



SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Methanol

Product code(s): Methanol

Synonym(s): Alcohol, Methyl Hydroxide, Methyl Hydrate, Wood Alcohol, Wood Spirit

REACH Registration Number: This product has been registered according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

General use: Solvent, fuel, feedstock

Uses advised against: No uses advised against

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

Distributed by:

Southern Chemical Corporation

2 Northpoint Drive

Houston, Texas 77060

+1-832-448-7100

1.4 Emergency telephone number: Chemtrec: +1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Substance

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flammable liquid, Category 2 [H225]

Acute toxicity, Category 3 [H301]

Acute toxicity, Category 3 [311]

Acute toxicity, Category 3 [H331]

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Category 1 (STOT SE 3) [H370]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):



GHS02



GHS06



GHS08

Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H301 - Toxic if swallowed

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin

H331 - Toxic if inhaled

H370 - Causes damage to the optic nerve, skin, respiratory and central nervous systems and gastrointestinal tract

Precautionary statements:

[Prevention]

P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment.

P241 + P242 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 - Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapor and spray.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P264 - Wash hands and exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

[Response]

P301 + P330 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P304 + P340 + P311 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P307 + P311 - IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Refer to Section 4 of this SDS.

P361 + P363 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

[Storage]

P405 + P403 + P233 + P235 - Store locked up in well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

[Disposal]

P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

May cause drying and cracking of the skin.



SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
>99	Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	603-001-00-X	H225, H301, H311, H331, H370

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: If product mist, vapor or fumes causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If symptoms persist or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline for 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. Obtain immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If irritation persists or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures, if present. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Give 1 to 2 cupfuls of milk or water to drink if the victim is conscious, alert and able to swallow. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Get immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential health symptoms and effects

Eyes: Causes eye irritation characterized by inflammation, burning pain, tearing, swelling and blurred vision. May cause corneal injury and painful sensitization to light. Continued exposure may cause lesions. Vapors and fumes can cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure of unprotected skin may cause drying and cracking of skin and dermatitis. Toxic if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms may be similar to inhalation exposure.

Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled. Irritating to mucous membranes and to the respiratory system. Causes central nervous system depression and particularly affects the optic nerve. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, narcosis, coma and death.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after digestion. Ingestion of 100 - 125 ml (~3 to 4 oz.) can be fatal or cause serious, irreversible injury such as blindness. Symptoms are similar to those of acute inhalation, but the severity and speed of appearance may be greater. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement followed nausea, headache, dizziness and drowsiness. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause defatting of the skin, dermatitis or aggravate existing skin problems. Pre-existing eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired kidney, liver and central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Chronic exposures to methanol may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Refer to Section 11.2.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to doctor and hospital personnel: Effects may be delayed. Ethanol may inhibit methanol metabolism.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishable media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use media such as water fog or spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable methods of extinction: Water jets or streams may spread the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable liquid and vapor! Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources (e.g cell phones) can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: Avoid sources of ignition. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air, especially in confined spaces. Ground and bond containers in storage and when container is in use.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

METHANOL BURNS WITH A CLEAN, CLEAR FLAME THAT IS ALMOST INVISIBLE IN DAYLIGHT!

Firefighters should wear full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Be aware that burning liquid may float on water. Firefighters must control runoff to prevent environmental contamination. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.



SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel from the hazard area. Wear appropriate protective clothing designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING! Clean up spills immediately. Spills create slip hazards.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

DO NOT FLUSH SPILL DOWN THE DRAIN. Approach spill from upwind direction. Cover drains and contain spill. Recover liquid where possible, or dilute with water or use alcohol-resistant foam to reduce fire hazard. Collect liquid in an approved container or cover with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect product using non-sparking tools and place into approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Do not allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains and ditches that lead to waterways. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

US regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. NO SMOKING. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Open containers slowly to control possible pressure release. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Keep away from oxidizers, acids and bases. Transfer to approved containers having correct labeling. DO NOT store in aluminum or lead containers. Coatings of copper and its alloys, zinc or aluminum are unsuitable for storage as they are attacked slowly. Mild steel is the recommended construction material for tanks. Plastics may be used for short-term storage, but are not recommended for long-term use due to deterioration effects and the subsequent risk of contamination.

