



# Material Safety Data Sheet

<p><b>NFPA</b></p> 	<p><b>HMIS</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #00FFFF;">Health Hazard</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFC0CB;">Fire Hazard</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFFF00;">Reactivity</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">0</td> </tr> </table>	Health Hazard	2	Fire Hazard	3	Reactivity	0	<p><b>Personal Protective Equipment</b></p>  <p>See Section 15.</p>
Health Hazard	2							
Fire Hazard	3							
Reactivity	0							

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification		Page Number: 1
<b>Common Name/Trade Name</b>	<b>Alcohol denatured with IPA and MeOH</b>	
<b>Manufacturer</b>	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	
<b>Commercial Name(s)</b>	Not available.	
<b>Synonym</b>	Alcohol, denatured; Ethyl alcohol, denatured; Alcohol, Denatured Reagent; Reagent Alcohol Denatured.	
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Alcohol, Denatured with Isopropanol and Methanol	
<b>Chemical Family</b>	Solvent.	
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	C2-H5-OH	
<b>Supplier</b>	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	
	<b>Catalog Number(s)</b>	US007, YY870, YY1187, XX706, A1040, HP612, HS002
	<b>CAS#</b>	Mixture.
	<b>RTECS</b>	Not applicable.
	<b>TSCA</b>	TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
	<b>CI#</b>	Not applicable.
<p><b><u>IN CASE OF EMERGENCY</u></b>  <b><u>CHEMTREC (24hr) 800-424-9300</u></b></p> <p>CALL (310) 516-8000</p>		

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
Name	CAS #	Exposure Limits			% by Weight
		TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CEIL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
1) Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof	64-17-5	1900			90
2) Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	980	1225		5
3) Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	200	250		5
<b>Toxicological Data on Ingredients</b>					
<b>Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof:</b>					
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat]. 3450 mg/kg [Mouse].					
VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 20000 ppm 8 hours [Rat]. 39000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 4 hours [Mouse].					
<b>Isopropyl alcohol:</b>					
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5045 mg/kg [Rat]. 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. 6410 mg/kg [Rabbit].					
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit].					
VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 16000 ppm 8 hours [Rat].					
<b>Methyl alcohol:</b>					
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5628 mg/kg [Rat].					
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 15800 mg/kg [Rabbit].					
VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 64000 ppm 4 hours [Rat].					

**Section 3. Hazards Identification**

<b>Potential Acute Health Effects</b>	Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).
<b>Potential Chronic Health Effects</b>	Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer). <b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol]. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol]. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. The substance is toxic to blood, liver, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). The substance may be toxic to kidneys, the reproductive system, heart, brain, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, optic nerve. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

**Section 4. First Aid Measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.
<b>Serious Skin Contact</b>	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Serious Inhalation</b>	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Serious Ingestion</b>	Notes to Physician: 1. Support vital functions, correct for dehydration and shock, and manage fluid balance. 2. This product contains Methanol. The currently recommended medical management of Methanol poisoning includes the following methods: a. Emptying the stomach by gastric lavage. It is useful if initiated within < 1 of ingestion. b. Correct metabolic acidosis with intravenous administration of sodium bicarbonate, adjusting the administration rate according to repeated and frequent measurement of acid/base status. c. Administer Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole or Antizol) therapy by IV as an antidote to inhibit the formation of toxic metabolites. Adjunct therapy with Leucorvin followed by Folate can also be initialized. d. If patients are diagnosed and treated early in the course with the above methods, hemodialysis may be avoided if fomepizole or ethanol therapy is effective and has corrected the metabolic acidosis, and no renal failure is present. However, once severe acidosis and renal failure occurred, however, hemodialysis is necessary. Hemodialysis is effective in removing Methyl alcohol and toxic metabolites, and correcting metabolic acidosis.

**Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data**

<b>Flammability of the Product</b>	Flammable.
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	399°C (750.2°F)
<b>Flash Points</b>	CLOSED CUP: 16°C (60.8°F).
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	LOWER: 3.3% UPPER: 19%
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

