

**COLOURED (METHS)
LOCAL SALES SPECIFICATION**

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			
A blend of C2 and C3 alcohols			
<u>SPECIFICATION</u>			
PROPERTIES	UNITS	LIMITS	TEST METHOD
Ethanol content	Mass %	91 min	GC

<u>OTHER PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</u>			
PROPERTIES	UNITS	TYPICAL VALUES	TEST METHOD
Distillation Range	°C		ASTM D1078
Initial boiling point		75	
50% Final boiling point		78 118	
Boiling Point – Recovery up to 78°C	Vol %	79	
Boiling Point – Recovery up to 80°C	Vol %	83	
Density at 20°C	Kg/l	0,785 – 0,792	ASTM D1298
Acidity as CH ₃ COOH	Mg/g	0,01	ASTM D1613
Water content	Mass %	0,4	ASTM D1364
Flash Point (closed cup) at 101,3 kPa	°C	13	IP 170
Residue on evaporation	Mg/100ml	1	ASTM D1353
Evaporation rate, relative	n-BuAc = 1	1,18	ASTM D3539
Appearance	-	Clear and free of sediment	VISUAL

Hazchem number : 2SE

UN number : 1170

Uses:

A solvent in the following applications: adhesives, lacquers, lacquer thinners, etch primers, varnishes, stains, paper coatings, abrasive manufacture, liquid inks, industrial detergents, air fresheners and in latex rubber production.

Product Name	ETHYLOL
Commercial Product Name	ETHYLOL
Synonyms	Mineralised methylated spirits, coloured methylated spirits, coloured meths.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION		
Causes	Symptoms	Emergency and first aid procedures
Inhalation (Breathing)	Vapour is irritating to nose and throat.	If breathing is affected, remove victim to fresh air, call physician, administer oxygen.
Skin Contact / Absorption	Not harmful.	Wash with soap and water.
Eye Contact	Vapour may irritate eyes.	Flush eyes thoroughly with water.
Ingestion (Swallow)	Headache and drowsiness may occur. Can cause intoxication. It is a central nervous system depressant.	If patient is unconscious, keep warm, obtain immediate medical attention.
Acute over-exposure	Large doses can cause alcohol poisoning. 400ml, taken within one hour can be deadly.	
Chronic over-exposure	Repeated ingestions can lead to alcoholism.	

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS		REACTIVITY DATA	
Components	%	Hazard Data	Conditions contributing to instability
Ethanol	88	TLV = 1000 ppm	Can react vigorously with acetyl chloride, BrF3, Ca (OCI)2, ClO3, CrO3, HNO3, H2O2
Iso-Propanol	7	TLV = 200 ppm	
Butanol	4		
			Incompatibility
			Hazardous decomposition products
			Conditions contributing to hazardous polymerization
			None
			None
			Not pertinent

SPECIAL PROTECTION DATA		SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES	
Ventilation requirements	Area must be well ventilated.	Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled:	
Respiratory (in detail)	Not pertinent.	Neutralising chemicals	Not pertinent
Eyes	Safety goggles.	Waste disposal method	Mop up with plenty of water and run to waste, diluting greatly with running water. Ventilate area well to evaporate remaining liquid and dispel vapour.
Gloves	Rubber gloves.		
FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA		PHYSICAL DATA	
Flash Point (Test Method)	13°C (Closed cup)	Boiling Point (at 760mm Hg)	78°C
Auto-ignition temperature	423°C	Melting Point (pour pt)	-114°C
Flammable limits in air % by Vol	Lower: 3,3% Upper: 19%	Density (at 20°C)	0,789 kg/litre
Extinguishing media	Alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical.	Vapour pressure (at 19°C)	40mm Hg
Special fire fighting Procedures	None	Vapour density (Air = 1)	1,59
Unusual fire and explosion hazards	Dangerous when exposed to heat or flame	Solubility in H2O	Highly soluble in water
		Appearance and odour	Clear, violet, fragrant liquid burning and bitter after taste.

Manufacturers Note:

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