

COMPANY IDENTITY: SolvChem, Inc.
 PRODUCT IDENTITY: DENATURED ETHANOL 2001
 SDS NUMBER: ETH2

SDS DATE: 07/16/2016
 REPLACES: 02/13/2014

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements and the International Chemical Safety Cards of the Global Harmonizing System. THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD) IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

PRODUCT IDENTITY: DENATURED ETHANOL 2001
 PRODUCT USES: Denatured Alcohol
 PRODUCT IDENTITY: ETHYL ALCOHOL 200 PROOF 99%
 COMPANY IDENTITY: SolvChem, Inc.
 COMPANY ADDRESS: 1904 Mykawa Road
 COMPANY CITY: Pearland, TX 77581-0490
 COMPANY PHONE: 1-281-485-5377
 EMERGENCY PHONES: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)
 CANUTEC: 1-613-996-6666 (CANADA)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGER!!

2.1 HAZARD STATEMENTS: (CAT = Hazard Category)

- (H200s) PHYSICAL: Flammable Liquids (CAT:2)
- H225 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Oral (CAT:3)
- H301 TOXIC IF SWALLOWED.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Dermal (CAT:3)
- H311 TOXIC IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Skin Corrosion/Skin Irritation (CAT:2)
- H315 CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (CAT:2A)
- H319 CAUSES SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (CAT:3)
- H331 TOXIC IF INHALED.
- (H300s) HEALTH: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure; Respiratory Tract Irritation (CAT:3)
- H335 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION.
- (H300s) Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure; (See Section 11 for Target Organ Information). (CAT:1)
- H370 CAUSES DAMAGE TO ORGANS.



2.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

EXPOSURE PREVENTION: PREVENT DISPERSION OF MISTS OR DUST!
 AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS, CHILDREN!

- P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 - P264 Wash with soap & water thoroughly after handling.
 - P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 - P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 - P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 - P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 - P302+350 IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with soap & water.
 - P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air & keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 - P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present & easy to do - Continue rinsing.
 - P307+311 If exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 - P330 Rinse mouth.
 - P332+313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 - P361 Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
 - P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 - P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 - P405 Store locked up.

SEE SECTIONS 8, 11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 COMPOSITION:

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	WT %
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	85-90
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	0- 5
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	0- 5
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	203-550-1	0- 1

The specific chemical component identities and/or the exact component percentages of this material may be withheld as trade secrets. This information is made available to health professionals, employees, and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 (I)(1).

3.2 TRACE COMPONENTS: Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 GENERAL ADVICE:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.2 EYE CONTACT:

If this product enters the eyes, open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.3 SKIN CONTACT:

If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.

4.4 INHALATION:

After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

4.5 SWALLOWING:

Do not induce vomiting. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight (for example: 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tablespoon) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child).

4.6 NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment.

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SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol TM) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol, di- or triethylene glycol, ethylene glycol butyl ether, or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizol protocol (Brent, J. et al, New England Journal of Medicine, Feb 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizol until serum methanol, EG, DEG, or TEG are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighted against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FIRE & EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES

NO open flames, NO sparks, & NO smoking. NO contact with oxidants. Above flash point, use a closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment, lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use dry powder, AFFF, alcohol-resistant foam, water in large amounts, carbon dioxide.

5.3 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

5.4 UNUSUAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE PROCEDURES

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE!! VAPORS CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE
Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

6.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

6.4 CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP MEASURES:

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers. Dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 - Disposal Considerations).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame.
 Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist.
 Avoid contact with skin & eyes. Wear OSHA Standard goggles or face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse.
 Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. Do not flame cut, saw, drill, braze, or weld. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

7.2 STORAGE

Keep in fireproof surroundings. Keep separated from strong oxidants, food & feedstuffs.
 Keep cool. Do not store above 49 C/120 F.
 Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

7.3 NONBULK: CONTAINERS:

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

7.4 BULK CONTAINERS:

All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

7.5 TANK CAR SHIPMENTS:

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tanks (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE (CONTINUED)

7.6 PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:
 Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, Provincial, or local procedures.