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<b>Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat, of oxidizing materials, of acids.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	Containers should be grounded. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with Bromine pentafluoride is likely to cause fire or explosion. Ethanol ignites on contact with chromyl chloride. Ethanol ignites on contact with iodine heptafluoride gas. It ignites than explodes upon contact with nitrosyl perchlorate. Addition of platinum black catalyst caused ignition. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)
<b>Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards</b>	Ethanol has an explosive reaction with the oxidized coating around potassium metal. Ethanol ignites and then explodes on contact with acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate (ignites and may explode), disulfuric acid + nitric acid, phosphorous(III) oxide platinum, potassium-tert-butoxide+ acids. Ethanol forms explosive products in reaction with the following compound : ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, nitric acid + silver (forms silver fulminate) silver nitrate (forms ethyl nitrate) silver(I) oxide + ammonia or hydrazine (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), sodium (evolves hydrogen gas). Sodium Hydrazide + alcohol can produce an explosion. Alcohols should not be mixed with mercuric nitrate, as explosive mercuric fulminate may be formed. May form explosive mixture with manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxypropane. Addition of alcohols to highly concentrate hydrogen peroxide forms powerful explosives. Explodes on contact with calcium hypochlorite Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Containers may explode when heated or involved in a fire. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.  (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Small Spill</b>	Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.
<b>Large Spill</b>	Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

### Section 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Precautions</b>	Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

**Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
<b>Personal Protection</b>	Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.
<b>Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill</b>	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	<p><b>Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof</b>  TWA: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999]  TWA: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]  TWA: 1900 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]  TWA: 1000 (ppm) from NIOSH  TWA: 1000 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)]  TWA: 1920 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [United Kingdom (UK)]  TWA: 1000 STEL: 1250 (ppm) [Canada]</p> <p><b>Isopropyl alcohol</b>  TWA: 983 STEL: 1230 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [Australia]  TWA: 200 STEL: 400 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999]  TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from NIOSH  TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH  TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)]  TWA: 999 STEL: 1259 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [United Kingdom (UK)]  TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]  TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]</p> <p><b>Methyl alcohol</b>  TWA: 200 from OSHA (PEL) [United States]  TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999]  STEL: 250 from NIOSH [United States]  TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) from NIOSH SKIN  TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) [Canada]</p> <p>Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.</p>

**Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Physical state and appearance</b>	Liquid.	<b>Odor</b>	Alcohol like.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Not applicable.	<b>Taste</b>	Not available.
<b>pH (1% soln/water)</b>	Not available.	<b>Color</b>	Clear Colorless.
<b>Boiling Point</b>	78.4 (173.1°F)		
<b>Melting Point</b>	May start to solidify at -88.5°C (-127.3°F) based on data for: Isopropyl alcohol. Weighted average: -112°C (-169.6°F)		
<b>Critical Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 235°C (455°F) (Isopropyl alcohol).		
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.81(Water = 1)		
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	5.9 kPa (@ 20°C)		
<b>Vapor Density</b>	1.59 (Air = 1)		
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.		
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The highest known value is 100 ppm (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) Weighted average: 97.15 ppm		
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is equally soluble in oil and water.		
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Non-ionic.		
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.		
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, n-octanol. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, acetone.		

**Section 10. Stability and Reactivity Data**

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Instability Temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Conditions of Instability</b>	Excess Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials
<b>Incompatibility with various substances</b>	Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with metals.
<b>Corrosivity</b>	Non-corrosive in presence of glass.
<b>Special Remarks on Reactivity</b>	<p>Ethanol rapidly absorbs moisture from the air. Can react vigorously with oxiders. The following oxidants have been demonstrated to undergo vigorous/explosive reaction with ethanol: barium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, calcium hypochlorite, chlorate, chloryl perchlorate, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dioxygen difluoride, disulfuryl difluoride, fluorine nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, iodine heptafluoride, nitric acid, nitrosyl perchlorate, perchloric acid, permanganic acid, peroxodisulfuric acid, potassium dioxide, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, ruthenium(VIII) oxide, silver perchlorate, silver peroxide, uranium hexafluoride, uranyl perchlorate, chlorine.</p> <p>Ethanol can react vigorously/explosively with the following: acetyl bromide (evolves hydrogen bromide), acetyl chloride, aluminum sesquibromide ethylate, ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), isocyanates, halogens, hydrazine, caustics (ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide), acid anhydrides, ammonia or hyrazine + silver (I) oxide, chlorate, chromic anhydride, cyanuric acid + water, dichloromethane + sulfuric acid + nitrate (or) nitrite, hydrogen peroxide + sulfuric acid, iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), iodine + methanol + mercuric oxide, magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate), manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxy propane, perchlorates, chromates, permanganates + sulfuric acid, potassium superoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, silver + nitric acid (forms silver fulminate), silver nitrate(forms ethyl nitrate), sodium hydrazide, sulfuric acid + sodium dichromate, tetrachlorosilane + water, mercuric nitrate, acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate, disulfuric acid + nitric acid, phosphorous (III) oxide, potassium tert-butoxide + acids, alkali metals (liberates flammable hydrogen gas)</p> <p>Ethanol is also incompatible with platinum, and sodium (liberates flammable hydrogen gas). No really safe conditions exist under which ethyl alcohol and chlorine oxides can be handled. Reacts vigorously with acetyl chloride.</p> <p>It can react with freshly cut/etched/scratched aluminum (evolution of heat and release hydrogen gas). The Ethyl alcohol has to be on the aluminum surface as it is being cut/scratched/etched. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)</p>
<b>Special Remarks on Corrosivity</b>	Not available.
<b>Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.

