

Part Number: 10011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Product Name:** Acid Alcohol 1%
Part Number: 10011
CAS-No.: Not applicable
SDS Number: 2100
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Laboratory Chemicals
- 1.3 Company:** Newcomer Supply
 2505 Parview Road
 Middleton, WI 53562 USA
- Telephone:** 1-800-383-7799
Fax: 1-608-831-0866
Website: www.newcomersupply.com
Email: newly@newcomersupply.com

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT
 CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
 Contact CHEMTREC only in the event of
 an emergency involving a chemical spill,
 leak, fire, exposure or other accident.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**
GHS Classification, (in accordance with 29 CFR1910.1200)
 Flammable liquid, Category 2
 Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
 Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 4
 Acute toxicity (inhalation), Category 4
 Serious eye damage, Category 1
 Skin corrosion, Category 1B
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single exposure, Category 2
 Corrosive to metals, Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal Word DANGER

Pictogram



Hazard Statement(s):

- Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- Harmful if swallowed
- Harmful in contact with skin
- Harmful if inhaled
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- May cause damage to organs
- May be corrosive to metals

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof fume hood/electrical/ventilating/light equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep only in original container.

Response:

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- Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
- In case of fire use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam.
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- Specific treatment: see first aid measures in section 4.
- Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage:

- Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Store locked up.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

- 2.3 Description of any hazards not otherwise classified** None
- 2.4 >1% of mixture with unknown acute toxicity** None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixture

Hazardous Components

Component		Concentration
Name	Ethyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	64-17-5	63-4%
Name	Methyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	67-56-1	3-4%
Name	Isopropyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	67-63-0	3-4%
Name	Hydrochloric Acid	
CAS-No.	7647-01-0	<1%

4.1 Description of necessary measures

Inhalation (breathing)

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Ingestion (swallowed)

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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4.2 Most important symptoms and or effects, acute and delayed

The most important symptoms/effects are presented in Section 2 and or Section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray, alcohol-resistant foam.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

5.3 Protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus if necessary. Wear chemical resistant clothing as recommended by clothing manufacturer.

NFPA Rating

Health	Fire	Reactivity
hazard: 2	hazard: 3	hazard: 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use in a properly ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Wash hands after use. In case of large spill, remove personnel to a safe area. Keep product away from heat, flame, ignition sources, and reactive materials. Avoid accumulation of vapor to form explosive concentration. Pay particular attention to low areas where vapor accumulates more easily.

6.2 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contain spill. Prevent further leakage if possible and safe to do so. Ensure proper ventilation. For small amounts, wipe or absorb spill using inert material and dispose of according to local regulations. For large amounts, evacuate area and limit access. Prevent entry of material into sewage drains and confined areas. Dispose of any contaminated materials according to local regulations. Eliminate sources of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Refer to Section 2.2 for proper storage temperature. Store the tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
8.1 Control Parameters

Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	OSHA PEL	TWA	1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	1000 ppm (1880 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³)

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Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	OSHA PEL	TWA	200 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	200 ppm (1,230 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	50 ppm (1,230 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	200 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	STEL	250 ppm (980 mg/m ³)

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	OSHA PEL	TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	400 ppm (983 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	500 ppm (1,230 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	STEL	500 ppm (980 mg/m ³)

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	OSHA PEL	C	5 ppm (7 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	C	5 ppm (7 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	IDLH	50 ppm (75 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	C	2 ppm

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Use in a properly ventilated area. Remove/wash before reuse contaminated clothing. Wash hands upon exiting work premises. Use product in an appropriately designated fume hood. Take measures to keep concentrations below acceptable limits.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield if splashing is possible. Keep eye wash fountain nearby.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves should be resistant to components of product. Refer to glove manufacturer for appropriate type and glove thickness.

Body Protection

No data available

Respiratory Protection

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Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Where the potential exists for exposure over 2 ppm: use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge which is specifically approved for hydrochloric acid. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators. Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect hydrochloric acid, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.

Where the potential exists for exposure over 20 ppm: use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.

