

Drew Marine

Chemwatch: 50-5670

Version No: 4.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements Issue Date: 01/11/2019 Print Date: 28/07/2020 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Phenolphthalein Indicator
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol, isopropanol and methanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Drew Marine
Address	100 South Jefferson Road NJ 07981 United States
Telephone	973 526-5700
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drew-marine.com
Email	info@drew-marine.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Drew Marine	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	The numbers below are for EMERGENCY USE ONLY. Use the corporate number above for all other calls.	+1 855 237 5573
Other emergency telephone numbers	CHEMWATCH: From within the US and CANADA: 1 877-715-9305 OR call + 612 9186 1132. From outside the US and Canada: + 800 2436 2255 (+800 CHEMCALL) or +612 9186 1132	+61 2 9186 1132

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SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P307+P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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 victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	10-30	isopropanol
67-56-1	10-30	methanol
64-17-5	10-30	ethanol
77-09-8	<1	phenolphthalein
7732-18-5	30-60	water

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper

	and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	 Kernoval of contact occurs: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	 IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:
- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes
- ▶ Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L).
 Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An
- intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8.Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility + Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) formaldehyde other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised. A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date. Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months. Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.

	Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
	DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
	Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
	When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
	Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
	DO NOT use plastic buckets.
	Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
	► Use spark-free tools when handling.
	Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
	Keep containers securely sealed.
	Avoid physical damage to containers.
	Always wash bands with soap and water after bandling
	• Work clothes should be laundered separately
	 It is a non-documational work practice
	 Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS
	Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions
	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
	No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
	DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
Other information	Keep containers securely sealed.
	Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
	Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
	 Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Conditions for safe storage, in	cluding any incompatibilities
	Enclose supplied by manufacturer
	 Labelity as supplied by inalitateurer. Dentile controller and the proceed of approved for flammable liquid.
	Containers may only be used in approve on narinnable induct. Conset that containers are clearly labeled and fee from leaks.
	 For low viscosity materials are clearly labelied and neer norm cashs. For low viscosity materials (i) - Drums and latry cashs must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) - Where a cash is to be used as an inner.
	For low iscosity materials (i) - Drums and jerry can a mast be of the horizen lowable head type. (ii) - where a can is to be used as an inner package, the cap must have a carrier and package the cap must have a carrier of a carrier of the cap and the cap
	E constantials with a vieweet a soleweet enclosed.
Suitable container	 For inaccinals with a viscosity of a read 2000 cost, (20 deg. 0) For inaccinals with a viscosity of a read 2000 cost, (20 deg. 0)
Suitable container	 For manufactured product naving a viscosity of at least 20 cost. (20 dB). Of Magnifactured product that requires a trining here for una and having a viscosity of at least 20 oSt /25 dag. (3) (3) Pamayable head pagkaging:
	 revaluation of product that requires summy before use and naming a VisCost (20 deg. C). (i) Removable field packaging, (ii) Cost with firsten pleavers and (iii) low pressure types and participate may be used.
	(ii) Cans with incluoir closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cantidges may be used.
	 where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with
	I inner and outer packages

are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
 reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen

In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

+ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide,

pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium
should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment
Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide,

Control parameters

Alcohols

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Storage incompatibility

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	isopropanol	Dimethyl carbinol, IPA, Isopropanol, 2-Propanol, sec-Propyl alcohol, Rubbing alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methanol	Carbinol, Columbian spirits, Methanol, Pyroligneous spirit, Wood alcohol, Wood naphtha, Wood spirit	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	325 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	[skin]
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methanol	Methanol	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	URT irr

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

methanol	Methanol; (Methyl alcohol)	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available		Not Available	15000* ppm	
phenolphthalein	Phenolphthalein	4 mg/m3		44 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
isopropanol	2,000 ppm		Not Available			
methanol	6,000 ppm		Not Availa	Not Available		
ethanol	3,300 ppm		Not Available			
phenolphthalein	Not Available		Not Available			
water	Not Available		Not Availa	able		

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
phenolphthalein	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into s adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this pro range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker hea	specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the ccess is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a lth.

