



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET E-98 Ethanol, Denatured

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: E-98 Ethanol, Denatured
Product Code: E-98
Intended Use: Racing Fuel
Chemical Family: Alcohols, N. O. S. / Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Responsible Party: Rockett Brand Racing Fuels; Paragon Performance Products
411 E. Business Center Drive, Suite 115
Mount Prospect, IL. 60056

For Additional MSDS's & Technical Information: 800-345-0076
The intended use of this product is indicated above. If any additional use is known, please contact us at the Technical Information number listed.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone and Contact Information

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident
Call CHEMTREC: www.chemtrec.com
North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887

In Case of Poisoning
Poison Control Center:
(800) 222-1222 or www.aapcc.org

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Vapor harmful. Causes eye and skin irritation. A component is a birth defect hazard. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Use ventilation adequate to keep exposure below recommended limits, if any. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Appearance: Clear
Physical Form: Liquid
Odor: Alcohol

NFPA Hazard Class:
Health: 1
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard Class:
Health: 1
Flammability: 3
Physical Hazard: 0

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	<u>HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS</u>	<u>EXPOSURE GUIDELINE</u>		
	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Ethyl Alcohol, CAS#64-17-5	95-98%	1000ppm	OSHA	PEL
Light Naptha Mixture	2-5%	500ppm	ACGIH	STEL

2A. LIGHT NAPHTHA COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	<u>HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS</u>	<u>EXPOSURE GUIDELINE</u>		
	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Pentane, CAS#109-66-0	0-45%*	1000ppm 8 Hour 600ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
Isopentane, CAS#78-78-4	0-35%	600ppm 8 Hour	ACGIH	TWA
Hexane (Other Isomers) CAS#N/A	0-25%*	500ppm 8 Hour 1000ppm 15 Min.	ACGIH ACGIH	TWA STEL
N-Hexane, CAS#110-54-3	0-15%	500ppm 8 Hour 50ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
N-Heptane, CAS#142-82-5	0-7%*	500ppm 8 Hour 400ppm 8 Hour 500ppm 15 Min.	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH	TWA TWA STEL
N-Octane, CAS#111-65-9	0-5.5%*	400ppm 8 Hour (Construction/Shipyard) 500ppm 8 Hour (Federal Contract/Gen. Ind) 300ppm 8 Hour	OSHA OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA TWA
Benzene, CAS#71-43-2	0-5%*	1ppm 8 Hour 5ppm 15 Min. 2.5ppm 8 Hour	OSHA OSHA ACGIH	TWA STEL STEL
Methylcyclohexane, CAS#108-87-2	0-5%*	500ppm 8 Hour 400ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
Xylenes, CAS#1330-20-7	0-5%*	100ppm 8 Hour 100ppm 8 Hour 150ppm 15 Min.	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH	TWA TWA STEL
N-Butane, CAS#106-97-8	0-4%*	800ppm 8 Hour	ACGIH	TWA
N-Nonane, CAS#111-84-2	0-3%*	200ppm 8 Hour	ACGIH	TWA
Cyclohexane, CAS#110-82-7	0-3%*	300ppm 8 Hour 300ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
Toluene, CAS#108-88-3	0-3%*	200ppm 8 Hour 300ppm Ceiling 50ppm 8 Hour	OSHA OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
Cyclopentane, CAS#287-92-3	0-3%*	600ppm 8 Hour	ACGIH	TWA
Propane, CAS#74-98-6	0-1%*	1000ppm 8 Hour 2500ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA
Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4	0-1%*	100ppm 8 Hour 100ppm 8 Hour 125ppm 15 Min.	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH	TWA TWA STEL

2A.(cont.) LIGHT NAPHTHA COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	<u>HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS</u>		<u>EXPOSURE GUIDELINE</u>	
	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Trimethylbenzene Isomers CAS# 25551-13-7	0-1000ppm*	25ppm 8 Hour	ACGIH	TWA
Cumene, CAS#98-82-8	0-550ppm*	50ppm 8 Hour 50ppm 8 Hour	OSHA ACGIH	TWA TWA

* Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist, similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information. 1% = 10,000 ppm.
All components are listed on the TSCA inventory

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Eye irritant. Contact with liquid or vapors may cause stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

Skin: Contact may cause redness, itching, burning, and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin, leading to dermatitis (inflammation). No information is available on skin absorption.

