

PRODUCT NAME: **SDAG-13 (95% VOL)**  
MSDS NO: **2361**

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EFFECTIVE DATE: February 14, 2018

## SECTION 1– IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND OF SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME: **SDAG-13 (95% VOL)**

**SYNONYMS:** Specially denatured alcohol, Ethanol denatured with ethyl acetate

**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Alcohols, esters

- **RECOMMENDED USE::** As a solvent in the manufacture of food products, inks, and in the processing of cellulose, fish oils, food products, pharmaceutical products, and as a raw material in the manufacture of acetic acid, aldehydes, animal feed supplements, dyes and dye intermediates, ethers, ethyl bromide, ethyl chloride, ethyl esters, ethylamines, ethylene dibromide,
- ethylene gas, pharmaceutical products, synthetic rubber, synthetic resins, vinegar and xanthates.

**RESTRICTIONS ON USE:** Refer to the alcohol control authority in country in which the product is to be used– Canada Revenue Agency (Excise) in Canada, US Tax and Trade Bureau in US etc.

**SUPPLIER:** **Commercial Alcohols, a Trade name of GreenField Global Inc.**  
**6985 Financial Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 0G3**  
Web page: <http://www.greenfield.com/>

NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER: (905) 790-7500  
**EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666**

## SECTION 2– HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements:



**Signal Word:**  
DANGER!

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H320 Causes eye irritation  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.



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**(SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION CONTINUED)**

**Precautionary statement(s)**

- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P313+P337 If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- P242– Use only non– sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
- P264 Wash hands after handling.
- P280 Wear protective gloves and eye and face protection.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.
- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
- P403 Store in a well ventilated place.
- P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**GHS Classification(s)**

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

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-fattening the skin from prolonged or repeated contact.
Chronic	Long term repeated oral exposure to ethanol may result in the development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis. 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 condition. Skin contact may aggravate dermatitis.

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

**Potential health Effects:**

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### SECTION 3– COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**CHEMICAL NAME:** SDAG 13 (95% VOL)  
**COMMON NAME/ SYNONYM:** Specially denatured alcohol, Ethanol denatured with ethyl acetate

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	CAS NO.	EINECS NO.
Ethyl Alcohol	94.06	64-17-5	200-578-6
Ethyl Acetate	0.99	141-78-6	205-500-4
Water	balance	7732-18-5	231-791-2

### SECTION 4– FIRST AID MEASURES

<b><u>INGESTION</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness or is unconscious or convulsing.</li> <li>DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.</li> <li>Have victim drink about 250ml (8fl. oz.) of water to dilute material in stomach.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration.</li> <li>Seek medical assistance immediately.</li> </ul>
<b><u>SKIN</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush contaminated area with water for at least 20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contaminated clothing under running water.</li> <li>Completely decontaminate clothing before re-use, or discard.</li> <li>If irritation occurs seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b><u>INHALATION</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove victim to fresh air.</li> <li>Artificial respiration should be given if breathing has stopped and cardiopulmonary resuscitation if heart has stopped.</li> <li>Oxygen may be given if necessary.</li> <li>Seek medical attention immediately.</li> </ul>
<b><u>EYES</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 20 minutes, holding the eyelids open.</li> <li>Seek medical attention immediately.</li> </ul>
<b><u>NOTES TO PHYSICIAN</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symptoms of ethanol intoxication vary with the alcohol level of the blood. Mild alcohol intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.05% - 0.15% and approximately 25% of individuals will show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above 0.15% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol and 50-95% of individuals at this level are clinically intoxicated. Severe poisoning occurs when the blood ethanol level is 0.3-0.5%. Above 0.05% the individual will be comatose and death can occur.</li> <li>The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric lavage after intubating the patient to prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Avoid the use of depressant drugs or the excessive administration of fluids.</li> <li>This product also contains ethyl acetate at a concentration of approx. 1% volume.</li> </ul>

### SECTION 5– FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b><u>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply alcohol-type or all-purpose-type foams by manufacturers' recommended techniques for large fires.</li> <li>Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires.</li> <li>Water is generally unsuitable for large open pools of alcohol and may help to spread the fire.</li> </ul>
<b><u>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vapours form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from handling point.</li> </ul>
<b><u>SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures.</li> <li>Use water spray to disperse vapours; reignition is possible.</li> <li>Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.</li> </ul>



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## SECTION 6– ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### SPILL

- Contain spilled material.
- Provide adequate ventilation. Provide adequate personnel protective equipment for responders.
- Remove sources of heat, sparks or flames.
- Spill should be collected in suitable containers or absorbed on a suitable absorbent material for subsequent disposal. Such containers used to contain spilled material and absorbent should be sealed off, otherwise the collected alcohol will evaporate from them.

