

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethanol ROTIPURAN® ≥99,8 %, p.a., denatured

article number: **0911**  
Version: **GHS 4.1 en**  
Replaces version of: 2021-09-09  
Version: (GHS 4)

date of compilation: 2017-12-12  
Revision: 2022-03-03

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	<b>Ethanol</b> ROTIPURAN® ≥99,8 %, p.a., denatured
Article number	0911
CAS number	64-17-5
Alternative name(s)	Ethyl alcohol

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:	Laboratory chemical Laboratory and analytical use Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)
Uses advised against:	Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household).

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG  
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5  
D-76185 Karlsruhe  
Germany

**Telephone:**+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0  
**Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149  
**e-mail:** sicherheit@carlroth.de  
**Website:** www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: :Department Health, Safety and Environment

**e-mail (competent person):** **sicherheit@carlroth.de**

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	Flammable liquid	2	Flam. Liq. 2	H225
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A	Eye Irrit. 2A	H319

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

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### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

#### Signal word

**Danger**

#### Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07



#### Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

#### Precautionary statements

##### **Precautionary statements - prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking  
P233 Keep container tightly closed

##### **Precautionary statements - response**

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

##### **Precautionary statements - storage**

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

##### **Precautionary statements - disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

## 2.3 Other hazards

### **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Ethanol
Molecular formula	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O
Molar mass	46.07 g/mol
CAS No	64-17-5

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## Impurities/additives/constituents:

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%
2-Propanol	CAS No 67-63-0	1 - < 2
2-Butanone	CAS No 78-93-3	1 - < 2
Bitrex	CAS No 3734-33-6	< 0.1

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation, Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal pain, Breathing difficulties, Vertigo, Drowsiness, Narcosis, Loss of righting reflex, and ataxia

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media



#### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings  
water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

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### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



#### For non-emergency personnel

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Danger of explosion.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Use extractor hood (laboratory).

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### Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage

of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight.

#### Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

#### Consideration of other advice:

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

#### Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

#### Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### National limit values

#### Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Ceiling-C [ppm]	Ceiling-C [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Notation	Source
AU	ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	64-17-5	WES	1,000	1,880						WES

#### Notation

Ceiling-C  
STEL

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur  
Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

TWA

Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

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### Human health values

#### Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels

Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	1,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
DNEL	343 mg/kg	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

#### Relevant DNELs of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
2-Butanone	78-93-3	DNEL	600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
2-Butanone	78-93-3	DNEL	1,161 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
2-Propanol	67-63-0	DNEL	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
2-Propanol	67-63-0	DNEL	888 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

### Environmental values

#### Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels

End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
PNEC	0.79 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	marine water	intermittent release
PNEC	2.75 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	air	intermittent release
PNEC	3.6 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	freshwater sediment	intermittent release
PNEC	0.96 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	freshwater	intermittent release
PNEC	0.63 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	soil	intermittent release
PNEC	580 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	unknown	sewage treatment plant (STP)	intermittent release

#### Relevant PNECs of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	55.8 mg/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	55.8 mg/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	709 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	284.7 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)

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Relevant PNECs of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	284.7 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	PNEC	22.5 mg/kg	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	140.9 mg/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	140.9 mg/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	2,251 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	552 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	552 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
2-Propanol	67-63-0	PNEC	28 mg/kg	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

#### Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection.

#### Skin protection



#### • hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

#### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

#### • material thickness

0,7mm

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- **breakthrough times of the glove material**

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

- **other protection measures**

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Flame-retardant protective clothing.

### Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C, colour code: Brown).

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	pungent
Odour threshold	0.1 – 5,058 ppm
Melting point/freezing point	-114 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	78 °C at 1,013 hPa
Flammability	flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria
Lower and upper explosion limit	2.5 vol% (LEL) - 13.5 vol% (UEL)
Flash point	12 °C (c.c.)
Auto-ignition temperature	455 °C at 1,013 hPa (ECHA) (auto-ignition temperature (liquids and gases))
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	7 (in aqueous solution: 10 g/l, 20 °C) (neutral)
Kinematic viscosity	not determined
Dynamic viscosity	0.544 – 0.59 mPa s at 25 °C
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	≥1,000 g/l at 20 °C (ECHA)
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	-0.35 (pH value: 7.4, 24 °C) (ECHA)



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Vapour pressure 57.26 hPa at 19.6 °C

### Density and/or relative density

Density 0.79 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20 °C

Particle characteristics not relevant (liquid)

### Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

## 9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes: There is no additional information.

Other safety characteristics:

Miscibility completely miscible with water

Gas group (explosion group) IIB  
Maximum Experimental Safe Gap value; 0,5 mm ≤  
MESG ≤ 0,9 mm

