



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SDA 3C, 200 PROOF

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE MIXTURE AND OF SUPPLIER

**Product Identifier:** Denatured Ethanol  
**Synonyms:** Denatured Alcohol 3C; Denatured Ethanol; SDA 3C, 200  
**Other means of identification:** Not available

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:**

As a Solvent: Cellulose coatings; Synthetic resin coatings; Other coatings; Cellulose plastics; Non-cellulose plastics, including resins; Photographic film and emulsions; Transparent sheeting; Explosives; Cellulose intermediates and industrial collodions; Soldering flux; Adhesives and binders; Solvents, special (restricted sale); Polishes: Inks (including meat branding inks); Stains (wood, etc.); Shampoos; Soaps and bath preparations; Cellulose compounds (dehydration); Sodium hydrosulfite (dehydration); Other dehydration products; Petroleum products; Processing pectin: Processing other food products; Processing crude drugs; Processing glandular products, vitamins, hormones, and yeasts; Processing antibiotics and vaccines; Processing medicinal chemicals (including alkaloids); Processing blood and blood products; Miscellaneous drug processing (including manufacture of pills); Processing dyes and intermediates; Processing perfume materials and fixatives; Processing photographic chemicals; Processing rosin; Processing rubber (latex); Processing other chemicals; Processing miscellaneous products; Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, and other biocides; Embalming fluids and related products; Sterilizing and preserving solutions; Industrial detergents and soaps; Cleaning solutions (including household detergents); Theater sprays, incense, and room deodorants; Photoengraving and rotogravure dyes and solutions; Other dye solutions; Miscellaneous solutions (including duplicating fluids) As a raw material: Ethylamines; Dyes and intermediates; Drugs and medicinal chemicals; Organo-silicone products; Other chemicals; Synthetic resins. As a fuel: Automobile and supplementary fuels; Airplane and supplementary fuels; Rocket and jet fuels, Proprietary heating fuels; Other fuel uses. As a fluid: Scientific instruments; Brake fluids; Cutting oils; Refrigerating uses; Other fluid uses. Miscellaneous uses: General laboratory and experimental use (own use only); Laboratory reagents for sale; Product development and pilot plant uses (own use only); Specialized uses (unclassified).

**Distributor Information:**

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Port Orange, FL 32127  
Tel: 386-760-9332

**Emergency Contact:** INFOTRAC 800-535-5053

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## 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.

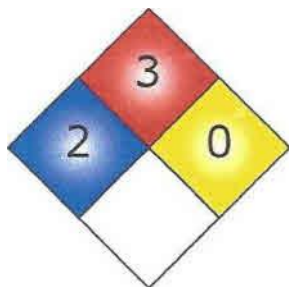
### OSHA Hazards:

Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

### Target Organs:

Central nervous system, Gastrointestinal tract, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Nerves

### NFPA



### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements



### Signal Word:

WARNING!

### Hazard statement(s)

H225

H315 + H320

H335 + H336

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes skin and eye irritation

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statement(s)

P501

P240

P337 + P313

P305 + P351 + P338

Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek

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P303 + P361 + P353	medical attention. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol -resistant foam for extinction.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well -ventilated place. Keep cool.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P241	Use explosion -proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non -sparking tools.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye and face protection.

**OHS Classification(s)**

- Eye irritation (Category 2B)
- Flammable Liquids (Category 2)
- Skin irritation (Category 2)
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

**Other hazards which do not result in classification:**

**Potential Health Effects:**

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, coma, and death.
Skin	Causes moderate skin irritation. Can cause dermatitis by de -fating the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.
Chronic	Effects of Repeated Overexposure: Long term repeated oral exposure to ethanol may result in the development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis. Overexposure to methanol may cause eye damage and liver or kidney damage. Other Health Hazards: Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant mothers has been shown to adversely affect the development of the fetal central nervous system and progression of fetal alcohol syndrome. Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure: Repeated exposure to ethanol may aggravate previous liver conditions. Skin contact may aggravate dermatitis.

**3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Chemical identity:** SDA 3C, 200 PROOF

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**Common name / Synonym:**

Denatured Alcohol 30, Denatured Ethanol; SDA 3C, 200

**UN #:**

1987

<b>% Weight</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>CAS</b>
94.76 - 95.72	Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5
4.52 - 5.00	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0

## 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 continue, get 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

DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual.

### Note to Physician

Symptoms will vary with alcohol level of the 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 0.15% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol; 50-95% of individuals are clinically intoxicated at these levels. Severe poisoning occurs when the blood is ethanol level is 0.3- 0.5%. Above 0.5% the individual will be comatose and death can occur. The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric lavage after intubating the patient to prevent aspiration. Avoid the use of depressant drugs and administering excessive amounts of fluids.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, 002, 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.

