Section 1: IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product Identifier: Denatured Ethanol
Synonyms: Reagent Alcohol, Anhydrous Ethanol, Denatured Ethanol

Other means of identification: Not Available
Azer Scientific Catalog No.(s) ES631, ES632
Recommended use: General purpose organic solvent, Dehydrant

Supplier Details:
Azer Scientific Inc.
701 Hemlock Road
Morgantown, PA 19543
P: 610.524.5810

Emergency Contact:
Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300 (USA)
+1.703.527.3887 (International)

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: This material is HAZARDOUS by OSHA Hazard Communication definition. Flammable Liquid. Material can burn with little or no visible flame.

OSHA Hazards: Flammable Liquid, Target organ effect, Irritant, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

Target Organs: Central Nervous system, Cardiovascular system, Eyes, Kidney, Liver, Heart, Nerves, Gastrointestinal tract

NFPA:



GHS label elements (including precautionary statements)



Signal Word: DANGER!

Hazard Statement(s):

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H370	Causes damage to organs

Precautionary Statement(s):

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray.

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention
P307 + P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

GHS Classification(s):
Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
Eye Irritation (Category 2A)
Flammable Liquids (Category 2)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 1)
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 3)

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

Potential Health Effects:
REAGENT ETHANOL

Organ	Description
Eyes	May be irritating to the eyes.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed. Short term overexposure can cause drunkenness, depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, liver damage, and death.
Inhalation	Toxic if inhaled, Upper respiratory tract irritation, drowsiness and dizziness may occur.
Skin	Toxic if absorbed through skin. May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.

Section 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Identity: Reagent Alcohol 200 Proof
Common name / Synonym: Reagent Alcohol, Anhydrous Ethanol, Denatured Ethanol
UN #: 1987

% Volume	Material	CAS
89.5-91.5	Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5
4.5-5.5	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0
4.0-5.0	Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice
Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.
Skin
Immediately flush affected area with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contact a doctor. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation
Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.
Eyes
Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion
Antidote: If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.

Note to Physician
Symptoms will vary with alcohol level of blood. Mild alcohol intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.05-0.15%. Approximately 25% of individuals show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above .015% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol; 50-95% of individuals are clinically intoxicated at these levels. 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 and administering excessive amounts of fluids.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or alcohol resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: use water spray, water fog or alcohol resistant foam. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):
Carbon monoxide is expected to be the primary hazardous combustion product
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Keep unopened containers cool by spraying with water.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
- May produce a floating fire hazard.
- Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back
- Vapors may settle in low or confined spaces

Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may only be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing the flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately is case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Flammable Properties	
Classification	OSHA/NFPA Class IB Flammable Liquid
Flash Point	14° C (57°F) – closed cup
Autoignition temperature	363° C (685°F) – (for 100% ethyl alcohol)

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Do not inhale vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
Environmental precautions:
Stop leak. Contain spill if possible and safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.
Methods and materials for containment and clean up:
Highly flammable liquid. Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material. (eg. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in a container for disposal according to local/national regulations. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Do not get on skin or in eyes. Do not inhale vapors or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition-no smoking. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Open and handle with care. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Consult local fire codes for additional storage information.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters, e.g., occupational exposure limit values or biological limit values:
Occupational Exposure Limits

Component	Source	Type	Value	Note
Ethyl Alcohol	US (OSHA)	TWA	1000 ppm/1,900 mg/mm3	29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-1 Limits for Air Containments
Ethyl Alcohol	US (ACGIH)	STEL	1000 ppm	Upper respiratory tract irritation. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
Isopropyl Alcohol	US (ACGIH)	TWA	200 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	US(OSHA)	TWA	400 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	US(ACGIH)	STEL	400 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	US(ACGIH)	STEL	250 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	US(OSHA)	TWA	200 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	US(ACGIH)	TWA	200 ppm	

Appropriate engineering controls:
General room or local exhaust ventilation is usually required to meet exposure limit(s). Electrical equipment should be grounded and conform to applicable electrical code.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:
Respiratory Protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
Hand protection:
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.
Eye protection:
Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Use equipment approved by appropriate government standards, such as NIOSH (US) or EN166 (EU). Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.
Skin and body protection:
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Hygiene measures:
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance *(physical state, color, etc.)*	Liquid. Colorless liquid / invisible vapor
Odor	Sweet. Alcohol-like
Odor threshold	Specific data not available
pH	Specific data not available

