

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Preparation Date: 9/12/2013

Revision date 10/14/2019

Revision Number: G6

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product code: ME151
Product Name: METHYL ALCOHOL, NF

Other means of identification

Synonyms: Alcool Methylique; Méthanol (FRENCH)
 Alcohol, methyl
 Carbinol
 Methanol
 METHYL HYDROXIDE
 Methylol
 Monohydroxymethane
 Manhattan spirits
 Methilic alcohol
 Methyl hydrate
 Methyl hydrid
 PYROXYLIC SPIRIT
 WOOD ALCOHOL
 WOOD NAPHTHA
 WOOD SPIRIT
CAS #: 67-56-1
RTECS # PC1400000
CI#: Not available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use: Solvent. Preservative for wood or for treatment against wood rot and decay.
Uses advised against No information available

Supplier: Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp
 14422 South San Pedro St.
 Gardena, CA 90248
 (310) 516-8000

Order Online At: <https://www.spectrumchemical.com>
Emergency telephone number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
Contact Person: Tom Tyner (USA - West Coast)
Contact Person: Ibad Tirmiz (USA - East Coast)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Considered a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3
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Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Flammable liquids	Category 2

Label elements

Danger

Hazard statements

Toxic if swallowed
Toxic in contact with skin
Toxic if inhaled
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Highly flammable liquid and vapor



Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not Applicable

Other hazards

Can burn with an invisible flame
May cause blindness if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician

In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician

Rinse mouth

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations as applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No	Weight-%
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**First aid measures****General Advice:**

National Capital Poison Center in the United States can provide assistance if you have a poison emergency and need to talk to a poison specialist. Call 1-800-222-1222. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. First aider needs to protect himself.

Skin Contact:

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water removing all contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. **WARNING!** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled or ingested material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Toxic if swallowed. Immediate medical attention is required. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Symptoms**

Causes serious eye irritation
Causes skin irritation
Central nervous system effects
Drowsiness
Dizziness
Headache
Pupillary dilation
Rapid eye movement
Increased sensitivity to light

Visual disturbances
May cause blindness
May cause metabolic acidosis
Dyspnea (Difficulty breathing and shortness of breath)
Abdominal pain
Nausea
Vomiting
Causes damage to central nervous system and eye/optic nerve

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician:

This product contains Methyl Alcohol.
For Methyl Alcohol Ingestion:
1. Support vital functions, correct for dehydration and shock, and manage fluid balance.
2. The currently recommended medical management of Methanol poisoning includes the following methods:
a. Emptying the stomach by gastric lavage. It is useful if initiated within < 1 of ingestion.
b. Correct metabolic acidosis with intravenous administration of sodium bicarbonate, adjusting the administration rate according to repeated and frequent measurement of acid/base status.
c. Administer ethanol (orally or by IV (intravenously)) or Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole or Antizol) therapy by IV (intravenously) as an antidote to inhibit the formation of toxic metabolites. Adjunct therapy with Leucorvin followed by Folate can also be initialized. Please note that if Ethanol therapy is used, monitor blood glucose, especially in children. Ethanol can cause hypoglycemia.
d. When patients are diagnosed and treated early in the course with the above methods, hemodialysis may be avoided if fomepizole or ethanol therapy is effective, and the metabolic acidosis is corrected, and no renal failure is present. However, once severe acidosis and renal failure occurred, hemodialysis is necessary. Hemodialysis is effective in removing Methyl alcohol and toxic metabolites, and correcting metabolic acidosis.

Protection of first-aiders

First-Aid Providers: Avoid exposure to blood or body fluids. Wear gloves and other necessary protective clothing. Dispose of contaminated clothing and equipment as bio-hazardous waste.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical. Alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use a solid (straight) water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide.

Specific hazards

Flammable. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. Material can burn with invisible flame. Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Special Protective Actions for Firefighters

Specific Methods:	No information available
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions:	Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. In case of large spill, water spray or vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
<u>Environmental precautions</u>	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand or earth). In case of large spill, dike if needed. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
Methods for cleaning up	Use appropriate tools to put the spilled material in a suitable chemical waste disposal container. Use only non-sparking tools. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Technical Measures/Precautions:

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Remove all sources of ignition. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Keep away from incompatible materials.

