



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Propspeed Wipes – Denatured Alcohol  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Ethanol Methalayed Spirits  
**Use:** Specialised cleaner.  
**Supplier:** Oceanmax International Ltd  
Po Box 98  
Westpark Marina  
Hobsonville  
Auckland  
**Emergency Contact Details:** 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)  
For any Hazardous Substance Emergency  
(24 hours, 365 days)

## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Ethanol	64-17-5	<95
Methanol	67-56-1	<5
Water	7732-18-5	balance

## SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substance New Organisms.

### PRODUCT USE:

Used as a solvent wipe and cleaner prior to painting.

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

#### HAZARD

- 3.1B Highly flammable liquid
- 6.1D Harmful by inhalation
- 6.1D Harmful by skin contact
- 6.1D Harmful if swallowed
- 6.3B Mildly irritating to skin
- 6.4A Irritating to eyes
- 6.7B Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

#### ACUTE HELATH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

## EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation in the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

## SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

## INHALED

Harmful by inhalation.

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Principal routes of exposure are skin contact and inhalation of vapour and ingestion. Prolonged or repeated skin contact will result in drying and cracking of skin, with irritation and possible dermatitis following. Contact with broken skin can be painful but this is transient. Contact with eyes is painful and tissue damage may occur if contact is prolonged.

Acute inhalation exposure of high vapour concentrations may result in increased reaction times, fatigue and loss of co-ordination, central nervous system depression and symptoms of intoxication. Ingestion may result in intoxication, drunkenness and in chronic form may result in liver damage, alcoholism, blindness from methanol poisoning and even death.

<b>SECTION 4.</b>	<b>FIRST AID MEASURES</b>
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## SWALLOWED

-IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

-For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

-Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

-For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

-Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

-If conscious, give water to drink

-INDUCE vomiting with finger down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.

Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE : Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

-In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

-If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.

-If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

## **EYE**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## **SKIN**

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## **INHALED**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins CK)
- Give 50 % dextrose (50-100ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

<b>SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES</b>
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### **Extinguishing Media**

Water spray or fog.  
Foam.  
Carbon dioxide.  
Dry chemical powder.  
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (BCF) (where regulations permit).

### **Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
  - Consider evacuation (or protect in place)
  - Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
  - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
  - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
  - Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

-On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)

### **Fire Incompatibility**

Avoid reaction with, oxidizers, peroxides, strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, strong alkalis.

<b>SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES</b>
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#### **Minor Spills**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### **Major Spills**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

<b>SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE</b>
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#### **Procedure for Handling:**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe - working conditions.

#### **Storage Requirements:**

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Eye

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

#### Hands/Feet

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC
- Wear safety footwear.
- Welding gloves

#### Other

- Overalls
- Impervious protective clothing
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower
- Avoid generating and breathing mist and vapour

### Engineering Controls

None required when handling small quantities.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight : Not applicable  
Melting Range (°C): - 117 approx.  
Solubility in water (g/L): Soluble  
pH (1% solution): Not available.  
Volatile Component (%vol): 100  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 1.59 approx.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 3 approx  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 78 approx.  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.79 approx  
pH (as supplied): Not available  
Vapour pressure (kPa): 5.7 approx.  
Evaporation Rate: 3.2 Fast  
Flash Point (°C): 13 approx.  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 19 approx  
Decomposition Temp (°C):

## SECTION 10. CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### Conditions Contributing to instability

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ethanol Denatured WP99

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.  
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS – Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

ETHANOL  
TOXICITY  
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg  
Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg  
Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg  
Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg  
Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h

IRRITATION  
Skin (rabbit): 20mg/24hr-moderate  
Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild  
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

METHANOL  
TOXICITY  
Oral (human) LDLo: 143 mg/kg  
Oral (man) LDLo: 6422 mg/kg  
Oral (man) TDLo: 3429 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) TDLo: 5628 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 86000 mg/m3  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 300 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg

IRRITATION  
Skin (rabbit): 20mg/24hr-moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 40mg moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

WATER:  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Fish LC50(96): 11-15mg/L  
TLm(48Hr): 8000mg/L (trout)  
Toxicity Arthropoda: NOEL 10 g/L/48Hr (Daphnia) (ICI)  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

WATER:  
No data for water.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Name:  
ETHANOL  
METHYLATED SPIRIT  
Hazard Class : 3  
UN/NA Number : 1170  
ADR Number: 33  
Packing Group : II  
Labels Required: Flammable Liquid  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO: 3

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition.  
No smoking.  
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.  
Use only in well ventilated areas.  
Do not empty into drains.  
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.  
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).  
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show the label if possible).

<b>SECTION 16.</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111