7.7 EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING:

Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. **DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.**

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	TWA (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	1000 ppm	1000 ppm A4
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	200 ppm S	200 ppm S
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	400 ppm	200 ppm A4
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	203-550-1	100 ppm	20 ppm A3

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	CEILING	STEL (OSHA/ACGIH)	HAP
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	None Known	250 ppm	Yes
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	None Known	400 ppm	No
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	203-550-1	None Known	75 ppm	Yes

Each component showing 'Yes' under "HAP" is an EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant.

8.2 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, dust or mist is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or any component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying or air-supplied respirator authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulations, after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations/limitations. For particulates, a particulate respirator (NIOSH Type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (such as: lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, and so on) are present, use a NIOSH Type R or P filter. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS

Positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST: Necessary

SPECIAL: None

MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Necessary

OTHER: None

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

EYE PROTECTION:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, chemical splash goggles should be worn, when a higher degree of protection is necessary, use splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Glove must be inspected prior to use. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"), Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl", Viton. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 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 practices. Wash and dry hands.

BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Do not store, use, and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is stored or used. Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics, or using the toilet. Wash hands, forearms and face promptly and thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using toilet facilities and at the end of the working period. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

8.6 BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

8.7 WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Wash at end of each shift & before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Liquid, Water-White
ODOR:	Ketone
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not Available
pH (Neutrality):	Not Available
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT:	Not Available
BOILING RANGE (IBP, 50%, Dry Point):	63 76 83* C/147 169 182* F(*=End Point)
FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD):	4 C / 40 F (TCC)
EVAPORATION RATE (n-Butyl Acetate=1):	1.5
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:	Class I B
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	4.3
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	Not Available
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm of Hg)@20 C	47.1
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1):	1.6
GRAVITY @ 68/68 F / 20/20 C:	
DENSITY:	0.793
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water=1):	0.795
POUNDS/GALLON:	6.619
WATER SOLUBILITY:	Appreciable
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-Octane/Water):	Not Available
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	398 C / 750 F
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not Available
VOCs (>0.044 Lbs/Sq In) :	100.0 Vol% / 794.2 g/L / 6.6 Lbs/Gal
TOTAL VOC'S (TVOC)*:	100.0 Vol% / 794.2 g/L / 6.6 Lbs/Gal
NONEXEMPT VOC'S (CVOC)*:	100.0 Vol% / 794.2 g/L / 6.6 Lbs/Gal
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS):	5.7 Wt% / 44.9 g/L / .3 Lbs/Gal
NONEXEMPT VOC PARTIAL PRESSURE (mm of Hg @ 20 C)	0.0
VISCOSITY @ 20 C (ASTM D445):	Not Available

* Using CARB (California Air Resources Board Rules).

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SECTION 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame.

10.3 MATERIALS TO AVOID

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides, under the influence of light and air, Check for peroxide prior to distillation, eliminate if found. Reacts violently with strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, causing fire & explosion hazard.

10.4 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide from burning.

10.5 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 ACUTE HAZARDS

11.11 EYE & SKIN CONTACT:

Primary irritation to skin, defatting, dermatitis.
Primary irritation to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
Liquid can cause eye irritation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

11.12 INHALATION:

Anesthetic. Irritates respiratory tract. Acute overexposure can cause serious nervous system depression. Vapor harmful. Breathing vapor can cause irritation. Acute overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry. Repeated exposure over TLV can cause blindness.

11.13 SWALLOWING:

Can be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. POISON ! Can cause irreversible nervous system damage & death. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting & diarrhea.

11.2 SUBCHRONIC HAZARDS/CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED

Chronic overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry. Persons with severe skin, liver or kidney problems should avoid use.