Safe Handling Advice:

Wear personal protective equipment. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. When using do not smoke. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures/Storage Conditions:

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials:

Oxidizing agents
Acids
Metals
Alkali Metals
Alkaline Earth metals
Aluminum

Zinc
 Acid chlorides
 Acid anhydrides
 Chlorine
 chromium trioxide
 Potassium t-butoxide
 Chromic anhydride
 Beryllium hydride
 Acetyl bromide
 Phosphorous trioxide
 Dichloromethane
 Chloroform + Sodium methoxide

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

National occupational exposure limits

United States

Component	CAS No	OSHA	NIOSH	ACGIH	AIHA WEEL
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm STEL 325 mg/m ³ STEL	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	Not determined

Canada

Component	CAS No	Canada - Alberta	Canada - British Columbia	Canada - Ontario	Canada - Quebec
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	200 ppm TWA 262 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm STEL 328 mg/m ³ STEL	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	200 ppm TWAEV 262 mg/m ³ TWAEV 250 ppm STEV 328 mg/m ³ STEV

Australia and Mexico

Component	CAS No	Australia	Mexico
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	250 ppm STEL 328 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 262 mg/m ³ STEL	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm STEL 310 mg/m ³ STEL

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering measures to reduce exposure:

Ensure adequate ventilation. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors and mist below their respective threshold limit value.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye protection: Goggles

Skin and body protection: Chemical resistant apron
 Long sleeved clothing

Gloves

Respiratory protection: Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

Hygiene measures: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Liquid	Appearance: No information available.	Color: Clear. Colorless.
Odor: Alcoholic. Pungent.	Taste No information available.	Formula CH ₄ O
Molecular/Formula weight (g/mole): 32.04	Flammability (solid, gas) Highly Flammable	Flash point (°C): 11
Flashpoint (°C/°F): 11-12.2 °C/51.8-54 °F 15.6-16.1 °C/60.1-61°F	Flash Point Tested according to: Closed cup Open cup	Autoignition Temperature (°C/°F): 385-464 °C/725-867.2 °F
Lower Explosion Limit (%): 6%	Upper Explosion Limit (%): 36.5%	Melting point/range(°C/°F): -97.8 °C/-144 °F
Decomposition temperature(°C/°F): No information available	Boiling point/range(°C/°F): 64-65 °C/147.2-149 °F	Bulk density: No information available
Density (g/cm³): 0.79	Specific gravity: 0.7866-0.7915	pH No information available
Vapor pressure @ 20°C (kPa): 12.3-12.8	Evaporation rate: No information available	Vapor density: 1.11
VOC content (g/L): 787	Odor threshold (ppm): 100	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): -0.68; -0.77; -0.82
Viscosity: No information available	Miscibility: Miscible with water Miscible with Ethanol Miscible with Ether Miscible with Benzene Miscible with Chloroform	Solubility: No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Methanol mixed with diethyl zinc reacts explosively and ignites
Methanol has a violent reaction with alkyl aluminum salts, acetyl bromide, chloroform + sodium hydroxide, chromic anhydride, cyanuric chloride, lead perchlorate, perchloric acid, phosphorus trioxide, nitric acid
Reacts vigorously with oxidizing agents
Phosphorus trioxide and Methanol will react very violently
Acetyl bromide interaction with Methanol is violent and evolves hydrogen bromide
Ignition occurs when Methanol comes in contact with chromium trioxide

Chemical stability

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization does not occur

Conditions to avoid: Heat. Ignition sources. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizing agents
Acids
Metals
Alkali Metals
Alkaline Earth metals
Aluminum
Zinc
Acid chlorides
Acid anhydrides
Chlorine
chromium trioxide
Potassium t-butoxide
Chromic anhydride
Beryllium hydride
Acetyl bromide
Phosphorous trioxide
Dichloromethane
Chloroform + Sodium methoxide

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Other Information
Corrosivity: No information available

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: No information available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Principal Routes of Exposure:
Ingestion. Skin. Eyes. Inhalation.