Freezing point	-114° C (-173° F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	78°C (173°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Flash point	14°C (57°F) – Closed cup
Evaporation rate	Specific data not available – expected to be rapid
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable
Upper / Lower flammability or explosive limits	19% (V) / 3.3%(V) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Vapor pressure	59.5 kPa (44.6 mmHg) at 20°C (68°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Vapor density	1.6 (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Relative density	0.785g/cm^3 at 25°C (77°F) (for 100% ethyl alcohol)
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water(ies)	Specific data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	363°C (685.4°F) – (Ethyl Alcohol)
Decomposition temperature	Specific data not available
Formula (ETHANOL)	C_2H_6O
Formula (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	C_3H_8O
Formula (METHYL ALCOHOL)	CH_4O
Molecular Weight (ETHANOL)	46.07 g/mol
Molecular Weight (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	60.1 g/mol
Molecular Weight (METHYL ALCOHOL)	32.04 g/mol

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Vapors may form explosive mixture with air
Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock or vibration)	Heat, flames and spark. Extreme temperatures and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Ammonia, Peroxides, Alkali metals, Reducing agents, Strong Inorganic Acids, Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides are expected to be, under fire conditions, the primary hazardous decomposition products

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Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5

Product Summary:
Ethanol is not toxic by OSHA standards. Coingestion of sedative hypnotics or tranquilizers can increase the toxic effects of ethanol. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate the product as an aspiration hazard.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
Central nervous system depression, narcosis, damage to the heart. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Acute Toxicity:

LC50 Inhalation	Rat	20000 ppm	10 hours
LC50 Oral	Rat	7060mg/Kg BWT	
LDlo Oral	Human	1400 mg/Kg BWT	

Irritation:
Eyes (ETHANOL)
Eye exposure to Ethanol generally causes transient pain, irritation, and reflex lid closure. A foreign-body sensation may persist for one to two days. Vapors produce transient stinging and tearing, but no apparent adverse effects. Transiently impaired perception of color may occur with acute ingestion or chronic alcoholism, Standard Draize eye test (rabbit) – Dose: 500 mg Reaction: Severe

Dose: 500 mg/24 hr Reaction: Mild

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
No data available

Skin
Standard Draize skin test (rabbit) – Dose: 20mg/24hrs Reaction: Moderate Repeated exp[osure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Reproductive Toxicity
Reproductive toxicity – Human – Female – Oral. Effects on Newborns – measured low apgar scores and shows signs of alcohol dependence.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation - Lungs

Carcinogenicity
IARC: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
ACGIH: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
NTP: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
OSHA: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity – Mouse - Oral. Tumorigenic. Tumors found in liver and formation of lymphomas in blood.

Other Hazards

Organ	Description
Eyes	Causes irritation to the eyes. Can cause painful sensitization to light. Can cause a form of chemical conjunctivitis and cause corneal damage.
Ingestion	Can cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Systemic toxicity and acidosis can occur. Advanced stages can lead to respiratory failure, kidney failure, coma, and death.
Inhalation	Causes respiratory tract irritation. Can cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Systemic toxicity and acidosis can occur. Advanced stages can lead to respiratory failure, kidney failure, and death.
Skin	Cause moderate skin irritation. Can cause dermatitis by de-fatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.
Chronic	Prolonged exposure can cause liver, kidney, and heart damage. Long term exposure can cause loss of appetite, weight loss, nervousness, memory loss, mental retardation.

Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1

Product Summary:
Classification of teratogenicity or reproductive toxicity cannot be determined with available data for this product. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate product as an aspiration hazard.

Acute Toxicity:

LC50 Inhalation	Rat	128.2 mg/L	4 hours
LD50 Inhalation	Rat	87.6 mg/L	6 hours
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17,100 mg/kg	
LD50 Oral	Rat	1,187-2,769 mg/kg	
LDlo	Human	143 mg/kg	Signs and symptoms of dyspnea and gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

Irritation:
Eyes
Rabbit – no eye irritation

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Maximization Test – Guinea Pig – Sensitization not displayed in laboratory animals when following OECD Test Guideline 406.

Skin
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
Genotoxicity in vitro – in vitro assay – S. typhimurium – with and without metabolic activation – negative

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
May cause damage to organs

Carcinogenicity
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Other Hazards

Organ	Description
Eyes	Direct contact with the eyes produces a mild, reversible irritation, assuming treatment is initiated promptly.
Ingestion	Toxic. Can be fatal or cause blindness through ingestion. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Inhalation	Toxic by inhalation. Vapor harmful. Can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Skin	Toxic in contact with skin. Irritating to skin.

Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0

Product Summary: Long term exposure (2 years) to Isopropyl Alcohol via inhalation at concentrations up to 5000 ppm caused to exposure related increases in tumors in animals. No data available for the teratogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity of this product. No data available to designate the product as causing specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure. No data available to designate product as an aspiration hazard.

Acute Toxicity:

LC50 Inhalation	Rat	16,000 mg/kg	8 hours
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12,800 mg/kg	
LD50 Oral	Rat	5,045 mg/kg	Behavioral abnormalities observed such as altered sleep time and decreased activity

Irritation:
Eyes
Rabbit – Irritating to eyes – 24 hours

Eyes (ISOPROPANOL)
Mildly irritating to the eye at an airborne concentration of 400 ppm, unpleasant at 800 ppm

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
No data available

Skin
Rabbit – mild skin irritation

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
Inhalation – May cause drowsiness or dizziness – central nervous system

Carcinogenicity
IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Other Hazards

Organ	Description
Eyes	Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause transient corneal injury.
Ingestion	Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.
Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. The probable oral lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning.
Skin	May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. May be absorbed through intact skin. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant.
Chronic	Prolonged exposure can be irritating to mucous membranes, skin, and the respiratory system. Can cause liver and kidney damage.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):
Acute Fish Toxicity (ETHANOL)
LC50 / 96 HOUR Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) >10,000 mg/l
LC50 / 96 HOUR Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) > 13,400 mg/l

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (ETHANOL)
Growth Inhibition / 96 HOURS Chlorella vulgaris (fresh water algae) 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (ETHANOL)
Toxicity Threshold / Pseudomonas putida 6,500 mg/l
Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

Persistence and degradability:
Biodegradation is expected.

Bioaccululative potential:
Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Other adverse effects:
No data available

Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Acute Fish Toxicity (ISOPROPANOL)
LC50 / 96 hours Pimephales promelas: 9,640 mg/L

Toxic to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates
EC50 / 24 h / Water Flea – 5,102 mg/L

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (ISOPROPANOL)
EC50 / 72 hours Desmodesmus subspicatus > 2,000 mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
Immobilization EC50 / 24 h / Water Flea - 6,851 mg/L

Persistence and degradability:
No data available

Bioaccumulative potential:
No data available

Other adverse effects:
No data available

Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):
Acute Fish Toxicity (METHANOL)
LC50 / 96 hours Lepomis macrocirus: 15,400 mg/L / LC50 / 96 hours Fathead minnow: 29,400 mg/L

Toxic to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates
EC50 / 48 h / Water Flea – >10,000.00 mg/L

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (METHANOL)
EC50 / 96 hours Scenedesmus capricornutum 22,000 mg/L

Persistence and degradability:

72% - Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential:
Bioaccumulation: Carp / 72d / BCF: 1.0

Other adverse effects:
BOD; 600 mg/g – 1120 mg/g COD : 1420 mg/g

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging:
Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in lighting as this material is highly flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
UN-Number: 1987 Class: 3 Packing Group: II
Proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, ISOPROPANOL)
Label Statement: Flammable liquid

IMDG
UN-Number: 1987 Class: 3 Packing Group: II
EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, ISOPROPANOL)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA
UN-Number: 1987 Class: 3 Packing Group: II
Proper shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. (ethanol, isopropanol)

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question:
OSHA Hazards
Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

All ingredients are on the following inventories or are exempted from listing

Country	Notification
Australia	AICS
Canada	DSL
China	IECS
European Union	EINECS
Japan	ENCS/ISHL
Korea	ECL
New Zealand	NZIoC
Philippines	PICCS
United States of America	TSCA

SARA 302 Components
SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313: METHANOL (CAS# 67-56-1) Revision date: 2007-07-01. ISOPROPANOL (CAS#67-63-0) Revision date: 1987-01-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

CERCLA
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1. RQ: 5,000 lbs

Massachusetts Right to Know Components
Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components
Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

New Jersey Right to Know Components
Ethanol CAS-No.64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS-No. 67-63-0 Revision Date 2007-01-01
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 Revision Date 2007-07-01

California Prop 65 Components
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
ETHYL ALCOHOL CAS-No. 64-17-5 Revision date 2009-12-11

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
METHANOL CAS-No. 67-65-1 Revision date 2012-03-16

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION: INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Disclaimer
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