

VETPAK SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification of the Substance or Mixture and of the Supplier

Product Name: Methylated Spirits Coloured.

Other Names: Ethanol, Alcohol.

Recommended Use: Cosmetics, toiletries, aerosols, pharmaceutical processes, surgical procedures, printing inks for food packaging.

Company Details: Vetpak Ltd.

Address: 249 Bruce Berquist Dr, Te Awamutu 3800.

Telephone Number: (07) 870 2024

Emergency Telephone Number/s: 111 New Zealand Fire Service. (0800) 764-766 24 hours National Poisons Centre, Department of Preventative and Social Medicine, University of Otago, P O Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand. (07) 870 2024 Vetpak. 8.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday except public holidays.

Date of Preparation: 9th August 2019

Section 2: Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

This product is HAZARDOUS IN THIS FORM AND AT THIS STRENGTH.

Hazardous substances Class 3, Packing Group II
Handle correctly and as directed by this SDS.

HAZARD LABELLING WARNING



HAZARD CLASSIFICATION AND STATEMENTS

HSNO	HSNO	GHS	Signal Word	GHS Hazard Statement
3.1B	Flammable liquid	Category 2	Danger	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
6.1E	Acutely toxic	Category 5	Warning	H303 & H333 May be harmful if swallowed / inhaled
6.4A	Eye irritant	Category 2	Warning	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
6.8B	Suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant	Category 2	Warning	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
6.9B	Harmful to human target organs or systems	Category 2	Warning	H371 May cause damage to organs through dermal exposure
9.3C	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates	None	None	H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

GHS Prevention Statements

- P102: Keep out of reach of children
P103 & P201: Read label before use & Obtain special instructions before use
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P219: Keep away from sparks/open flames
P233: Keep container tightly closed
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting
P242 & P243: Use only non-sparking tools & Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 & P264: Do not breathe vapours & Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280 & P281: Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection; Use personal protective equipment

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Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients:

COMPOSITION

Ingredient	CAS Number	% w/w	HAZARDOUS
Ethanol	64-17-5	>80	Yes 3.1B; 6.4A
Methanol	67-56-1	<10	Yes 3.1B 6.1C; 6.4A; 6.8B; 6.9A; 9.3C
Acozine Milling Blue dye		<10	No
Basilin Red dye		<10	No

Section 4: First Aid Measures:

Description of necessary first Aid measures:

Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie belt or waistband. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately.

Skin: In case of contact immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Eye: 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 if symptoms occur.

Inhaled: If inhaled remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Workplace Facilities: Eyewashes and running water.

Notes for Medical Personnel: Support respiratory and cardiovascular function.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Type of Hazard: Highly flammable liquid.

Fire Hazard Properties: Severe fire hazard when exposed to Oxidisers. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. Can be considered a severe explosion hazard when exposed to heat, flame and / or oxidisers. Intrinsically safe equipment necessary in areas where chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. On combustion, may release toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Extinguishing Media & Methods:

Small fire: Use Dry Chemical Powder.

Large Fire: Use foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion.

Water fog (or if not available fine water spray)

Recommended Protective Clothing: Be sure to use an approved certified respirator or equivalent

Section 6: Accidental Release Methods

Procedures to be covered: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination, and inhalation of vapours. Contain. Do not allow chemical to enter confined spaces such as sewers due to explosion risk.

Small spill or leak (230 litres or less): Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material (soil, sand or other inert material).

Major spills (> 230 litres): Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert fire brigade; explain location and nature of hazard. Ethyl Alcohol may be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Prevent from any means available, spillage from entering drains or water-courses. Consider evacuation. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leaks if safe to do so. Water vapour or fog may be used to disperse vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or

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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 sewers or waterways and or surrounding environment has occurred, notify local emergency services, local authorities, and the Regional Council.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid breathing vapours or spray mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment.

Storage: Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area away from sunlight. Store away from oxidising agents, such as alkali metals, acids, acid chlorides, ammonia, and potassium tert-butoxide. In case of flexible tubing usage, check with manufacturer to find product compatibility. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Check regularly for leaks. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Packaging: Aluminium is not a suitable container for package.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Workplace Exposure Standards:

(TLV – TWA) 1000ppm 1880mg/m³

Odour Threshold 350ppm.

Engineering Controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour respirator. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentrations in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. Earth all containers to reduce the possibility of sparks from static electricity.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): EYES: Wear approved chemical safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields. It would be advisable not to use contact lenses when working with this chemical as soft lenses may absorb irritants, and all lenses will concentrate vapours on the surface of the eye. HANDS: Gloves made of butyl rubber, Nitrile plus PVC, or PVC. CLOTHING: Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. INHALATION: Wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS1716.



Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.): Purple liquid.

Odour: Strong alcohol odour

pH:

Melting Point/Freezing Point (°C):

Boiling Point (°C): 82

Flash Point (°C): 12

Flammability: Highly Flammable

Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit:

Upper Flammability/Explosive Limit:

Auto-ignition Temperature (°C):

Vapour Pressure: 4.3 mm Hg

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Vapour Density:

Solubility in Water: Soluble.

