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Material Safety Data Sheet

Phenolphthalein, 0.5% in 50% alcohol MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Phenolphthalein, 0.5% in 50% alcohol

Catalog Codes: SLP3373

CAS#: Mixture.

RTECS: Not applicable.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Water; Phenolphthalein, powder

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Phenolphthalein, 0.5% in 50% alcohol

Chemical Name: Not applicable.

Chemical Formula: Not applicable.

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:

1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof	64-17-5	45
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	2.5
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	2.5
Water	7732-18-5	49.5
Phenolphthalein, powder	77-09-8	0.5

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat.]. 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 20000 ppm 8 hours [Rat]. 39000 mg/m 3 4 hours [Mouse]. Isopropyl alcohol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5045 mg/kg [Rat]. 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. 6410 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Methyl alcohol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5628 mg/kg [Rat.]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 15800 mg/kg [Rabbit.]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 64000 ppm 4 hours [Rat]. Phenolphthalein, powder LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Non-corrosive for skin. Non-corrosive to the eyes. Non-corrosive for lungs.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN by State of California Proposition 65 [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified 1 (Clear evidence.) by NTP [Phenolphthalein, powder]. Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC [Phenolphthalein, powder]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Phenolphthalein, powder]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol]. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin [POSSIBLE] [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Methyl alcohol]. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, the reproductive system. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures**Eye Contact:**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Inhalation:

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: The lowest known value is 363°C (685.4°F) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof).

Flash Points:

The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 11.7°C (53.1°F). (TAG). OPEN CUP: 23°C (73.4°F). (Cleveland). (Isopropyl alcohol)

Flammable Limits: The greatest known range is LOWER: 6% UPPER: 36.5% (Methyl alcohol)

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. Non-flammable in presence of shocks, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Slightly explosive in presence of acids. Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Containers should be grounded. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Ethanol has an explosive reaction with the oxidized coating around potassium metal. Ethanol ignites and then explodes on contact with acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate (ignites and may explode), disulfuric acid + nitric acid, phosphorous(III) oxide platinum, potassium-tert-butoxide+ acids. Ethanol forms explosive products in reaction with the following compound : ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, nitric acid + silver (forms silver fulminate) silver nitrate (forms ethyl nitrate) silver(I) oxide + ammonia or hydrazine (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), sodium (evolves hydrogen gas). (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**Small Spill:**

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage**Precautions:**

Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof TWA: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1900 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 1000 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1920 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1000 STEL: 1250 (ppm) [Canada] Isopropyl alcohol TWA: 983 STEL: 1230 (mg/m3) [Australia] TWA: 200 STEL: 400 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m3) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 999 STEL: 1259 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)]

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Alcohol like.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Neutral.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 64.5°C (148.1°F) (Methyl alcohol). Weighted average: 88.94°C (192.1°F)

Melting Point:

May start to solidify at -88.5°C (-127.3°F) based on data for: Isopropyl alcohol. Weighted average: -112°C (-169.6°F)

Critical Temperature: The lowest known value is 235°C (455°F) (Isopropyl alcohol).

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 0.88 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 12.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Methyl alcohol). Weighted average: 4.14 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 2.07 (Air = 1) (Isopropyl alcohol). Weighted average: 1.11 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: The highest known value is 100 ppm (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) Weighted average: 96.1 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is equally soluble in oil and water.

Ionicity (in Water): Non-ionic.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

Solubility:

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, n-octanol. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, ignition sources (sparks, flames), incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances:

Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with metals.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Ethanol rapidly absorbs moisture from the air. Can react vigorously with oxidizers. The following oxidants have been demonstrated to undergo vigorous/explosive reaction with ethanol: barium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, calcium hypochlorite, chloryl perchlorate, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dioxygen difluoride, disulfuryl difluoride, fluorine nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, iodine heptafluoride, nitric acid nitrosyl perchlorate, perchloric acid permanganic acid, peroxodisulfuric

acid, potassium dioxide, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, ruthenium(VIII) oxide, silver perchlorate, silver peroxide, uranium hexafluoride, uranyl perchlorate. Ethanol reacts violently/expodes with the following compounds: acetyl bromide (evolves hydrogen bromide) acetyl chloride, aluminum, sesquibromide ethylate, ammonium hydroxide & silver oxide, chlorate, chromic anhydride, cyanuric acid + water, dichloromethane + sulfuric acid + nitrate (or) nitrite, hydrogen peroxide + sulfuric acid, iodine + methanol + mercuric oxide, manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxy propane,

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Isopropyl alcohol).

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN by State of California Proposition 65 [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified 1 (Clear evidence.) by NTP [Phenolphthalein, powder]. Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC [Phenolphthalein, powder]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Phenolphthalein, powder]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol]. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin [POSSIBLE] [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Methyl alcohol]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the reproductive system.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material (mutagenic) Causes adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic). May cause cancer based on animal data. Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritaiton. Eyes: Can cause eye irritation. Inhalation: Breathing large amounts may be harmful and may cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation. It may affect the brain, respiration (difficulty breathing), behavior(Central nervous system depression - headache, somnolence, irritability, dizziness, drowsiness, stupor, incoordination, unconsciousness, coma and possible death), peripheral nerve and senstation (peripheral nervous system), blood, urinary system, cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal system, and liver. Ingestion: Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Swallowing large amounts may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, abdominal pain. It also may affect the urinary system, cardiovascular system, sense organs, behavior or central nervous system dpression (somnolence, irritability, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, stupor, incoordination, unconsciousness, coma, narcosis), peripheral nervous system, liver, blood, metabolism, and respiratory system (breathing difficulty). Contains methyl alcohol which may cause blindness if swallowed.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:

Methanol in water is rapidly biodegraded and volatilized. Aquatic hydrolysis, oxidation, photolysis, adsorption to sediment, and bioconcentration are not significant fate processes. The half-life of methanol in surface water ranges from 24 hrs. to 168 hrs. Based on its vapor pressure, methanol exists almost entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. It is degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and has an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Methanol is physically removed from air by rain due to its solubility. Methanol can react with NO₂ in polluted air to form methyl nitrate. The half-life of methanol in air ranges from 71 hrs. (3 days) to 713 hrs. (29.7 days) based on photooxidation half-life in air. (Methyl alcohol)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: alcohol, solution(Denatured alcohol) UNNA: 1987 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Phenolphthalein, powder
California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Phenolphthalein, powder
Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Methyl alcohol
Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Methyl alcohol
Illinois chemical safety act: Methyl alcohol
New York release reporting list: Methyl alcohol
Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
Pennsylvania RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
Florida: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol
Minnesota: Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
Massachusetts RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
Massachusetts spill list: Methyl alcohol
New Jersey: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol
New Jersey spill list: Methyl alcohol
Louisiana spill reporting: Methyl alcohol
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Water; Phenolphthalein, powder
TSCA 4(a) final testing order: Isopropyl alcohol
TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Isopropyl alcohol
Effective date: 12/15/86
Sunset Date: 12/15/96

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R45- May cause cancer. S7- Keep container tightly closed. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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