



Safety Data Sheet

PHENOLPHTHALEIN SOLUTIONS

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: 3,3-Bis(p-hydroxyphenyl) phthalide indicator solutions; Phenolphthalein 1% in 95% alcohol; Phenolphthalein 0.5% in 50% alcohol; Phenolphthalein TS

CAS No: Not applicable to mixtures.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures.

Chemical Formula: Not applicable to mixtures.

Supplier's name: Duda Energy, LLC

Address: 1112 BrooksSt
Decatur, AL 35601

Telephone: 256.340.4866 **Emergency Telephone:** 800.255.3924 (Chemtel)

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Percent	Hazardous
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	0.5 - 1%	Yes
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	50 - 95%	Yes
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	1 - 2%	Yes
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 2%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. VAPOR HARMFUL. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY AFFECT LIVER, BLOOD, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. CONTAINS PHENOLPHTHALEIN WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

SAF-T-DATA™ Ratings

(Provided here for your convenience)

Health: 2 - Moderate (Cancer)	Flammability: 3 - Severe (Flammable)	Reactivity: 1 - Slight	Contact: 3 - Severe (Life)
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Lab Protection Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES; CLASS B EXTINGUISHER

Storage Color Code: Red (Flammable)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Exposure may cause irritation to the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Prolonged exposures to high concentrations may cause drowsiness, loss of appetite and inability to concentrate.

Ingestion:

For alcohol components: Cause headaches, gastritis, intoxication, blindness and, in acute cases, death. For phenolphthalein component: Cathartic. Very active, even in small amounts (30-100 mg). May cause purging, collapse, and fall of blood pressure or an itching skin rash that can become ulcerous. Other systemic effects are not well known.

Skin Contact:

For alcohol components: Causes skin irritation, cracking or flaking due to dehydration and defatting action. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects. Phenolphthalein may be absorbed via moist or oily surfaces. Symptoms may resemble those from ingestion exposure.

Eye Contact:

Can cause eye irritation. Splashes may cause temporary pain and blurred vision.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged skin contact causes drying and cracking of skin. May affect the nervous system. May affect liver, blood, reproductive system. Continued ingestion of small amounts could result in blindness. Suspect cancer hazard; contains phenolphthalein which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function, or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Ingestion:

Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Flash point: 13°C (55°F) CC

Autoignition temperature: 363°C (685°F)

Flammable limits in air % by volume:

lei: 3.3; uel: 19

Flammable liquid and vapor!

Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Listed fire data is for Ethyl Alcohol (major component).

Explosion:

Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water spray can be used to extinguish fires and cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

- 1000 ppm (TWA) for ethyl alcohol
- 400 ppm (TWA) for isopropyl alcohol
- 200 ppm (TWA) for methyl alcohol

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

- 1000 ppm (TWA), A4 - not classifiable as a human carcinogen for ethyl alcohol
- 200 ppm (TWA), 400 ppm (STEL), A4 - not classifiable as a human carcinogen for isopropyl alcohol
- 200 ppm (TWA), 250 ppm (STEL) skin, for methyl alcohol

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirator (NIOSH Approved)

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airtight hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. Breathing air quality must meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29CFR1910.134). Where respirators are required, you must have a written program covering the basic requirements in the OSHA respirator standard. These include training, fit testing, medical approval, cleaning, maintenance, cartridge change schedules, etc.

See 29CFR1910.134 for details.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Clear, colorless liquid.

Odor:

Alcohol odor.

Solubility:

Miscible in water.

Density:

0.8

pH:

No information found.

% Volatiles by volume @ 21°C (70°F):

No information found.

Boiling Point:

< 100°C (< 212°F)

Melting Point:

0°C (32°F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

Like ethanol.

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=t):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Strong oxidants, silver salts, acid chlorides, alkali metals, metal hydrides, hydrazine, and many other substances.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Data:

Ethyl alcohol: oral rat LD50: 7060 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 20,000 ppm/10H; Irritation data, eye, rabbit: 500 mg/24H moderate; Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. Methyl alcohol: oral rat LD50: 5628 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 64000 ppm/4H; skin rabbit LD50: 15800 mg/kg; Irritation data, skin, rabbit: 20 mg/24H, Moderate; Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. Isopropyl alcohol: oral rat LD50: 5045 mg/kg; skin rabbit LD50: 12.8 gm/kg; inhalation, rat: 16,000 ppm 8 hr. Investigated as a mutagen, tumorigen, reproductive effector. Phenolphthalein: Investigated as a tumorigen and mutagen.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Ethanol has been linked to birth defects in humans.

Carcinogenicity:

Ethanol has been linked to cancer in humans. Chronic ethanol ingestion is associated with liver cancer. Most industrial ethanol contains denaturants that render it undesirable to drink.

Cancer Lists

Ingredient	—NTP Carcinogen—		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Phenolphthalein (77-09-8)	No	Yes	None
Ethyl Alcohol (64-17-5)	No	No	None
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	No	No	None
Isopropyl Alcohol (67-63-0)	No	No	3

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

Following data for ethanol: When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into water, this material may evaporate to a moderate extent. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days.

Environmental Toxicity:

This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations.

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTIONS
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA: UN1170 Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 1L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTIONS
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA: UN1170 Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 1L

15. Regulatory Information

Ingredient	—Chemical Inventory Status—					—Canada—		
	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Phenolphthalein (77-09-8)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ethyl Alcohol (64-17-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Isopropyl Alcohol (67-63-0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Federal, State & International Regulations

Ingredient	—SARA 302—		-----SARA 313-----		CERCLA	-RCRA-	-TSCA-
	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical Catg.		261.33	8(d)
Phenolphthalein (77-09-8)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ethyl Alcohol (64-17-5)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	No	No	Yes	No	5000	U154	No
Isopropyl Alcohol (67-63-0)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No **TSCA 12(b):** No **CDTA:** Yes
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No Reactivity: No (Mixture / Liquid)

Warning:

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

Australian Hazchem Code: 2[S]E

Australian Poison Schedule: None allocated.

WHMIS: This SDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings:

Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. VAPOR HARMFUL. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY AFFECT LIVER, BLOOD, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. CONTAINS PHENOLPHTHALEIN WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

Label Precautions:

- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not breathe vapor.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
- Keep container closed.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical attention.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Disclaimer:

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Version: 2

Revised: 05-10-2017