ORIENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to American OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: Apr. 6, 2021
Revision Date: Apr. 6, 2021

1. Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name white-board ink black

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses writing
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Neon Orient (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address Room 516 – 518, No. 583, Lingling Road. (Offshore Oil Mansion) Shanghai 200030, P.R. China
Telephone +(86) 21-64640878

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1 GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids, Category 2
Skin corrosion, Category 1
Eye damage, Category 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word Danger
Hazard statement(s) H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/… P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

no data available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Ethanol	Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	200-578-6	50.0
Propan-2-ol	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	200-661-7	30.0
Carbon black	C.I. Pigment Black 7	1333-86-4	215-609-9	7.0
Diisooctyl sebacate	Diisooctyl Sebacate	27214-90-0	248-333-2	5.0
Butyl stearate	Butyl Stearate	123-95-5	204-666-5	5.0
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Dioctyl Adipate	103-23-1	203-090-1	3.0

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 127 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)]: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)
VAPOR: Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. LIQUID: Not harmful. (USCG, 1999)
SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation. Ingestion may result in mucous membrane irritation. Eye contact may cause immediate pain and conjunctival hyperemia, but no serious injury. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound may cause local irritation. It may also cause mucous membrane irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. (NTP, 1992)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Emergency and supportive measures: 1. Acute intoxication. Treatment is mainly supportive. a. Protect the airway to prevent aspiration and intubate and assist ventilation if needed. b. Give glucose and thiamine, and treat coma and seizures if they occur. Glucagon is not effective for alcohol-induced hypoglycemia. c. Correct hypothermia with gradual rewarming. d. Most patients will recover within 4-6 hours. Observe children until their blood alcohol level is below 50 mg/dL and there is no evidence of hypoglycemia. 2. Alcoholic ketoacidosis. Treat with volume replacement, thiamine, and supplemental glycose. Most patients recover rapidly. 3. Alcohol withdrawal. Treat with benzodiazepines.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable. Vapour/air mixtures are explosive. Risk of fire and explosion on contact with incompatible substances. See Chemical Dangers.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all ignition sources. Ventilation. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in covered containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in inert absorbent. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. Store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Land spill: Apply appropriate foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. NO contact with incompatible materials: See Chemical Dangers

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from : see Chemical Dangers.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 1000 ppm as STEL; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans).MAK: 380 mg/m3, 200 ppm; peak limitation category: II(4); carcinogen category: 5; pregnancy risk group: C; germ cell mutagen group: 5