11.3 CHRONIC HAZARDS

11.31 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Potential Cancer Hazard based on tests with laboratory animals using Methyl Isobutyl Ketone. Overexposure may create cancer risk. Absorption thru skin may be harmful. Studies with laboratory animals indicate this product can cause damage to fetus. Depending on degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated.

11.32 IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating to contaminated tissue.

11.33 SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No component of this product is known as a sensitizer.

11.34 MUTAGENICITY: No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.

11.35 EMBRYOTOXICITY: No known reports of embryotoxic effects in humans.

11.36 TERATOGENICITY: No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.

11.37 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No known reports of reproductive effects in humans.

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

11.4 MAMMALIAN TOXICITY INFORMATION

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	LOWEST KNOWN LETHAL DOSE DATA
			LOWEST KNOWN LD50 (ORAL)
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	1000.0 mg/kg(Man)
			LOWEST KNOWN LC50 (VAPORS)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	1600 ppm (Rats)
			LOWEST KNOWN LD50 (SKIN)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	16400.0 mg/kg (Rabbits)

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.2 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS:

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

12.3 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:

The most sensitive known aquatic group to any component of this product is:
 Chub 250 ppm or mg/L (24 hour exposure).
 Keep out of sewers and natural water supplies.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

This material is a mobile liquid.

12.5 DEGRADABILITY

This product is partially biodegradable.

12.6 ACCUMULATION

This product does not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal. ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D001

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT/TDG SHIP NAME: UN1987, Alcohols, n.o.s.
 (Ethanol, Isopropanol, Methanol), 3, PG-II
 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID)
 DRUM LABEL: UN1986, Alcohols, toxic, n.o.s.
 (Ethanol, Isopropanol, Methanol), 3, (6.1), PG-II
 IATA / ICAO: UN1986, Alcohols, toxic, n.o.s.
 (Ethanol, Isopropanol, Methanol), 3, (6.1), PG-II
 IMO / IMDG: UN1986, Alcohols, toxic, n.o.s.
 (Ethanol, Isopropanol, Methanol), 3, (6.1), PG-II
 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER: DOT 127, IMDG 131

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 EPA REGULATION:

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire

All components of this product are on the TSCA list.

SARA Title III Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the indicated <*> toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 & of 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

SARA TITLE III INGREDIENTS

	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%	(REG.SECTION)	RQ(LBS)
*Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	0- 5	(311,312,313,RCRA)	5000
*Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	203-550-1	0- 1	(311,312,313,RCRA)	5000

Any release equal to or exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as described in 40 CFR 302.6 and 40 CFR 355.40 respectively. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. State & local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

15.2 STATE REGULATIONS:

THIS PRODUCT MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AQMD RULE 443.1 & SIMILAR REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER & TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):

This product contains the following chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

This product contains the following chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity: Methanol

15.3 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

The identified components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:

Australia (AICS), Canada (DSL or NDSL), China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS, ELINCS), Japan (METI/CSCL, MHLW/ISHL), South Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIoC), Philippines (PICCS), Switzerland (SWISS), Taiwan (NECSI), USA (TSCA).

15.4 CANADA: WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

B2: Flammable Liquid.

D2B: Irritating to skin / eyes.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all information required by the CPR.

COMPANY IDENTITY: SolvChem, Inc.
PRODUCT IDENTITY: DENATURED ETHANOL 2001
SDS NUMBER: ETH2

SDS DATE: 07/16/2016
REPLACES: 02/13/2014

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH (NFPA): 1, HEALTH (HMIS): 3, FLAMMABILITY: 3, PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0
(Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions.)
This information is intended solely for the use of individuals
trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

16.2 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

See Section 2 for Risk & Safety Statements. Employees should be made aware
of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

16.3 SDS DATE: 07/16/2016

NOTICE

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness
for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein,
except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein
is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources.
While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its
accuracy or sufficiency.

Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for
verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product
is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling,
and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication
or use of, or reliance upon information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to
its use in combination with any other material or process.

Unless updated, the Safety Data Sheet is valid until 07/16/2019.