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Infosafe No™ 1CH88 Issue Date : March 2021 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name METHYLATED SPIRIT

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Identifier

CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name**

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN Address

SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000

Telephone/Fax

Number

Emergency phone

number

E-mail Address

www.chemsupply.com.au

METHYLATED SPIRIT 70% TG

the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use of Solvent for resins, fats, fatty acids, inks, oils and hydrocarbons; cleaning

preparations; antiseptic; fuel for marine and ultra-light camping

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

(backpacking) stoves; sanding aid; and laboratory reagent.

Other Names METHYLATED SPIRIT 100% TG MT020 ALCOHOL 95% Denatured LR AL047 MT007 METHYLATED SPIRIT 95% TG Ethyl alcohol denatured, Alcohol denatured, Ethanol denatured, Metho ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL 100% Denatured LR AL048

Other Information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

MT201

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 2

substance/mixture

the

DANGER Signal Word (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Hazard Statement (s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s) Flame, Exclamation mark





Precautionary statement -Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.





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P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face

protection.

EYES **Precautionary**

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. statement - Response

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all

contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant

foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement - Storage P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement - Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Ethanol	64-17-5	70-100 %
	Water	7732-18-5	0-10 %
	Methanol	67-56-1	0-2.99 %
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0-1 %
	Fluorescein sodium salt	518-47-8	0-0.1 %
	Denatonium Benzoate	3734-33-6	0-0.1 %
Other Information	Methyl isobutyl ketone, denaturants.	Fluorescein,	Methanol and Denatonium benzoate are

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled,	remove from	contaminated	area to	fresh air	immediately.	Apply
				T C 1		11001 11	

artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give

oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of Ingestion

product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if

effects persist.

Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove Skin

contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness,

blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eye contact

Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of

the patient.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; Other Information

New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products**

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Specific Methods

Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. Alcohol resistant foam is a preferred firefighting

medium, however if not available water spray can be used.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.





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Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion

hazard.

Hazchem Code • 2YE

Precautions in connection with Fire

SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined

areas.

Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours.

Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock

down or divert vapour clouds.

SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources

Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Personal Protection

Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - Do not smoke. Protect against electrostatic charges. Fumes can combine with air to form an explosive mixture. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. DO NOT ingest. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapour or spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before re-use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Protect against physical damage. Store in a tightly closed container, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances (oxidizing agents, acids). Keep well closed and protected from direct sunlight and moisture. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames and all sources of ignition - Do not smoke. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets when not in use. Larger drums (2001) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Ethanol is not corrosive to cast iron, steel stainless steel, copper and its alloys, nickel and its alloys and aluminium. Ethanol may react with hot

Corrosiveness

aluminum.
Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable

Storage Regulations

and combustible liquids'. Store at room temperature (15 to 25°C recommended).

Storage Temperatures





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	ols/personal protection						
Occupational exposure limit values	Name	S	STEL		:WA		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote	
	Ethanol			1880	1000		
	Methanol	328 307	250 75	262 205	200 50		
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	307	73	203	30		
Other Exposure Information	These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Ethyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 1,880 mg/m³, (1,000 ppm), for Methyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 262 mg/m³, (200 ppm), and for Methyl isobutyl ketone (Safe Work Australia) of 205 mg/m³, (50 ppm). The corresponding STEL level for Methyl alcohol is 328 mg/m³, (250 ppm), and for Methyl isobutyl ketone is 307 mg/m³, (75 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal						
	8 hour working day for				carcara	sea over a normar	
Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.						
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.						
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield protection as appropriate be selected and used in	ate. Must com	mply with	n Australia			
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious protective gloves - Sei appropriate glove type can include methods of appropriate risk assess hands, do not touch the waste.	ous material of lection, use of will vary acc handling, and sments. Avoid	conforming to cording to engineed skin co	ng to AS/Ni tenance. I to individu ering conti ontact when	Final cho ual circu rols as c n removir	pice of mstances. This determined by any gloves from	
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equand should only be used to not eliminate or surprotective equipment can or other approved standards.	d when all oth fficiently min an be obtained	her reaso nimise r	onably prac isk. Guida	cticable nce in se	control measures electing personal	
Footwear	Safety boots in industriction comply with AS 2210, Octave and use.	rial situation					
Body Protection	Flame retardant antista clothing should be worn against chemicals should Hazardous Chemicals.	n, preferably	with an	apron. Clo	othing fo	or protection	
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before contaminated clothing a re-using.						

9. Physical and chemical properties





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Liquid Form

Pale green or clear volatile liquid. **Appearance**

Ethereal vinous odour. Odour **Melting Point** -117.3 °C (ethanol) 78.3 °C (ethanol) **Boiling Point**

Solubility in Water Miscible.

Solubility in Organic Solvents

Soluble in all proportions with ethers, acetone, chloroform, ketones, hydrocarbons, acids, esters, glycols, other alcohols and many other organic

solvents.

0.79 @ 20 °C/4 °C (ethanol) **Specific Gravity** Ethanol is a very weak acid. рH

5.9 kPa (44.3 mm Hg) at 20 $^{\circ}$ C (ethanol) Vapour Pressure

Vapour Density

1.5 (ethanol)

(Air=1)

2.4 (n-butyl acetate = 1); 8.3 (diethyl ether = 1) (ethanol) **Evaporation Rate**

Reported values vary widely; 49-716 ppm (geometric mean: 180 ppm) (detection); **Odour Threshold**

100 ppm (recognition) (ethanol)

Volatile Component

Partition Coefficient: Log P(oct) = -0.32 (measured) (ethanol)

n-octanol/water

22.4 mN/m (22.4 dynes/cm) at 20 $^{\circ}$ C (ethanol) **Surface Tension**

Flash Point 13 °C (closed cup) (100% ethanol)

Flammability HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof

equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of

ignition.