Specific Gravity: 0.78 – 0.79 (water = 1)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability of the Substance: The product is stable. It is hygroscopic.

Conditions to avoid: Sparks, open flames, heat and other sources of ignition.

Material to avoid: Reactive with oxidising agents, alkali metals, acids, acid chlorides, ammonia, and potassium tert-butoxide. Aluminium containers should be avoided as aluminium alcoholates may be formed under certain conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases. Under incomplete combustion conditions, oxides of Carbon and Nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

LD50, Rat: 5,045 mg/kg (Oral)

LD50, Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg (Dermal)

LC50, Rat: 16,000 ppm (8 h) (Inhalation)

Swallowed: Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, headache and central nervous system depression. If the victim is uncoordinated there is a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent complications.

Skin: Mild irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Eye: Serious eye irritant.

Inhaled: Vapour may be an irritant to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, fatigue and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can contribute to loss of coordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Chronic Toxicity: Evidence from animal tests and studies on exposed humans indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in liver damage

Carcinogenic Effects: Not considered to be carcinogenic.

Mutagenic Effects: No information.

Developmental Effects: No information.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Potential Environmental Considerations: No information. Likely to have low potential for bioaccumulation and to be substantially biodegradable in water.

Ecotoxicity in water:

No data.

Products of Degradation:

No information.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Information: Dispose of by controlled incineration and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Empty containers should be air-dried before disposal.

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Section 14: Transport Information

Hazard Class: 3.1B; 6.1E; 6.4A; 6.8B; 6.9B; 9.3C

UN-No: UN1219

Packing Group: II

Hazchem Code: 2(Y)E

Proper Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL

Segregation: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), Flammable gasses (Class 2.1). If both are in bulk, toxic gasses (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

Ethanol is classified as Dangerous Goods and must comply with the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005, and NZS 5433: 1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Marine: Classified as Dangerous Goods by International Marine Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport: Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

HSNO Classifications:

- 3.1B (Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapour)
- 6.1E (May be Harmful if Swallowed)
- 6.4A (Causes Serious Eye Irritation)
- 6.8B (Suspected of Damaging Fertility or the Unborn Child)
- 6.9B (Causes Damage to Organs)
- 9.3C (Harmful to Terrestrial Vertebrates)

HSNO Controls:

- **Location Test Certificate:**
 - 50 litres (open container)
 - 100 litres (closed container > 5L)
 - 250 litres (closed container ≤ 5L)
 - **Hazardous Atmosphere Zone:**
 - 1 litre (open continuously)
 - 5 litres (open occasionally)
 - 25 litres (decanting)
 - 100 litres (closed containers)
 - **Signage:** 250 litres
 - **Emergency Plan:** 1000 litres
 - **Tracking:** Not applicable
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Section 16: Other Information

Interpretation and Abbreviations

Controls applying to a substance:

- * denotes that changes have been made to these controls, further information on these changes is located in the transfer notice for that substance,
- (R) abbreviation for the term Regulation of the Hazardous Substances regulations

AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

AOX – Absorbable organic halogens.

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APF – Assigned Protection Factor.
BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand China
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
DSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List.
EINECS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
ENCS – Japanese Existing and New Chemical substances.
IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations.
ISHL – Japanese Industrial Safety and Health Law List of Chemicals.
LOEL – Lowest Observed Effect Level.
LC⁵⁰ – Lethal concentration sufficient to kill 50 percent of the test population within a certain time
LD⁵⁰ – Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50 percent of the test population within a certain time
LD_{LO} – Lethal Dose Low (the lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight of a substance known to have resulted in fatality in a particular animal species).
MAK – Maximum workplace concentration in the workplace air that generally does not have known adverse effects on the health of the employee nor cause unreasonable annoyance when a person is repeatedly exposed during long periods, usually 8 hours daily, 40hour working week).
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration.
NTP – National Toxicology Program.
NZIoC – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.
OECD HPV – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development High Product Volume Chemicals.
PEL – Permissible exposure limit.
PPE – Personal Protective Equipment.
Prop 65 – California Proposition 65 List of Chemicals.
RTECS – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical substances
STEL – Short term exposure limit.
TC^{LO} – Toxic concentration low (the lowest concentration of a substance known to have resulted in fatality in a particular animal species)
TOC – Total Organic Carbon.
TSCA – US Toxic Substances Control Act Existing Chemicals.
TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.
VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds.

Date of Preparation/Review: 9th August 2019

Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet:

Manufacturers SDS
NZ EPA CCID
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017
Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets Notice 2017
Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017
Labelling of Hazardous Substances Technical Guide 2012

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this safety data sheet was obtained from current and reliable sources. This data is supplied without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness and accuracy. It is the user's responsibility to determine safe conditions for use of this product and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense resulting from improper use of this product.

END OF SDS