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective clothing. Apron. Protective gloves.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Odor	pure CAS 64-17-5: Mild, rather pleasant; like wine or whiskey;pure CAS 67-63-0: Pleasant odor;pure CAS 123-95-5: ODORLESS OR FAINTLY FATTY ODOR;pure CAS 103-23-1: SLIGHT AROMATIC SMELL
Odor threshold	pure CAS 64-17-5: 10 PPM;pure CAS 67-63-0: 90 mg/cu m
pH	pure CAS 103-23-1: Acidity: 0.25 (meg/100 gm. max)
Melting point/freezing point	pure CAS 64-17-5: -114 °C;pure CAS 67-63-0: -90°C;pure CAS 1333-86-4: ≈3550°C;pure CAS 123-95-5: -37°C(lit.);pure CAS 103-23-1: -67.8°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	pure CAS 64-17-5: 78°C;pure CAS 67-63-0: 83°C;pure CAS 1333-86-4: 4827°C;pure CAS 27214-90-0: 428ºC at 760mmHg;pure CAS 123-95-5: 66°C/11mmHg(lit.);pure CAS 103-23-1: 417°C
Flash point	pure CAS 64-17-5: 12.0 °C c.c.;pure CAS 67-63-0: 11.7°C c.c.;pure CAS 27214-90-0: 189.7ºC;pure CAS 123-95-5: 160°C;pure CAS 103-23-1: 196°C c.c.
Evaporation rate	no data available
Flammability	pure CAS 64-17-5: Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.;pure CAS 67-63-0: Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.;pure CAS 103-23-1: Combustible.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	pure CAS 64-17-5: Lower flammable limit: 3.3% by volume; Upper flammable limit:19% by volume;pure CAS 67-63-0: Lower flammable limit: 2.0% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 12.7% by volume @ 200 deg F (93 deg C);pure CAS 103-23-1: LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 0.4% BY VOLUME @ 242 DEG C
Vapor pressure	pure CAS 64-17-5: 5.8 kPa(20°C);pure CAS 67-63-0: 4.4 kPa(20°C);pure CAS 123-95-5: 5.80X10-6 mm Hg @ 25 deg C;pure CAS 103-23-1: 0.11 kPa(20°C)
Vapor density	pure CAS 64-17-5: 1.59 (vs air);pure CAS 67-63-0: 2.1 (vs air);pure CAS 123-95-5: 11.4 (AIR= 1);pure CAS 103-23-1: 12.8 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
Relative density	pure CAS 64-17-5: 0.79;pure CAS 67-63-0: 0.79;pure CAS 1333-86-4: 1.8-2.1;pure CAS 27214-90-0: 0.916g/cm3;pure CAS 123-95-5: 0.861g/mLat 20°C(lit.);pure CAS 103-23-1: 0.92
Solubility(ies)	pure CAS 64-17-5: Solubility in water: miscible;pure CAS 67-63-0: Solubility in water: miscible;pure CAS 123-95-5: Insoluble in water; soluble in ethanol; very soluble in acetone;pure CAS 103-23-1: less than 0.1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	pure CAS 64-17-5: -0.32;pure CAS 67-63-0: 0.05;pure CAS 103-23-1: 8.1 (calculated)
Auto-ignition temperature	pure CAS 64-17-5: 400°C;pure CAS 67-63-0: 456°C;pure CAS 1333-86-4: >500°C;pure CAS 123-95-5: 671 DEG F (355 DEG C);pure CAS 103-23-1: 340°C
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Viscosity	pure CAS 64-17-5: dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 1.17. Temperature:20°C. Remarks:Value attributed to Kirk Othmer.;pure CAS 67-63-0: 2.038 mPa s at 25 deg C;pure CAS 103-23-1: dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 13.7. Temperature:20°C.

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

3300 ppm [Based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.]
Reacts slowly with calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide and ammonia. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong oxidants such as nitric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate and magnesium perchlorate. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.Reacts slowly with calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide and ammonia. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong oxidants such as nitric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate and magnesium perchlorate. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Many explosions have been experienced during the gravimetric determination of either perchlorates or potassium as potassium perchlorate by a standard method involving ethanol extraction. During subsequent heating, formation and explosion of ethyl perchlorate is very probable.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: pure CAS 64-17-5: LD50 - rat (female) - 15 010 mg/kg bw.;pure CAS 67-63-0: LD50 Dog oral 4797 mg/kg;pure CAS 123-95-5: LD50 Rat oral 32 g/kg;pure CAS 103-23-1: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 20 000 mg/kg bw. Remarks:The estimated LD50 was 45 g/kg for males and 24 .6 g/kg for females.
- Inhalation: pure CAS 64-17-5: LC50 - mouse (male) - > 60 000 ppm.;pure CAS 67-63-0: LC50 Mouse inhalation 53 mg/L 2 hr;pure CAS 103-23-1: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 5.7 mg/L air.
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

A3; Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

pure CAS 64-17-5: The substance is severely irritating to the eyes. The vapour at high levels is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.;pure CAS 67-63-0: The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in depression. Exposure far above the OEL could cause unconsciousness.;pure CAS 1333-86-4: May cause mechanical irritation.;pure CAS 103-23-1: The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes. If swallowed the substance easily enters the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