### WASTE DISPOSAL

- Waste material should be disposed of in an approved incinerator or in a designated landfill site, in compliance with all applicable federal, provincial and local government regulations.

## SECTION 7– HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

- Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Use with adequate ventilation.
- Avoid breathing vapours.
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- Take precautions to prevent static electricity build-up when transferring contents.

### OTHER PRECAUTIONS

- Good personal hygiene practices are suggested, such as abstaining from eating, drinking and smoking in the workplace.

## SECTION 8– EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONNEL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

- Up to 1000 ppm, an approved organic vapour cartridge respirator can be used.
- For concentrations above 1000 ppm, an air-supplying respirator is recommended.
- The user should consult a respirator guide, such as the Canadian Standards Association's guide Z94.4-M1982.

### VENTILATION

- The ventilation system should be non-sparking, grounded and separate from other exhaust ventilation systems.
- Local ventilation is recommended when handling.

### PROTECTIVE GLOVES

- Neoprene, butyl or natural rubber.

### EYE PROTECTION

- Chemical resistant monogoggles when handling

### OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Eye bath, safety shower and other protective equipment as required.

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**SECTION 9– PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>APPEARANCE</b>	Colourless liquid	
<b>ODOUR</b>	Typical lower alcohol ester (ethyl acetate) odour.	
<b>ODOUR THRESHOLD</b>	Approximately 0.1-5100 ppm for ethanol and 0.056 ppm for ethyl acetate, as reported in Appendix 1 of the Canadian Standards Association guide Z94.4-M-1982.	
<b>PH</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>MELTING./ FREEZING POINT</b>	Approx. minus 110 deg. C	
<b>BOILING POINT RANGE</b>	Approximately 72 to 100 deg. C.	
<b>FLASH POINT</b>	15 (Tag closed cup, ASTM D-56)	
<b>EVAPORATION RATE</b>	1.8 (butyl acetate = 1)	
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT</b>	3.3% V/V for 100% Ethanol, 2.2% V/V for 100% Ethyl acetate	
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT</b>	19 % V/V for 100% Ethanol, 11.5% V/V for 100% Ethyl acetate	
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE</b>	5.87 KPA @ 20 C, for 100% Ethanol, 24 KPA @20 C for 100% Acetone	
<b>VAPOUR DENSITY</b>	1.60 (air=1)	
<b>RELATIVE DENSITY (LIQUID)</b>	0.8110 @ 20°C	
<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</b>	Complete	
<b>SOLUBILITY IN OIL- COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION</b>	Separates from oil	
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N– OCTANOL/ WATER</b>	0.032 approx.	
<b>AUTO- IGNITION TEMPERATURE</b>	Approx. 422 deg. C	
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE</b>	Specific data not available	
<b>VISCOSITY</b>	Approx. 1.35 cp @ 20 deg. C	
<b>% VOLATILES BY VOLUME</b>	100	
<b>CHEMICAL FORMULA</b>	Ethanol: C <sub>2</sub> -H <sub>5</sub> -OH Ethyl Acetate: CH <sub>3</sub> -CO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Water: H <sub>2</sub> O	Molecular weight: 46.07 Molecular weight: 88.1 Molecular weight :18.02

**SECTION 10– STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>CHEMICAL STABILITY/ REACTIVITY</b>	Stable
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</b>	Sources of ignition
<b>POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/ INCOMPATIBILITIES</b>	Oxidizing materials
<b>HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS</b>	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and/or formaldehyde.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION</b>	Will not occur
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</b>	None currently known



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**SECTION 11– TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

INGREDIENT	% V/V	TLV, ppm	LC50, ppm/4h.	LD50, mg/kg	LD50, mg/kg
			RAT, INHAL.	RAT, ORAL	RABBIT, SKIN
Ethyl Alcohol	94.06	1000	31,623	7,060	20,000
Ethyl Acetate	0.99	400	22,627	11,300	180,000
Water	Balance	NA	NA	NA	NA

**REFERENCES:** ACGIH (1988-1989), RTECS (1983).

**INGESTION**

- May cause dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, decreased awareness and responsiveness, euphoria, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, staggering gait, lack of coordination and coma.