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**Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):**

Carbon monoxide is expected to be the primary hazard.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:**

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 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 in 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 (58°F) - closed cup

**Autoignition temperature**

363 °C (685 °F) - (for 100% Ethyl Alcohol)

**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 cleaning 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, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling:

Do not get on skin or in eyes. Do not inhale vapor or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Open and handle container 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 cool, 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.

## 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 (ACGIH)	STEL	1000 ppm	Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
Ethyl alcohol	US (OSHA)	TWA	1000 ppm / 1900, mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants.
Isopropyl Alcohol	US (OSHA)	STEL	500 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	US (ACGIH)	STEL	400 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 a 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.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)</b>	Liquid. Colorless liquid / invisible vapor.
<b>Odor</b>	Sweet. Alcohol -like
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Specific data not available
<b>pH</b>	Specific data not available
<b>Freezing point</b>	-100°C (-148°F)
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	80°C (176°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	14°C (58°F) - closed cup
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	3.0 (butyl acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Flammable
<b>Upper / Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	19%(V) / 3.3%(V) (for 100% ethyl alcohol); 12.7% (V) / 2.0% (V) (for Isopropyl Alcohol)
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	5.52 kPa (41.4 mmHg) at 20 °C (68 °F) (for 100% Ethyl Alcohol)
<b>Vapor Density</b>	1.6 (air =1)
<b>Relative Density</b>	6.86 lbs/gal (At 15.56°C (60°F))
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Miscible
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water(ies)</b>	Specific data not available
<b>Auto -ignition temperature</b>	363 °C (685 °F) - (for 100% Ethyl Alcohol)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Specific data not available
<b>Formula (ETHANOL)</b>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O
<b>Formula (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)</b>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O
<b>Molecular Weight (ETHANOL)</b>	46.07 g/mol
<b>Molecular Weight (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)</b>	60.1 g/mol

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
<b>Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock or vibration)</b>	No data available
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents; strong inorganic acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Carbon oxides are expected to be, under fire conditions, the primary hazardous decomposition products.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5

### 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.

### Product Summary:

Ethanol is not toxic by OSHA standards. Coingestion of sedative hypnotics or tranquilizers can increase the toxic affects of ethanol. 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	20000 ppm	10 hrs.
LC50 Oral	Rat	7060mg/Kg BVVT	
LDLo Oral	Human	1400 mg/Kg BVVT	

### 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 preception of color may occur with acute ingestion or chronic alcoholism. Standard Draize eye test (rabbit) - Dose: 500 mg Reaction: Severe Dose: 500 mg/24 hrs Reaction: Mild

#### Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

No data available

#### Skin

Standard Draize skin test (rabbit) - Dose: 20 mg/24 hrs Reaction: Moderate Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - Human - female - Oral. Effects on Newborns - measured low apgar scores and showed 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.

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

<b>Other Hazards</b>	
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<b>Organ</b>	<b>Description</b>
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, coma, and death.
Skin	Causes moderate skin irritation. Can cause dermatitis by de-fating 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.

• **Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0**

**Product Summary:**

Long-term exposure (2 years) to Isopropyl Alcohol via inhalation at concentrations up to 5000 ppm caused no 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.

<b>Acute Toxicity:</b>			
LC50 Inhalation	Rat	16,000 mg/kg	8 hours
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12,800 mg/kg	
LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	Behavioral abnormalities observed such as altered sleep time and decreased activity.
<b>Irritation:</b>			
<b>Eyes</b>			
Rabbit - Irritating to eyes - 24 hours			
<b>Eyes (ISOPROPANOL)</b>			
Mildly irritating to the eye at an airborne concentration of 400 ppm, unpleasant at 800 ppm.			
<b>Respiratory or Skin Sensitization</b>			
No data available			
<b>Skin</b>			
Rabbit- mild skin irritation			

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**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)**

Inhalation - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. - Central Nervous System

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>		
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.

**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

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L050 / 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.

Bioaccumulative 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 Desmodium subspicatus > 2,000 mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Immobilization EC50 / 24h / Water flea - 6,851 mg/L

Persistence and degradability:

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential:

No data available

Other adverse effects:

No data available

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging:

Vapors may collect in empty containers. Treat empty containers as hazardous. Dispose of spill -clean up and other wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

<b>14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION</b>	
Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal:	
UN number	1987
UN proper shipping name	Alcohols, n.o.s. (ethanol, isopropanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Packing group (if applicable)	II
<b>IMDG</b>	
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	

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

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question:

**OSHA Hazards**

Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

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

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**SARA 302 Components**

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

**SARA 313 Components**

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards**

Acute Health Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard  
Fire Hazard

**CERCLA**

No chemicals in this material with known CAS numbers are subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA

**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 1987-01-01

**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 1987-01-01

**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 1987-01-01

**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: December 11, 2009

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

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**Disclaimer**

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