Exposure controls

	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. Type of Contaminant:				
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in	still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)		
Appropriate engineering controls	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent conta plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zo	iner filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, ne of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)		
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)		1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)		
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:				
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range			
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents			
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity			
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use			
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion 4: Small hood-local control only				
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.				
Personal protection					
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. 				

	The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
De la marta d'an	
Body protection	
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Phenolphthalein Indicator

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	В
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
PVDC/PE/PVDC	С
SARANEX-23	С
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	С
VITON/NEOPRENE	С

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

 * - Continuous-flow; $\ ^{\ast\ast}$ - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand ^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final

selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear, colourless to slight pink highly flammable liquid with mild alcohol odour; miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.895
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	398
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-88	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~82	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	13	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	2.88	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.0	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

daily, regardless of the length of time used

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3 gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordinal Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, i effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contact: effects of isopropanol. Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductin NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil", which of production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no longer formed during	000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by e ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and ion and tiredness. nco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental s. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. s with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body re effects. caused an excess incidence of sinus and throat cancers in isoproanol production of isopropanol.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Phenoiphthalein Indicator	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
isopropanol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36208.63875 mg/l/1H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
methanol	Oral (rat) LD50: =5300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
ethanol		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
u han a lu háh a la in	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
phenoiphinalein	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophila. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcino
PHENOLPHTHALEIN	For phenolphthalein Phenolphthalein is absorbed in the small bowel and is conjugated in the liver and eliminated in the bile. As it passes through the small intestine, it is partially deconjugated and reabsorbed. Phenolphthalein and its metabolite may enhance oxygen radical production and cause oxidative damage. Repeated oral intake may induce abnormal red blood cells, abnormal sperm cell production, malignant lymphomas, chromosomal aberrations and gene mutations. The main target organ for the toxic effects of phenolphthalein is reported to be the intestine. Long-term use or overdose has been associated with loss of appetite, abdominal and electrolyte disturbances, dehydration, mal-absorption and mal-functioning colon, weight loss, cardiac arrhythmia, muscle weakness and prostration. There may be complications of kidney, muscle and central nervous system failure. Indiscriminate use of phenolphthalein results in chronic constipation and laxative dependence, loss of normal bowel function and bowel irritation. There may be

	gastrointestinal bleeding, iron-deficient anaemia, acute pancreatitis and multiple organ damage in cases of massive overdose, including liver failure and disseminated intravascular coagulation. It can produce allergic skin reactions and cancer buts no evidence of reproductive toxicity. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [<i>National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002</i>] WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Oral (rat) TDLo: 324000 mg/kg/13W-C		
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
ISOPROPANOL & METHANOL & ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
Acute Toxicity	¥	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
		Legend: X – Data either r – Data availab	not available or does not fill the criteria for classification le to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Phenolphthalein Indicator	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
isopropanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
	EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-850mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
methanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.912mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
	EC0	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	10.397mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
pnenoipntnaiein	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.081mg/L	3
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.32mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from V3.12 (QSAR) · Data 6. NITE (J	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Regi - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Iapan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japar	istered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informat , Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. E0 n) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data	ion - Aquatic Toxicity 3. CETOC Aquatic Hazard	EPIWIN Suite Assessment

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient

Persistence: Air

isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
methanol	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
phenolphthalein	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
phenolphthalein	LOW (LogKOW = 3.0584)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
phenolphthalein	LOW (KOC = 307100)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed processing with the metatorial.
	 Disposariating can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1993		
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol, isopropanol and methanol)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	ll		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label 3 Special provisions IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol, isopropanol and methanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3 Not Applicable
		·····

	ERG Code 3H		
Packing group	11		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol, isopropanol and methanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable	
Packing group	П	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-E , S-ESpecial provisions274Limited Quantities1 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC
Monographs

- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

METHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

- US California Proposition 65 Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for
- Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
- US California Proposition 65 Reproductive Toxicity
- US California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 Proposition 65 List
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
- US Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

PHENOLPHTHALEIN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish) US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) Table Z1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish) US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (Ib)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Methanol	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Phenolphthalein Listed

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Methanol Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; methanol; ethanol; phenolphthalein; water)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - ARIPS	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)	

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	16/06/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	08/05/2018	Acute Health (inhaled), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Storage (storage requirement), Transport Information
4.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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