**Section 11. Toxicological Information**

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation.
<b>Toxicity to Animals</b>	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Isopropyl alcohol).
<b>Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	<p><b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol].</p> <p><b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol].</p> <p><b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol].</p> <p><b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof].</p> <p>Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the reproductive system, heart, brain, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, optic nerve.</p>
<b>Other Toxic Effects on Humans</b>	Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).
<b>Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals</b>	Not available.

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**Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans** May affect genetic material (mutagenic)  
 Causes adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) , based on moderate to heavy consumption.  
 May cause cancer based on animal data.  
 Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

**Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans** Acute potential health effects:  
 Skin: causes skin irritation  
 Eyes: causes eye irritation  
 Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and alterations in gastric secretions. May affect the brain, behavior/central nervous system (central nervous system depression - amnesia, headache, muscular incoordination, excitation, mild euphoria, slurred speech, drowsiness, staggering gait, fatigue, changes in mood/personality, excessive talking, dizziness, ataxia, somnolence, coma/narcosis, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, general anesthetic), peripheral nervous system (spastic paralysis), vision (diplopia). Moderately toxic and narcotic in high concentrations. May also affect metabolism, blood, liver, respiration (dyspnea), and endocrine system. Contains Methanol, which may cause blindness if swallowed  
 May affect respiratory tract, cardiovascular(cardiac arrhythmias, hypotension), and urinary systems.  
 Inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract and affect brain, behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to ingestion.  
 Chronic Potential Health Effects:  
 Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may casue dermatitis, an allergic reaction.  
 Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion will have similiar effects as acute ingestion. It may also affect the brain.

**Section 12. Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity** Not available.

**BOD5 and COD** Not available.

**Products of Biodegradation** Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation** The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

**Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation** Not available.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Waste Disposal** Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.


**Section 14. Transport Information**

**DOT Classification** CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

**Identification** UNNA: 1987 : Alcohols, n.o.s. (denatured ethanol) PG: II

**Special Provisions for Transport** Not available.

**DOT (Pictograms)**



**Section 15. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms**

**Federal and State Regulations**

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Illinois chemical safety act: Methyl alcohol  
 New York release reporting list: Methyl alcohol  
 Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Pennsylvania RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Florida: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol  
 Minnesota: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Massachusetts RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Massachusetts spill list: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Methyl alcohol  
 New Jersey: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 New Jersey spill list: Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 Louisiana spill reporting: Methyl alcohol  
 California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Ethyl alcohol 200 proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol  
 TSCA 4(a) final testing order: Isopropyl alcohol  
 TSCA 8(a) IUR: Isopropyl alcohol  
 TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Isopropyl alcohol: Effective date: 12/15/86 Sunset Date: 12/15/96  
 TSCA 12(b) one time export: Isopropyl alcohol  
 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Isopropyl alcohol 5%; Methyl alcohol 5%  
 CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Methyl alcohol: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg);

**California Proposition 65 Warnings**

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: No products were found.  
 California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: No products were found.

**Other Regulations**

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Other Classifications**

<b>WHMIS (Canada)</b>	CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).	
<b>DSCL (EEC)</b>	R11- Highly flammable. R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.	S7- Keep container tightly closed. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

**HMIS (U.S.A.)**

Health Hazard	2
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	h

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**

Health  Flammability  
 Reactivity  
 Specific hazard

**WHMIS (Canada) (Pictograms)**



**DSCL (Europe) (Pictograms)**



**TDG (Canada)**  
**(Pictograms)****ADR (Europe)**  
**(Pictograms)****Protective Equipment**

Gloves.



Lab coat.



Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.



Splash goggles.

**Section 16. Other Information****MSDS Code** A3411**References** Not available.**Other Special Considerations** Please note that catalog number US007 is being replaced by catalog number HP612.

Validated by Sonia Owen on 11/30/2009.

Verified by Sonia Owen.

Printed 12/16/2009.

CALL (310) 516-8000

**Notice to Reader**

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this MSDS. It shall be the user's responsibility to develop proper methods of handling and personal protection based on the actual conditions of use. While this MSDS is based on technical data judged to be reliable, Spectrum Quality Products, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.