Auto-Ignition

363 °C (100% ethanol); 423-425 °C (100% ethanol)

Temperature

Flammable Limits -

Lower

Flammable Limits -

3.3% (ethanol) 19% (ethanol)

Upper

Explosion Properties

Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of acids. Ethanol has an explosive reaction with the oxidized coating around potassium metal.

Ethanol ignites and then explodes on contact with acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate (ignites and may explode), disulfuric acid + nitric acid,

phosphorous(III) oxide platinum, potassium-tert-butoxide+ acids. Ethanol forms

explosive products in reaction with the following compound : ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate),

mercuric nitrate, nitric acid + silver (forms silver fulminate) silver nitrate (forms ethyl nitrate) silver(I) oxide + ammonia or hydrazine (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), sodium (evolves hydrogen gas). Sodium Hydrazide

+ alcohol can produce an explosion. Alcohols should not be mixed with mercuric nitrate, as explosive mercuric fulminate may be formed. May form explosive mixture with manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxypropane. Addition of alcohols to highly concentrate hydrogen peroxide forms powerful explosives. Explodes on contact with calcium hypochlorite. Vapour may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Containers may explode when heated or involved in a fire.

(Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

46.07 Molecular Weight





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1.48-1.53 mm²/s (1.48-1.53 centistokes) at 20 °C (calculated) (ethanol) **Kinematic Viscosity**

1.17-1.21 mPa.s (1.17-1.21 centipoises) at 20 °C **Dynamic Viscosity**

58300 ppm (5.8%) at 20 °C (calculated) **Saturated Vapour**

Concentration

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. **Chemical Stability**

Heat, flames, ignition sources, moisture and incompatibles. **Conditions to Avoid**

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chromium trioxide, chlorine oxides, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitric acid and permanganates); hydrogen peroxide; perchloric acid, metal perchlorates (e.g. silver perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, silver nitrate, silver and nitric acid, or silver oxide and aqueous ammonia; alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium); bromine pentafluoride, disulfuryl difluoride or bromides; phosphorus (III) oxide; potassium tert-butoxide; acids, acid anhydrides, or acid chlorides.

Hazardous

Oxides of carbon.

Decomposition Products

Possibility of hazardous reactions Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chromium trioxide, chlorine oxides, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitric acid and permanganates) - may react violently or explosively. Increased risk of fire and explosion; hydrogen peroxide mixtures of concentrated peroxide and ethanol can be detonated by shock or heat; perchloric acid, metal perchlorates (e.g. silver perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, silver nitrate, silver and nitric acid, or silver oxide and aqueous ammonia - may form shock-sensitive or explosive compounds; alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium) - reaction may be explosive due to the formation of hydrogen-air mixtures, unless air is excluded; bromine pentafluoride, disulfuryl difluoride or bromides - reaction may be vigorous or violent with risk of fire and explosion; phosphorus (III) oxide - ignites readily at normal temperatures; potassium tert-butoxide - contact of solid butoxide with ethanol vapour caused ignition; acids, acid anhydrides, or acid chlorides - reaction may be vigorous or violent, with the evolution of heat.

Hazardous **Polymerization** Does not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. If mishandled or overexposed to this product the following symptoms or effects may occur.

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 7060 mg/kg (ethanol).

Ingestion

Cause headaches, gastritis, intoxication, blindness and, in acute cases,

death.

Inhalation

Exposure may cause irritation to the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Prolonged exposures to high concentrations may cause drowsiness, loss

of appetite and inability to concentrate.

May cause skin irritation, cracking or flaking due to dehydration and

Skin Eye

defatting action. Can cause eye irritation. Splashes may cause temporary pain and blurred

vision.

Respiratory

Not classified based on available information.

sensitisation

Skin Sensitisation

Not classified based on available information. Not classified based on available information. Germ cell

mutagenicity Carcinogenicity

Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

Not classified based on available information. Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive **Toxicity**





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Not classified based on available information. STOT-single

exposure

Not classified based on available information. STOT-repeated

exposure

Prolonged skin contact causes drying and cracking of skin. May affect the **Chronic Effects**

nervous system. May affect liver, blood, reproductive system. Continued

ingestion of small amounts could result in blindness.

Serious eve damage/irritation Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

12. Ecological information

No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used **Ecological**

Information with due care and attention.

Distribution: Log P(oct) = -0.32 (measured). Mobility

Ethanol: In water, will volatilize and probably degrade. **Environmental Fate**

Biological Properties Not expected to bioconcentrate in fish.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. Considerations

14. Transport information

Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard **Transport**

load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and

Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2,

6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.

U.N. Number 1170

ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) UN proper shipping

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

IERG Number

Information

Information

Hazchem Code •2YE ΙI **Packing Group EPG Number** 3A1 14

15. Regulatory information

All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Regulatory

Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and

restricted hazardous chemicals.

Poisons Schedule

16. Other Information

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth Literature of Australia. References

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety

Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency

Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe





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Work Hazardous Substances'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants

in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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representatives.

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Empirical Formula: C2H6O Structural Formula: C2H5OH

...End Of MSDS...

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