Inhalation (Breathing): Low to moderate degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Low to moderate degree of toxicity by ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD- This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, coughing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of orientation, disorientation and fatigue), drunkenness, stupor and abdominal pain.

Cancer: No information is available on the cancer hazard of this material. However, a component is a possible cancer hazard (see sections 11 & 15).

Target Organs: No data are available for this material. Overexposure to a component may cause injury to the central nervous system, stomach, liver, male reproductive system and heart (see section 11). There is limited evidence from animal studies that overexposure to a component may cause injury to the kidney and sense of hearing (see section 11).

Developmental: No data are available for this material. A component is a potential hazard to the fetus (see section 11).

Other Comments: More adverse health effects associated with ethanol are related to the chronic ingestion of alcoholic beverages. Alcoholism has been associated with liver, stomach, heart, and nervous system damage, cancer, adverse reproductive effects, and effects on the developing fetus. Many of these effects may be related to metabolic changes that result from constantly high blood levels of alcohol. This exposure pattern is significantly different from that of persons handling industrial ethanol in the workplace or from refueling cars with ethanol.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) disorders, kidney disorders and liver disorders.

Exposure to high concentrations of this material may increase the sensitivity of the heart to certain drugs. Persons with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to this effect (see Section 4- Note to Physicians).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected areas(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention

Note to Physicians: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: Flash Point: Below -5°F Tag Open Cup
OSHA Flammability Class: Flammable Liquid
LEL%: 3.3 / UEL: 19.0
Autoignition Temperature: >689F / 365C

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material is extremely flammable and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Extremely flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Use foam on spills to minimized vapors (see Section 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharge. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practices.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame”. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Portable Containers: Static electricity may ignite gasoline vapors when filling portable containers. To avoid static buildup do not use a nozzle lock open device. Use only approved containers for the storage of gasoline. Place the container on the ground before filling. Keep the nozzle in contact with the container during filling.

Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle or marine craft.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (see appropriate electrical codes).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation, absorption, and skin damage. Examples of approved materials are Nitrile, or Viton (see glove manufacturer's literature for information on permeability). Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Eye/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufactures to confirm the performance of their products.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Appearance: Clear

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Alcohol

pH: Neutral

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 45 @ 60° C

Vapor Density (air=1): 1.6 @ 78° C

Boiling Point/Range: 165-175° F

Freezing/Melting Point: N/A

Solubility in Water: Complete

Specific Gravity: 0.789

Density: 6.5 lbs/gal

Flash Point: - Below -5°F Tag Open Cup

Flammable/Explosive Limits (%): LEL: 3.3 / UEL: 19.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Contact with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine, dichromates, or permanganates can cause fire or explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ethanol (CAS# 64-17-5)

Carcinogenicity: Ingestion of alcoholic beverages has been classified by IARC as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1). Occupational exposures to ethanol and exposures other than by ingestion (i.e., dermal and inhalation) have not been associated with cancer in humans.

Alkylation Naphtha, Light..C7-10 (CAS# 64741-66-8)

Target Organ(s): Rats were exposed via inhalation, 6hrs/day, 5days/week for 13 weeks to 675, 2250, or 6750 ppm of light alkylate naphtha. There was no evidence of peripheral or central nervous system toxicity as measured by motor activity, functional observational battery, and neurohistopathology. Increased liver weight was noted at the highest dosage level but no histopathologic alterations were found. Increased kidney weight, hyaline droplet formation, and renal nephropathy are probably unique to male rats.

Developmental: Inhalation exposure of female rats to light alkylate naphtha vapor at 5000, 12500, or 25000 mg/m³ for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, gestation, up to lactation day 4), or for 8 consecutive week in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

Toluene (CAS# 108-88-3)

Target Organ(s): Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

Developmental: Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. The effects seen include decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies.

Target Organ(s): Chronic alcoholism has been associated with damage to the liver in humans (e.g., cirrhosis of the liver). Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages has also been associated with adverse effects on the central nervous system, digestive system, cardiovascular system, and the reproductive system including reduced sperm count and motility and loss of libido in men, abnormal menstrual function, and decreased plasma estradiol and progesterone levels in women.

