

# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	
	CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC). Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).		

Product Name / Trade name	Pure Shellac Thinner/ Solvent Alcohol	Associated Product's Item Code	13-391EXP
Synonym	Wood alcohol	CAS#	67-56-1
Chemical Family	Alcohol. (Solvent.)	DSL	CEPA DSL: Methanol
	CH <sub>8</sub> OH	Validation Date	2/20/2001.
Chemical Formula	Cn₃On	Print Date	5/4/2001.
Manufacturer	514-341-3550 Department		nunications and Regulatory Affairs tment
Material Uses	Other non specified industry: Solvent, fuel.	(905)	791-1788

Name	CAS#	% by	Exposure Limits	
		Weight	Canadian Values (ACGIH)	U.S. Values (OSHA)
1) Methanol	67-56-1	100	TWA: 200 ppm from ACGIH (Canada, 1999). Period: 8 hour(s). Additional Hazards: Skin STEL: 250 ppm from ACGIH (Canada, 1999). Period: 15 minute(s). Additional Hazards: Skin TWA: 262 mg/m³ from ACGIH (Canada, 1999). Period: 8 hour(s). Additional Hazards: Skin STEL: 328 mg/m³ from ACGIH (Canada, 1999). Period: 15 minute(s). Additional Hazards: Skin	TWA: 200 ppm from OSHA (United States 1999). Period: 8 hour(s). Additional Hazard Skin TWA: 260 mg/m³ from OSHA (United State 1999). Period: 8 hour(s). Additional Hazard Skin

Section 3. Emergency Overview		
Hazard Overview	DANGER!  POISON. FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR MAY CAUSE NEAR INVISIBLE FLASH FIRE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.  Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. DO NOT ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.	
Potential Acute Health Effects	Extremely dangerous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant). Non-sensitizer for skin. Severe over-exposure can result in death.	
Note to Physician	Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentrations can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours after exposure. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are a more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Treatment protocols are available from most major hospitals and early collaboration with appropriate hospitals is recommended.	

Section 4. First Aid Measures		
Eye Contact	IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention.	
Skin Contact	Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.	
Inhalation	Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek medical advice.	
Ingestion	INDUCE VOMITING if patient is alert. Lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat. Have conscious person drink several glasses of water or milk. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.	

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Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures		
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).	
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemicals, CO <sub>2</sub> , alcohol foam or water spray.  LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion.	
Fire Hazards	Explosive in the form of vapor when exposed to heat or flame. Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.	
Explosion Hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures		
Small Spill and Leak	Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.	
Large Spill and Leak	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. Place in appropriate container and dispose of in accordance with regional regulations.	

Section 7. Ha	ndling and Storage
Handling	Handle and open container with care. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.
Storage	Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from incompatibles. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

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  Eyes	s Splash goggles.	
Body	No special protective clothing is required.	
Respiratory	Organic vapour cartridge respirator.	
Hands	Gloves (impervious).	

Section 9. Physical a	nd Chemical Properties		
Physical State and Appearance	Liquid.	Odor	Alcohol. (Slight.)
Molecular Weight	32.04 g/mole	Taste	Not available.
pH (1% Soln/Water)	7 [Neutral.]	Color	Colourless.
Boiling/Condensation Point	64.5°C (148.1°F)	Volatility	100% (v/v).
Melting/Freezing Point	-98°C (-144°F)	Evaporation Rate	2.1 compared to Butyl acetate.
Specific Gravity	0.79 (Water = 1)	Odor Threshold	2000 ppm
Vapor Pressure	96 mm of Hg @ 20°C.	Viscosity	Not available.
Vapor Density	1.11 (Air = 1)	Solubility	Soluble in water, diethyl ether.
VOC Content	100 (%)	Other Properties	Not available.
The Product is:	Flammable.	-	
Autoignition Temperature	385°C (725°F)		
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: 11°C (51.8°F). (Tagliabue.)		
Flammable Limits	LOWER: 6% UPPER: 36%		
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Highly flammable in presence of open flames a	and sparks, of heat, o	of combustible materials.

Substances

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Section 10. Stability and Reactivity		
Stability	The product is stable.	
Conditions of Instability	Not available.	
Incompatibility with Various	Slightly reactive to reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.	

Section 11. Toxicolog	ical Information
Routes of Entry	Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 5600-13000 mg/kg [Rat] Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 15840 mg/kg [Rabbit] Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 64000 ppm 4 hours [Rat.]
Acute Effects on Humans	
Eyes	Slightly hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant).
Skin	Very slightly to slightly dangerous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator). Non-sensitizer for skin. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.
Inhalation	Hazardous in case of inhalation.
Ingestion	Extremely dangerous in case of ingestion. May be fatal if swallowed. Ingestion may cause blindness.
Chronic Effects on Humans	Very dangerous in case of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant). Non-sensitizer for skin. CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Teratogenic in mice at levels below maternal toxicity. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Fetotoxic in mice at levels below maternal toxicity. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

## Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Not available.

#### Section 13. Disposal Considerations

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

TDG Classification (Canada)	Class 3: Flammable liquid. Class 6.1: Poisonous material.		
PIN (Canada)	Shipping name: Methanol UNNA: UN 1230 PG: II		
Special Provisions for Transport (Canada)	Exemption: 500 ml as "Consumer Commodity".  1 L as "Consumer Commodity permit number SH0360".		
	Labels required: Flammmable Liquid and orientation arrows.		
IMDG Classification	3.2		
PIN	Shipping name: Methanol UNNA: UN 1230 PG: II		
Marine Pollutant	Not pollutant.	<b>V</b>	
DOT Classification (U.S.A)	Class 3: Flammable liquid. CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.		
PIN Special Provisions for Transport (U.S.)	Methanol, 3, 6.1, UN 1230, II, Not pollutant.	C. sweeter Ecolor	
	Containers of 1 L or less ship as:		
	Class: ORM-D Name: Consumer Commodity		

Validated on 2/20/2001.

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### Section 15. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

WHMIS Classification (Canada)

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Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).



HCS Classification (U.S.A.)

Class: Highly toxic.

Class: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

USA Regulatory Lists

TSCA inventory: Methanol

**Hazardous Material Information System** (U.S.A.)

Personal Protection	$\mathbf{G}$
Reactivity	0
Flammability	3
Health	1

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



#### Section 16. Other Information

Validated and verified by Product Development and Technical Coordinator on 2/20/2001.

Printed 5/4/2001.

#### Notice to Reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.