

PRODUCT NAME: **SDAG-13 (ANHYDROUS, GLACIAL ACETIC ACID)** Page 1 of 6

MSDS NO: **2369-GLACIAL** EFFECTIVE DATE: February 1, 2011

MANUFACTURED BY: Commercial Alcohols Inc. (Les Alcools De Commerce Inc.)
Bruce Energy Centre 275 Bloomfield Road
4th Concession Chatham,
Tiverton, Ontario Ontario
N0G 2T0 N7M 5J5

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER: (905) 790-7500

TRANSPORTATION

PRIMARY CLASS:	3	CLASS NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID	UN#:	1987
SUBSIDIARY CLASS:	NONE				
SHIPPING NAME:	Alcohols, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)				

I. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE

<u>INGESTION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness or is unconscious or convulsing. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink about 250ml (8fl. oz.) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek medical assistance immediately.
<u>SKIN</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush contaminated area with water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing under running water. Completely decontaminate clothing before re-use, or discard. If irritation occurs seek medical attention.
<u>INHALATION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove victim to fresh air. Artificial respiration should be given if breathing has stopped and cardiopulmonary resuscitation if heart has stopped. Oxygen may be given if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.
<u>EYES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 20 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Seek medical attention immediately.
<u>NOTES TO PHYSICIAN</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.5% the individual will be comatose and death can occur. The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric lavage after intubating the patient to prevent aspiration. Avoid the use of depressant drugs or the excessive administration of fluids. This product also contains 0.6% by weight of acetic acid. The principal manifestation of acid poisoning is corrosion.

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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II. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT, °C

- 13 (Tag closed cup, ASTM D-56)

OTHER IMPORTANT DATA

COMPONENT	% V/V	FLAMMABLE LIMITS, % V/V		VAPOUR PRESSURE KPA AT 20°C	VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR = 1)	AUTOIGNITION POINT, °C
		LOWER	UPPER			
(1) Ethyl Alcohol	99.4	3.3	19.0	5.87	1.6	422
(2) Acetic acid, glacial	0.6	4	20	4	2.1	unknown

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Apply alcohol-type or all-purpose-type foams by manufacturers' recommended techniques for large fires.
- Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires.
- Water is generally unsuitable and may help to spread the fire.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

- Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures.
- Use water spray to disperse vapours; re-ignition is possible.
- Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

- 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.

III. IDENTIFICATION

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	SPECIALLY DENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL SDAG-13 (ANHYDROUS) FORMULATED WITH GLACIAL ACETIC ACID	<u>CHEMICAL FAMILY</u>	ALCOHOLS/ORGANIC ACIDS
<u>FORMULA</u>	(1) CH ₃ - CH ₂ - OH (2) C ₂ - H ₄ - O ₂	<u>MOLECULAR WEIGHT</u>	(1) 46.07 (2) 60.06
<u>NOTES</u>	• Numbers refer to Section II.		
<u>SYNONYMS</u>	• None.		
<u>USE</u>	• 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.		

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IV. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT, °C at 760mm Hg	78.9
FREEZING POINT, °C	Not Available
DENSITY, kg/L @ 20°C	0.7899
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION	Separates from oil.
pH	Not applicable
DISTILLATION RANGE, °C	78.0 - 80.0
MISCIBILITY IN WATER	Complete
% VOLATILES BY VOLUME	100
EVAPORATION RATE (butyl acetate = 1)	1.8

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR

- Colourless liquid with vinegar odour.
- Odour thresholds are approximately 0.1-5100 ppm for ethyl alcohol and 1-24 ppm for acetic acid, as reported in the Canadian Standards Association guide Z94.4-M-1982 (appendix 1).

V. INGREDIENTS AND TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

INGREDIENT	% V/V	CAS NO.	TLV, ppm	LC50, ppm/4h.	LD50, mg/kg	LD50, mg/kg
				RAT, INHAL.	RAT, ORAL	RABBIT, SKIN
(1) Ethyl Alcohol	99.4	64-17-5	1000	31,624	7,060	20,000
(2) Acetic acid, Glacial	0.6	64-19-7	10	Not available	Not available	Not Available

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

VI. WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

- Flammable liquid, eye irritant.

SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS

- Ethanol with carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane, dimethylnitrosamine, thioacetamide.

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VII. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

<u>INGESTION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May cause dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, decreased awareness and responsiveness, euphoria, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, staggering gait, lack of coordination and coma. • Ingested acetic acid may cause severe burning pain in the mouth, pharynx and abdomen followed by vomiting and diarrhea of dark precipitated blood. Gastric or oesophageal perforation may also occur.
<u>SKIN ABSORPTION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetic acid is corrosive and may cause chemical burns. • Ethyl alcohol is not reported to have adverse affects in this respect.
<u>INHALATION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Inhalation of acid fumes may cause coughing, choking and variable symptoms of headaches, dizziness and faintness.
<u>SKIN CONTACT</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of adverse effects from available information.
<u>EYE CONTACT</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<u>EFFECT OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<u>MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated exposure to ethanol may exacerbate liver injury from other causes.
<u>OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE</u>	

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VIII. REACTIVITY DATA

<u>STABILITY</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable
<u>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of ignition
<u>INCOMPATIBILITY</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizing materials
<u>HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
<u>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not occur
<u>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None currently known

IX. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

<u>SPILL</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<u>WASTE DISPOSAL</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

X. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

<u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<u>VENTILATION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ventilation system should be non-sparking, grounded and separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. • Local ventilation is recommended when handling.
<u>PROTECTIVE GLOVES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoprene, butyl or natural rubber.
<u>EYE PROTECTION</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical resistant monogoggles when handling
<u>OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye bath, safety shower and other protective equipment as required.

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XI. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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.

XII. MSDS PREPARATION

PREPARED BY	Alcohol Quality Assurance, Technical Services and Regulatory Affairs Department	
PHONE NUMBER	(905) 790-7500	DATE: February 1, 2011

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOLS 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.