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### **If heated**

Risk of ignition.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Violent reaction with:** strong oxidiser, Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metal, Acetic anhydride, Peroxides, Phosphorus oxides (e.g. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), Nitric acid, Nitrate, Perchlorates,  
=> Explosive properties

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Rubber articles, different plastics

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Classification acc. to GHS**

#### Acute toxicity

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	10,470 mg/kg	rat		ECHA
inhalation: vapour	LC50	116.9 mg/l/4h	rat		ECHA

Acute toxicity of components of the mixture					
Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species
2-Butanone	78-93-3	dermal	LD50	6,480 mg/kg	rabbit
2-Butanone	78-93-3	oral	LD50	2,054 mg/kg	rat
2-Propanol	67-63-0	inhalation: vapour	LC50	37.5 mg/l/4h	rat
2-Propanol	67-63-0	oral	LD50	5,045 mg/kg	rat
2-Propanol	67-63-0	dermal	LD50	12,800 mg/kg	rabbit
Bitrex	3734-33-6	oral	LD50	584 mg/kg	rat

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

#### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

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## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

### • If swallowed

vomiting, abdominal pain, nausea, Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed, loss of righting reflex, and ataxia

### • If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

### • If inhaled

drowsiness, narcosis, vertigo, breathing difficulties, Inebriation

### • If on skin

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis (skin inflammation)

### • Other information

none

## 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

#### Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	15,400 mg/l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	>10,000 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	22,000 mg/l	algae	ECHA	96 h

#### Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
2-Butanone	78-93-3	LC50	2,993 mg/l	fish	96 h
2-Butanone	78-93-3	EC50	308 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h
2-Butanone	78-93-3	ErC50	2,029 mg/l	algae	96 h
2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC50	9,640 mg/l	Pimephales promelas	96 h

#### Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC50	>10,000 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	24 h

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### Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

### 12.2 Process of degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.084 mg/mg

Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1.911 mg/mg

Biochemical Oxygen Demand: 1,236 mg/g at 5 d

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
biotic/abiotic	94 %	d
oxygen depletion	69 %	5 d

Degradability of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degradation rate	Time	Method	Source
2-Butanone	78-93-3	oxygen depletion	98 %	28 d		ECHA
2-Propanol	67-63-0	biotic/abiotic	95 %	21 d	modifizierter OECD Screening Test	
2-Propanol	67-63-0	oxygen depletion	53 %	5 d		ECHA

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	-0.35 (pH value: 7.4, 24 °C) (ECHA)
BOD5/COD	0.62110553

Bioaccumulative potential of components of the mixture				
Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
2-Butanone	78-93-3		0.3 (pH value: 7, 40 °C)	
2-Propanol	67-63-0		0.05	

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used.

#### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

#### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H3 Flammable liquids

### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

UN RTDG	UN 1170
IMDG-Code	UN 1170
ICAO-TI	UN 1170

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG	ETHANOL
IMDG-Code	ETHANOL
ICAO-TI	Ethanol

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG	3
IMDG-Code	3
ICAO-TI	3

### 14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG	II
IMDG-Code	II
ICAO-TI	II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations

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### 14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

### 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

#### Transport information National regulations Additional information (UN RTDG)

UN number 1170

Class 3

Packing group II

Danger label(s) 3



Special provisions (SP) 144  
UN RTDG

Excepted quantities (EQ) E2  
UN RTDG

Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L  
UN RTDG

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name ETHANOL

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1170, ETHANOL, 3, II, 12°C c.c.

Marine pollutant -

Danger label(s) 3



Special provisions (SP) 144

Excepted quantities (EQ) E2

Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L

EmS F-E, S-D

Stowage category A

#### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name Ethanol

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1170, Ethanol, 3, II

Danger label(s) 3



Special provisions (SP) A3, A58, A180

Excepted quantities (EQ) E2

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Limited quantities (LQ)

1 L

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

There is no additional information.

##### National regulations(Australia)

##### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

##### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

##### National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AICS	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TR	CICR	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed

##### Legend

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CICR	Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

#### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Alignment to regulation: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals ("Purple book").

Restructuring: section 9, section 14

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety-relevant
2.1		Classification acc. to GHS: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.1		The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects: The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.	yes
2.2	Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml: Signal word: Danger		yes
2.2		Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.2		Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.2		Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.3	Other hazards: There is no additional information.	Other hazards	yes
2.3		Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.	yes

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule



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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LEL	Lower explosion limit (LEL)
log KOW	n-Octanol/water
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	Parts per million
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UEL	Upper explosion limit (UEL)
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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## **Disclaimer**

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.