**SKIN ABSORPTION**

- No adverse effects with normal skin. However potentially harmful amounts of material may be absorbed across markedly abraded skin when contact is sustained particularly in children.

**INHALATION**

- High vapour concentrations may cause a burning sensation in the throat and nose, stinging and watering in the eyes.
- At concentrations which cause irritation, dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting may occur.

**SKIN CONTACT**

- No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

**EYE CONTACT**

- Severe eye irritant.
- Vapours can irritate eyes.
- Eye damage from contact with liquid is reversible and proper treatment will result in healing within a few days.
- Damage is usually mild to moderate conjunctivitis, seen mainly as redness of the conjunctiva.

**EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE**

- Long term repeated oral exposure to ethanol may result in the development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis.
- Ethyl acetate is of relatively low toxicity.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE**

- Repeated exposure to ethanol may exacerbate liver injury from other causes.

**OTHER– REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY OF ETHANOL WHEN CONSUMED AS A BEVERAGE DURING PREGNANCY**

- Ethanol has been identified in studies as a developmental toxicant when consumed as a beverage during pregnancy.

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## SECTION 12– ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ethyl Alcohol CAS 64-17-5

#### Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

##### Acute Fish toxicity (ETHANOL)

LC50 / 96 HOUR Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) > 10,000 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOUR Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) > 13,400 mg/l

##### Toxicity to aquatic plants (ETHANOL)

Growth inhibition / 96 HOURS Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) 1,000 mg/l

##### Toxicity to microorganisms (ETHANOL)

Toxicity Threshold / Pseudomonas putida 6,500 mg/l

Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.

##### Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradation is expected.

##### Bioaccumulative potential:

Biaccumulation is unlikely

##### Other adverse effects:

BOD: 740-840 mg/g

### Ethyl Acetate CAS 141-78-6

#### Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

##### Acute Fish Toxicity (ETHYL ACETATE)

LC50 / 96 hours Fathead Minnow 230mg/L

##### Persistence and degradability:

No data available

##### Bioaccumulative potential:

No data available

##### Other adverse effects:

No data available





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### SECTION 13– DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**SPILL**

- Contain spilled material.
- Provide adequate ventilation and protective equipment.
- Remove sources of heat, sparks or flames.
- Spill should be collected in suitable containers or absorbed on a suitable absorbent material for subsequent disposal.

**WASTE**  
**DISPOSAL**

- Waste material should be disposed of in an approved incinerator or in a designated landfill site, in compliance with all federal, provincial and local government regulations.

### SECTION 14– TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**CANADA: UN number:** 1987  
**UN proper shipping name** Alcohols, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)  
**Transport hazard class(es)** Primary Class 3  
**Packing group (if applicable)** II

**IMDG**

UN-Number: UN1987 Class: 3 Packing Group: II  
EMS-No: F-E, S-D  
Proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, ETHYL ACETATE)  
Marine pollutant: No

**IATA**

UN-Number: 1987 Class: 3 Packing Group: II  
Proper shipping name: Alcohols, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, ETHYL ACETATE)

### SECTION 15– REGULATORY INFORMATION

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
USA	TSCA

**California Prop 65 Components**

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm when drunk as a beverage: (ETHYL ALCOHOL) CAS No. 64-17-5 Revision Date: December 11, 2009





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## SECTION 16– OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Alcohol QA, Technical Services, and Regulatory Affairs Department

PHONE NUMBER: (905) 790-7500



GREENFIELD GLOBAL URGES EACH CUSTOMER OR RECIPIENT OF THIS MSDS TO STUDY IT CAREFULLY TO BECOME AWARE OF AND UNDERSTAND THE HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCT. THE READER SHOULD CONSIDER CONSULTING REFERENCE WORKS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE EXPERTS IN VENTILATION, TOXICOLOGY OR FIRE PREVENTION, AS NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE TO USE AND UNDERSTAND THE DATA CONTAINED IN THIS MSDS.

TO PROMOTE SAFE USE AND HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, EACH CUSTOMER OR RECIPIENT SHOULD

- (1) NOTIFY EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS WHO MAY USE THIS MATERIAL, OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS MSDS AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING HAZARDS OR SAFETY,
- (2) FURNISH THIS SAME INFORMATION TO EACH CUSTOMER FOR THE PRODUCT, AND
- (3) REQUEST CUSTOMERS TO NOTIFY THEIR EMPLOYEES, CUSTOMERS, AND OTHER USERS OF THE PRODUCT OF THIS INFORMATION.