Exposure to 50 ppm is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above 50 ppm exists: use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder. In case of emergency, entry into or escape from unknown concentrations, select the highest level approved respiratory protection available.

Other Information

None

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Colorless liquid
Odor	Alcoholic odor
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	-114°C (-173.2°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	78-80°C (172-176°F)
Flash point	13°C (55.4°F) Closed cup
Evaporation rate	1.7 (Ethyl Alcohol)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Liquid is flammable
Upper flammability or explosive limits	19%
Lower flammability or explosive limits	3%
Vapor pressure	No data available
Vapor density	1.6 (Ethyl Alcohol)
Relative density	0.789
Solubility(ies)	Miscible with water and many organic liquids
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

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Stable in a closed container within label-specified storage temperature and expiration date.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, open flame, and ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers, potassium dioxide, bromine pentafluoride, acetyl bromide, acetyl chloride, platinum, sodium concentrated sulfuric acid, potassium and hydrogen peroxides, platinum black, calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide, ammonia, nitric acid, mercuric nitrate, silver nitrate, magnesium perchlorate, isocyanates, mineral acids, and chloroform. Hydrochloric acid may react explosively with alcohols; hydrogen cyanide; potassium permanganate; sodium; and tetraselenium tetranitride, and may ignite on contact with fluorine; hexalithium disilicide; metal acetylides and carbides. Hydrochloric acid reacts with oxidizing agents (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine and bromine) to form toxic chlorine gas and reacts violently with strong bases (such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide). Hydrochloric acid will attack many metals (such as copper, brass, and zinc) to release flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Hydrochloric acid will react with aldehydes and epoxides to cause violent polymerization (self-reaction). Hydrochloric acid corrodes steel.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may be released if product is heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Inhalation exposure**

Inhaling ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and isopropyl alcohol can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Hydrochloric acid: It has been reported that 50 to 100 ppm for 1 hour is barely tolerable and that 35 ppm causes irritation of the throat. Acute inhalation exposure may cause coughing, hoarseness, inflammation and ulceration of the respiratory tract, chest pain, and pulmonary edema in humans.

Oral exposure

Oral exposure to ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and isopropyl alcohol can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision. Hydrochloric Acid: Acute oral exposure may cause corrosion of the mucous membranes, esophagus, and stomach, with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea reported in humans.

Dermal exposure

Contact with ethyl alcohol can irritate the skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged or repeated exposure to ethyl alcohol can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching. Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the skin and mucous membranes.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Contact can with ethyl alcohol irritate the eyes. Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

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Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Repeated oral exposure to ethyl alcohol may cause spontaneous abortions, as well as birth defects and other developmental problems. This condition is referred to as "fetal alcohol syndrome." There is limited evidence that oral exposure to ethyl alcohol may decrease fertility in males.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Exposure to ethyl alcohol may affect the liver and the nervous system.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Chronic occupational exposure to hydrochloric acid has been reported to cause gastritis, chronic bronchitis, dermatitis, and photosensitization in workers. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations may also cause dental discoloration and erosion. Chronic inhalation exposure caused hyperplasia of the nasal mucosa, larynx, and trachea and lesions in the nasal cavity in rats.

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Acute toxicity

Ethyl Alcohol:

LD50 rat oral 3450 mg/kg

LD50 mouse oral 7060 mg/kg

LC50 rat inhalation 20000 ppm/10H

LC50 mouse inhalation 20363 ppm/4H

Hydrochloric Acid:

LCLo human 1300 ppm/30 minutes

LC50 rat 3124 ppm/1 hour

LC50 mouse 1108 ppm/1 hour

Carcinogenicity

IARC: Hydrochloric Acid: Group 3 Carcinogen - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP: None of the components are listed

OSHA: None of the components are listed

Additional information

RTECS: No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12.1 Ecotoxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

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No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste disposal methods****Contents**

Dispose of contents in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of packaging in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**14.1 DOT (US)**

UN-Number	1170
Proper shipping name	Ethanol Solutions
Hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1** No data available**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Preparation Information
Newcomer Supply Inc.
800-383-7799
www.newcomersupply.com
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