Acute Toxicity

Component Information

Methyl Alcohol	
CAS No	67-56-1

LD50/oral/rat = 5628 mg/kg (EU Chemicals Bureau IUCLID datasheet)
5600 mg/kg (RTECS)
6200 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat (LOLI; EU Chemicals Bureau IUCLID dataset)
LD50/oral/mouse = 5800 mg/kg
LD50/dermal/rabbit = 15800 mg/kg; 15840 mg/kg Dermal LD50 Rabbit
LD50/dermal/rat = No information available
LC50/inhalation/rat = 83.2 mg/L Inhalation LC50 Rat 4 h
64000 ppm 4 h; 22500 ppm Inhalation LC50 8h
LC50/inhalation/mouse = 41000 ppm 6 h
Other LD50 or LC50 information = 14200 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rabbit
7500 mg/kg Oral LD50 Dog
>5000 mg/kg Oral LD50 Pig
7000 mg/kg Oral LD50 Monkey

22500 ppm Inhalation LC50 Rat 8 hr.

Product Information

LD50/oral/rat =

Value - Acute Toxicity = 5628 mg/kg

LD50/oral/mouse =

Value - Acute Tox = 5800 mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rabbit

Value - Acute Toxicity = 15800 mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rat

VALUE - Acute Tox = No information available

LC50/inhalation/rat

VALUE-Vapor = 83.2 mg/l (4-hr)

VALUE-Gas = 64000 ppm (4-hr)

VALUE-Dust/Mist = No information available

LC50/Inhalation/mouse

VALUE-Vapor = No information available

VALUE - Gas = 41000 ppm (6-hr)

VALUE - Dust/Mist = No information available

Symptoms

Skin Contact:

Mildly to moderately irritating to the skin. Methanol can be absorbed through the skin, producing systemic effects that include visual disturbances. Absorption through the skin may cause metabolic acidosis.

Eye Contact:

Causes serious eye irritation. Moderately irritating to the eyes. Causes conjunctivitis. May cause reversible corneal opacity.

Inhalation

May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing and wheezing. May cause lacrimation. May cause nausea and headache. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. May cause metabolic acidosis. May cause central nervous system effects, central nervous system depression.

Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause abdominal pain. May cause constipation. May cause headache. May affect respiration (difficult or labored breathing resulting in shortness of breath). May affect behavior/central nervous system/peripheral nervous system (general anesthetic/sedation, malaise, dizziness, vertigo, delirium, confusion, restlessness, giddiness, back pain, headache, muscle weakness, somnolence, lethargy, spastic paralysis, muscle contraction, tremor, ataxia, seizures/convulsions, unconsciousness, coma). May affect the cardiovascular system (tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension, cardiac failure). May cause rapid eye movement. May cause pupillary dilation. May cause significant visual disturbances (reduced reactivity/and or increased sensitivity to light, blurred vision, double vision, snowy vision) and blindness. May cause metabolic acidosis. It may affect the pancreas (pancreatitis). May cause hyperglycemia. May affect liver. May affect urinary system (kidneys). It may affect the brain. May affect the blood (blood coagulation time - increased prothrombin and partial thromboplastin times). May affect blood (changes in serum composition, leukocytosis). May affect electrolytes.

May cause hypophosphatemia. May cause hypokalemia. May cause hypomagnesemia. May affect the muscles and cause musculoskeletal effects (breakdown of muscle fibers (rhabdomyolysis), myalgia and joint pain).

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chronic Toxicity Methanol is very slowly eliminated from the body. Because of this slow elimination, Methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though a single exposure may cause no effect, daily exposures may result in accumulation of harmful amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion will have effects similar to those of acute inhalation or ingestion. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect metabolism (weight loss). Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the brain. Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect the liver, and kidneys. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the spleen. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the adrenal gland. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can affect eyes/vision (damage the optic nerve) and cause blindness.

