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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Health, Safety & Environment Data

CURRENT AS AT: January 2014
Page 1 of 5

IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Product Name:	Methylated Spirits	UN Number:	1170
Other Names:	Ethyl Alcohol, Ethanol IMS, Denatured Ethanol	Hazchem Code:	2(S)E
		Dangerous Goods Class:	3
		Subsidiary Risk Class:	3
		Poisons Schedule:	None
		Packaging Group:	II

Product Code: 500-0108

Use: General Industrial solvent

Physical Description/Properties

Appearance:	Clear liquid
Boiling Point: (oC)	78 oC
Melting Point: (oC)	- 117 oC
Vapour Pressure:	44 mm Hg @ 20 oC
Specific gravity (H2O = 1)	0.79 – 0.89
Flashpoint:	13 o C (Abel closed cup)
Flammability Limits:	% by volume (20oC) upper: 19.0% % by volume (20oC) lower: 3.5%
Solubility in water:	Complete
Auto-ignition Temp (oC):	392 oC
Evaporation Rate:	253 (n-Butyl Acetate = 100)
Vapour Density:	1.59
Odour Threshold:	Characteristic ethanol odour 5 ppm
Percent Volatile:	100 %
Molecular weight:	46.08

<u>Hazardous Ingredients:</u>	<u>CAS No:</u>	<u>Proportion:</u>
Solvents: Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	64-17-5	95.7–100% by volume
Others: Water Denaturant		0 – 6.62% by weight <1.0% by volume

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Note: The denaturants may be one or more of the following: Diethyl phthalate, tertiary butyl alcohol, denatonium benzcate, methyl isobutyl ketone or fluorescein. The denaturants never exceed 1.0% of the final product and at this low concentration will not alter the safety of the product. Nasal and eye irritation usually occur at concentrations in air well below the Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE:

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing ethanol may cause harmful central nervous system effects. Effects may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Severe acute intoxication may cause hypoglycemia, hypothermia and extensor rigidity. Other effects may include decreased blood pressure, vomiting blood and blood changes. Aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumonitis.

Eye: Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

Skin: Moderately irritating to the skin. Brief contact may cause redness. Repeated or prolonged contact may lead to dermatitis with redness, itching, swelling and possible secondary infection. A small proportion of people exposed to repeated skin contact may develop an allergic skin reaction.

Inhaled: Moderately irritating to respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation of the vapour may result in headaches, nausea and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system symptoms similar to "swallowed" above.

Chronic: Chronic intoxication by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, hair, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.

Special Toxic Effects:

Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk from exposure. Ethanol may also cause adverse reproductive effects. Ingestion of beverages containing ethanol by pregnant women is associated with foetal alcohol syndrome in their babies. The International Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC) has evaluated alcohol drinking as Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans.

FIRST AID

- Swallowed: Give plenty of water to drink: induce vomiting in conscious person by giving syrup of Ipecac. Seek medical advice if necessary.
- Eye: Irrigate with water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly.
- Skin: Wash with water. Remove contaminated clothing.
- Inhaled: Remove to fresh air, rest patient and seek medical attention if necessary. Give artificial respiration if breathing stops.
- Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Gastric lavage may be indicated if ingested. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. General measures should be taken to control acidosis and maintain urine output.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Exposure Standards: The exposure standard recommended by Worksafe Australia is 1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/cubic metre time-weighted average (TWA)
- Engineering Controls: Local exhaust and or mechanical (general) exhaust is recommended, provided these are fitted with flame and explosion proof electrical fittings.
- Personal Protection:
- Skin: Avoid skin contact by the use of approved gloves and aprons, PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161)
- Eyes: Avoid eye contact by wearing splash resistant monogoggles or face shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid into the eyes. Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where product is handled.
- Respiratory Protection: None should be needed under normal circumstances. In high vapour concentration such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air supplied hood, or if concentration likely to exceed 500 ppm, wear an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716)
- Flammability: All electrical equipment, including lighting, used in proximity to storage of this products and all electrical process equipment used in any process involving ethanol should be selected and installed in accordance with local wiring regulations and the following Australian Standards: AS 1020 The control of undesirable static electricity. AS 1076 Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres

(other than mining applications) – Parts 1 to 13
 AS 2380 Electric equipment or explosive atmospheres –
 Explosion – Protection Techniques
 AS 3000 Electrical installations – Buildings, structures and
 premises (known as the “SAA Wiring Rules”)

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage & Transport:	<p>Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated well ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use and storage. Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids.</p> <p>The requirements of Australian Standards AS 1940 – The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids should be observed.</p>
Spills & Disposal:	<p>Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material.</p> <p>Wash with copious volumes of water, ethanol mixes completely with water.</p> <p>Ventilate area well and ensure adequate personal protection as above. Incinerate under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste authority requirements.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	<p>Extinguishing Media:</p> <p>Use water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol stable foam</p> <p>Special Fire Fighting Procedures:</p> <p>Use water to cool exposed containers. Spills and leaks may be washed with copious volumes of water, fog or spray. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-mask and protective clothing.</p> <p>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</p> <p>Burns with a colourless flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground. Distant ignition and flash back are possible. Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all directions if tanks or tankers are involved. The use of compressed air for</p>

filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. All vessels must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents. Containers previously holding ethanol products must be degassed before entry or subjected to sources of ignition refer AS 1940.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Burning can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

Smoking & Other Dust: Recommendations are that all work areas should be Smoke-free zones.

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