STOT-repeated exposure

pure CAS 64-17-5: The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. The substance may have effects on the upper respiratory tract and central nervous system. This may result in irritation, headache, fatigue and lack of concentration. See Notes.;pure CAS 67-63-0: The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.;pure CAS 1333-86-4: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolongated exposure. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Aspiration hazard

pure CAS 64-17-5: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.;pure CAS 67-63-0: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.;pure CAS 1333-86-4: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.;pure CAS 103-23-1: No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: pure CAS 64-17-5: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 14.2 g/L - 96 h.;pure CAS 67-63-0: LC50; Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) length 40-50 mm; Conditions: static, 22 deg C; Concentration: >1400000 ug/L for 24-96 hr /formulation;pure CAS 103-23-1: LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss, Lepomis macrochirus, Pimephales promelas - > 0.78 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: pure CAS 64-17-5: LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 5 012 mg/L - 48 h.;pure CAS 67-63-0: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 10 000 mg/L - 24 h.;pure CAS 103-23-1: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 500 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: pure CAS 64-17-5: EC10 - Chlorella vulgaris - 86 mg/L - 4 d.;pure CAS 67-63-0: Toxicity threshold - Scenedesmus quadricauda - 1 800 mg/L - 7 d.;pure CAS 103-23-1: EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus) - > 500 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: pure CAS 64-17-5: IC50 - activated sludge from domestic and industrial sewage treatment plants - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h.;pure CAS 103-23-1: EC50 - activated sludge - > 350 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks:Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Ethanol was shown to biodegrade under aerobic conditions in various screening tests using different types of inocula and incubation periods(1-7). 5 day theoretical BOD values range from 37% - 86%(1,4). Biodegradation of 3, 7, and 10 mg/L ethanol with filtered sewage seed in fresh water resulted in a 74% theoretical BOD in 5 days and 84% in 20 days; in salt water 45% of the theoretical BOD was reached in 5 days and 75% was reached in 20 days(4). Formaldehyde and acetic acid are products of biodegradation by a soil inoculum(6). Ethanol present at 100 mg/L, achieved 89% of its theoretical BOD using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(7). Ethanol was rapidly degraded in aerobic microcosms prepared from low organic (0.2% organic carbon) sandy aquifer material obtained from Jurere Beach, Brazil(8). Microcosms were prepared with 20 grams of aquifer material and 50 mL of groundwater (pH 5.2). At a starting concentration of 100 mg/L, ethanol had half-lives of approximately 3 days in samples prepared with 20 mg/L of either benzene, toluene or o-xylene under aerobic conditions(8).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for ethanol(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.31(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

A log Koc of 0.44 has been reported for ethanol(2), corresponding to a Koc of 2.75(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Ethanol leaching was measured using a shallow sand and gravel test aquifer in Merrick Co, central Platte Valley, Nebraska which was subjected to a pulse containing 220 mg/L ethanol and 12 mg/L bromide and monitored for 2.5 months. Transport was not retarded. An average first-order decay constant was estimated of be 0.32/day, corresponding to a half-life of 2.2 days(3). A sorption coefficient on a snow surface was reported as log K = -3.04 (cu m snow surface/sq m air) at -6.8 deg C(4).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1993 IMDG: UN1993 IATA: UN1993

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 IMDG: 3 IATA: 3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15. Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Ethanol	Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	200-578-6
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Not Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Listed.

Federal Drinking Water Guidelines	no data available
State Drinking Water Guidelines	no data available
Clean Water Act Requirements	no data available
CERCLA Reportable Quantities	no data available
RCRA Requirements	no data available
FIFRA Requirements	Residues of ethyl alcohol are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent, cosolvent in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest.
FDA Requirements	Substance added directly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Propan-2-ol	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	200-661-7
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Not Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Listed.

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Carbon black	C.I. Pigment Black 7	1333-86-4	215-609-9
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Not Listed.

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Diisooctyl sebacate	Diisooctyl Sebacate	27214-90-0	248-333-2
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Not Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Not Listed.

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Butyl stearate	Butyl Stearate	123-95-5	204-666-5
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Not Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Not Listed.

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Dioctyl Adipate	103-23-1	203-090-1
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
California Prop. 65 Components			Not Listed.
New Jersey Right To Know - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)			Listed.
Massachusetts Right To Know - MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)			Listed.
Pennsylvania Right To Know - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST			Listed.

16. Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date Apr. 6, 2021
Revision Date Apr. 6, 2021

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Other Information

Ethanol consumption during pregnancy may adversely affect the unborn child.Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis and cancer.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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