Sensitization: No information available.

Mutagenic Effects: Mutations in microorganisms
Experiments with bacteria and/or yeast have shown mutagenic effects

Carcinogenic effects: Not considered carcinogenic.

Component	CAS No	IARC	ACGIH - Carcinogens	NTP	OSHA HCS - Carcinogens	Australia - Notifiable Carcinogenic Substances	Australia - Prohibited Carcinogenic Substances
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Reproductive Effects: No information available
Developmental Effects: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
May cause adverse developmental effects
Teratogenic Effects: May cause birth defects (teratogenic effects)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity

STOT - single exposure central nervous system. Eyes.
STOT - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. liver. kidney. Eyes. central nervous system.
Target Organs: Skin. Central nervous system. Nervous system. Optic nerve. Eyes/vision. Kidneys. Liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity effects: Aquatic environment.

Methyl Alcohol - 67-56-1

Fish

28200 mg/L LC50 Pimephales promelas 96 h flow-through 1 100 mg/L LC50 Pimephales promelas 96 h static 1 19500 - 20700 mg/L LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h flow-through 1 18 - 20 mL/L LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h static 1 13500 - 17600 mg/L LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 96 h flow-through 1

Persistence and degradability: 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 surfact 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 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

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility in soil No information available
Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Waste from residues / unused products:

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulation.

Contaminated packaging:

Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal

Component	CAS No	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	None	None	None	U154 ignitable waste

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN-No: UN1230
Proper Shipping Name: Methanol
Hazard Class 3
Subsidiary Class 6.1 (For International Shipments Only)
The subsidiary class (risk) is not applicable for domestic shipments
Packing group: II
Emergency Response Guide Number 131
Marine Pollutant No data available
DOT RQ (lbs): 5000
Special Provisions No Information available

Symbol(s): [DOT]: (+) - Fixes the proper shipping name, hazard class and packing group for that entry without regard to whether the material meets the definition of that class, packing group or any other hazard class. [DOT]: (I) - Identifies proper shipping names which are appropriate for describing materials in international transportation. [DOT]: (R5) - Identifies a material that is a hazardous substance that has a reportable quantity (RQ) of 5000 pounds (2270 Kilograms).

Description: UN1230,Methanol ,3,(6.1),PG II

TDG (Canada)

UN-No: UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Hazard Class 3

Subsidiary Risk: (6.1)

Packing Group: II

Marine Pollutant No Information available

Description: UN1230,METHANOL,3(6.1),PG II

ADR

UN Number UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Transport hazard class(es) 3

Packing group II

Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Description: UN1230 Methanol,3(6.1),II

IMDG

UN-No: UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Hazard Class: 3

Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Packing Group: II

Marine Pollutant No information available

EMS: F-E

RID

UN Number UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Transport hazard class(es) 3

Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Packing group II

Description: UN1230 Methanol,3(6.1),II

ICAO (air)

UN-No: UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Hazard Class 3

Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Packing Group: II

Description: UN1230,Methanol,3(6.1),PG II

IATA

UN Number UN1230

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

Transport hazard class(es) 3

Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Packing group II

Precautionary Statements - Response 3L

**Special Provisions
Description:**

No information available
UN1230,Methanol,3(6.1),PG II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Component	CAS No	U.S. TSCA	KOREA KECL	Philippines (PICCS)	Japan ENCS	China IECSC	Australia (AICS)	EINECS-No.
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	PresentACTIVE	Present KE-23193	Present	Present (2)-201	Present	Present	Present 200-659-6

U.S. Regulations

Methyl Alcohol

Massachusetts RTK: Present

New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substance List: 1222

New Jersey (EHS) List: 1222 500 lb TPQ

New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances: Present

Pennsylvania RTK: Environmental hazard

Pennsylvania RTK - Environmental Hazard List Present

Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List: Present

New York Release Reporting - List of Hazardous Substances:

5000 lb RQ

1 lb RQ

Louisiana Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants: 5000lbfinal RQ

2270kgfinal RQ

California Directors List of Hazardous Substances: Present

FDA - Direct Food Additives 21 CFR 173.250 (residues); 21 CFR 172.869 (residual)

FDA - 21 CFR - Total Food Additives 172.560, 172.859, 172.867, 173.250, 173.385, 175.105, 175.300, 176.180, 176.200,


- List Sourced from EAFUS 176.210, 177.1200, 177.2420, 177.2460, 177.2800, 73.345, 73.615

California Prop. 65: Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.

Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer:

This product does not contain a chemical requiring a warning under California Prop. 65. (See table below)

Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Reproductive Toxicity:

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including (see table below) which is (are) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.p65warnings.ca.gov.

Component	CAS No	Carcinogen	Developmental Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity:
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Not Listed	developmental	Not Listed	Not Listed

CERCLA/SARA

Component	CAS No	CERCLA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities	Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs	Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and RQs	Section 313 - Chemical Category	Section 313 - Reporting de minimis
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ	None	None	None	1.0 % de minimis concentration

U.S. TSCA

Component	CAS No	TSCA Section 5(a)2 - Chemicals With Significant New Use Rules (SNURS)	TSCA 8(d) -Health and Safety Reporting
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Canada

WHMIS 2015 - GHS Classifications

WHMIS 2015 Hazard Classification Information:

Component
Methyl Alcohol
67-56-1 (100)

WHMIS 2015 Hazard Classification
Flammable liquids - Category 2: H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.; Acute toxicity - Oral - Category 3: H301 Toxic if swallowed.; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2: H319 Causes serious eye irritation.; Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1: H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.; Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 2: H371 May cause damage to organs.; Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 3: H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Canada Hazardous Products Regulation This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the HPR (Hazardous Products Regulation) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the HPR

DSL/NDSL

Component	CAS No	Canada (DSL)	Canada (NDSL)
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Present	Not Listed

Component	CAS No	CEPA Schedule I - Toxic Substances
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Not listed
Component	CAS No	CEPA - 2010 Greenhouse Gases Subject to Mandatory Reporting
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Not listed

EU Classification

EU GHS - SV - CLP 1272/2008

Component	CAS No	EU GHS - SV - CLP (1272/2008)
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Flammable liquids - Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.; Acute toxicity - Oral - Acute Tox. 3: H301 Toxic if swallowed. (Minimum classification); Acute toxicity - Dermal - Acute Tox. 3: H311 Toxic in contact with skin. (Minimum classification); Acute toxicity - Inhalation - Acute Tox. 3: H331 Toxic if inhaled. (Minimum classification); Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - STOT SE 1: H370 Causes damage to organs. (C >= 10 %; No information to prove exclusion of certain routes of exposure)603-001-00-X Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - STOT SE 1: H370 Causes damage to organs. (C >= 10 %; No information to prove exclusion of certain routes of exposure); Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - STOT SE 2: H371 May cause

		damage to organs. (3 % ≤ C < 10 %; Concentration limits for acute toxicity cannot be translated into GHS from the DSD especially when minimum classifications are given)603-001-00-X
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EU - CLP (1272/2008)

R-phrases(s)

R11 - Highly flammable

R23/24/25 - Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed

R39/23/24/25 - Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed

S-phrases(s)

S 7 - Keep container tightly closed.

S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking

S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)

S 1/2 - Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves

Component	CAS No	Classification	Concentration Limits:	Safety Phrases
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	F; R11 T; R23/24/25-39/23/24/25	20%≤C: T; R:23/24/25 3%≤C<20%: Xn; R:20/21/22 10%≤C: T; R:39/23/24/25 3%≤C<10%: Xn; R:68/20/21/22	S1/2 S7 S16 S36/37 S45

The product is classified in accordance with Annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC

Indication of danger:

F - Highly flammable

T - Toxic

T



F



16. OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation Date: 9/12/2013
Revision date: 10/14/2019
Prepared by: Sonia Owen

Disclaimer:

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this SDS. The physical properties reported in this SDS are obtained from the literature and do not constitute product specifications. Information contained herein does not constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety, merchantability or fitness of the goods for a particular

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End of Safety Data Sheet