Developmental: Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy has been associated with effects on the developing fetus referred to collectively as the fetal alcohol syndrome. The effects most frequently manifested include psychomotor dysfunction, growth retardation and a characteristic cluster of facial anomalies.

Mutagenicity: Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages has been associated with chromosomal aberrations in white blood cells. Depending on the animal species being tested, ethanol may produce chromosomal damage, DNA damage and mutation in both somatic and germ cells.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product contains 2-5% natural gasoline. Natural gasoline is known to cause moderate toxicity in fish.

Gasoline floats on water and evaporates rapidly from water or soil surfaces. However, spilled gasoline may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Gasoline is biodegradable but in situations of low oxygen, such as in soil below grade or in groundwater, may persist for many years.

Gasoline does not readily dissolve in water but will be adsorbed to soils. Gasoline in the environment can be toxic to plants and animals.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a RCRA "characteristic" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water, or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material, once it becomes a waste, is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40CFR 268.40 and may require treatment prior to disposal to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description:	Alcohols, N.O.S.
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	UN1987
Non-Bulk Package Label:	Flammable
Bulk Package Placard/Marking:	Flammable/1987
Hazardous Substance/RQ:	None
Packaging References:	49CFR 173.150, 173.202, 173.242
Emergency Response Guide:	127

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This product has been evaluated and determined to be hazardous as defined in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product contains the following component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Ethyl Alcohol	NA
Gasoline	NA
Saturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	NA
Xylene	NA
Toluene	NA
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	NA
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	NA
Ethyl Benzene	NA

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Ethyl Alcohol

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65	Developmental Toxicity (when in alcoholic beverages)initial date 10/1/87
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0844
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Teratogen
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - Third Degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Gasoline

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Environmental HazardousSubstances List:	Not Listed
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York-Reporting of Releases Part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Saturated Hydrocarbons

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York-Reporting of Releases Part 597-List of Hazardous	Not Listed

Substances:

Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York-Reporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Xylene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 2014
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental Hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Annual Usage Threshold=100lbs(all isomers)
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable-Third Degree
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	sn 2014
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York-Reporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	=1 lb Land/Water RQ = 1,000 lbs Air RQ

Toluene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Developmental Toxicity;Initial Date 1/1/91
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 1866
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental Hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable; Skin
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Annual Usage Threshold = 100 pounds
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable-Third Degree
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	sn 1866
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York-Reporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	=1 lb Land/Water RQ =1,000 lbs Air RQ

Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special HazardousSubstances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York-Reporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 1929 sn 2716
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present-Environmental Hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special HazardousSubstances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	sn 2716
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York-Roporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Benzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen; Initial Date 2/27/87 Developmental Toxicity; Initial Date 12/26/97 Male Reproductive Toxicity; Initial Date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental Hazard;Special Hazardous Substance
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily Hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable, Carcinogen;Skin
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Annual Usage Threshold=100 Pounds
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily Hazardous
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special HazardousSubstances:	Present
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable-Third Degree; Mutagen
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	sn 0197
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York-Roporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 10 lbs Air RQ

Ethyl Benzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0851
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental Hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California-Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK-Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey-Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable-Third Degree
New Jersey-Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	sn 0851
Illinois-Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York-Reporting of Releases part 597-List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 1,000 lbs Air RQ

Canadian Regulatory Information:

Canada DSL / NDSL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List(DSL) or the Non Domestic Substance List (NDSL).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Canada-WHMIS: Classifications of Substances</u>	<u>Canada-WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure</u>
Ethyl Alcohol	B2; D2B	0.1%(English Item 684, French Item 805)
Xylene	B2; D2A; D2B	
Toluene	B2; D2A	1%(English Item 1578, French Item 1622)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	B3	0.1%(English Item 1649, French Item 1684)
		1% (English Item 1638, French Item 1682)
Benzene	B2; D2A	0.1%(English Item 153, French Item 277)
Ethyl Benzene	B2;D2A;D2B	0.1%(English Item 697, French Item 854)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 01/30/2010

Previous Issue Date: 03/01/2009

Product Code: E98 Denatured Ethanol

Revised Sections: Section 1, Responsible Party, New Address

MSDS Number: E98

Status: Final

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

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