5 (72 h, Cyprinus carpio, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value)
Log Pow	-0.77 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

<b>Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)</b>	
Surface tension	22.31 mN/m (20 °C, 100 %)
Log Koc	0.2 (log Koc, Experimental value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

<b>Ethanol (64-17-5)</b>	
Surface tension	22.31 mN/m (20 °C, 100 %)
Log Koc	0.2 (log Koc, Experimental value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

<b>Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)</b>	
Surface tension	No data available (test not performed)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Surface tension	No data available in the literature
Log Koc	-0.89 – -0.21 (log Koc, Calculated value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

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### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Disposal methods

- Waste disposal recommendations : Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Dispose of at authorized waste collection point. Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals.
- Additional information : Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 and Regulation (EU) No 2017/997.
- Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

- Transport document description : UN1987 Alcohols, n.o.s. (Ethanol, methanol), 3, II
- UN-No.(DOT) : UN1987
- Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Alcohols, n.o.s.
- Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
- Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



- DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202
- DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242
- DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 172 - This entry includes alcohol mixtures containing up to 5% petroleum products.  
IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)  
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling =  $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$  Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.  
TP8 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F).  
TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.
- DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 4b;150
- DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L
- DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L
- DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
- Other information : No supplementary information available.

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

##### Reagent Alcohol, ACS (64-17-5)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
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All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	CAS-No. 67-63-0	5%
Methanol	CAS-No. 67-56-1	4.75%

##### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
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##### Methanol (67-56-1)

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

#### 15.2. International regulations

##### CANADA

##### Methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

##### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

##### National regulations

##### Ethanol (64-17-5)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

#### 15.3. US State regulations

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to Methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### SECTION 16: Other information

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Revision date : 10/15/2020

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

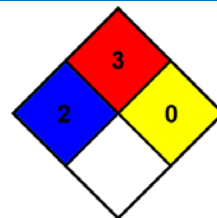
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs

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- NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.
- NFPA fire hazard : 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.
- NFPA reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



- Hazard Rating
- Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
- Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions. Includes flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F and boiling points above 100 F. as well as liquids with flash points between 73 F and 100 F. (Classes IB & IC)
- Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.
- Personal protection : H  
H - Splash goggles, Gloves, Synthetic apron, Vapor respirator

SDS US LabChem

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