Outside or detached storage is recommended. Tanks must be grounded, vented and have vapor emission controls including floating roofs, inert gas blanketing to prevent the formation of explosive mixtures and pressure vacuum relief valves to control tank pressures. Tanks should be of welded construction and should also be diked.

Containers are hazardous when empty as they contain product residue. DO NOT cut, drill, weld, braze, solder grind or perform similar operations on or near empty containers or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
67-56-1	Methanol	200 ppm; 250 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm; 160 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm; 327 mg/m ³ STEL Skin	200 ppm; 260 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm; 325 mg/m ³ STEL 6,000 ppm IDLH; Skin

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material, including eyes and mucous membranes, either by direct contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposure should be considered.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation using explosion proof ventilation equipment. Local exhaust is preferable. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: The level of risk of exposure to methanol will dictate the appropriate level of personal protective equipment (PPE) required. Wear protective clothing and chemical resistant footwear to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with methanol. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking or using the lavatory.



Eye/face protection: Wear protective chemical goggles. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.133, ANSI Z87.1 or European Standard EN 166.

Hand Protection: Wear rubber (butyl or Nitrile) or neoprene gloves for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Other protective equipment: Protective clothing. Protective boots, if the situation requires.

Respiratory Protection: Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols are generated. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-faced respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.

PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.



Splash Goggles

Gloves

Protective Apron

Vapor Respirator

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	Mild, alcoholic
Odor Threshold	59 ppm
Molecular Weight	32.04 g/mol
Chemical Formula	CH ₃ OH
pH	Not applicable
Freezing/Melting Point, Range	-97.8 °C (-144 °F)
Boiling Point	64.5 °C (148.1 °F)
Evaporation Rate	5.9 (n-BuAc = 1); 5.3 (Ether = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	11 °C (51.8 °F)
Autoignition Temperature (NFPA30)	385 °C (725 °F)
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	6% (NFPA 30)
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	36.5% (NFPA 30)
Vapor Pressure	12.8 kPa @ 20 °C
Vapor Density	1.11 (Air = 1)
Specific Gravity	0.791 - 0.793 @ 20 °C
Viscosity	0.55 cP @ 20 °C
Soluble in	Water, Ethanol, Ether, Acetone, Chloroform
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow = -0.82/-0.66
Saturation Concentration	166 g/m ³
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100%

9.2 Other data

May be corrosive to lead, aluminum, magnesium and platinum.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No special reactivity has been reported.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Contact with strong oxidizing agents and halogenated hydrocarbons may cause violent reactions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Ignition sources, high temperatures, incompatible materials. Avoid container impact. Avoid use in confined areas.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral or organic acids, strong bases, halogenated hydrocarbons

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products may include oxides of carbon, formic acid, formaldehyde, toxic fumes and gases.



SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD₅₀, mouse: 7,300 mg/kg

LD₅₀, rabbit: 14,200 mg/kg

LD₅₀, rat: 5,628 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC₅₀, rat: 64,000 ppm

Acute dermal toxicity

LD₅₀, rabbit: 15,800 mg/kg

Skin irritation

No data available

Eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

Sensitization

No data available

Genotoxicity

No data available

Mutagenicity

No data available

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to the eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Prolonged and repeated exposure to skin may cause defatting of skin and dermatitis.

Aspiration hazard

No data available

11.2 Further information

Methanol is slowly eliminated from the body; therefore, it can have cumulative toxicity effects with repeated exposures. Ingestion of 100 - 125 ml (3 - 4 oz.) can be fatal or cause serious, irreversible injury such as blindness. May cause liver disorders (e.g. edema, proteinuria) and damage. Significant exposure to methanol may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the respiratory system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, skin and/or eyes.

Methanol is a potential hazard to the fetus. Developmental effects have been observed in the offspring of rats and mice exposed to methanol by inhalation. These included skeletal, cardiovascular, urinary system and central nervous system (CNS) malformations in rats and increased resorptions and skeletal and CNS malformations in mice.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Methanol is dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. A study of methanol's toxic effects on sewage sludge bacteria reported little effect on digestion at 0.1% while 0.5% methanol retarded digestion.

Toxicity to fish: LC₅₀ - Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow), 96 h: 29,400 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC₅₀ - Daphnia magna (Water flea), static, 24 h: 23,500 mg/l (immobilization)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Methanol is readily biodegradable in water (test: 99% OECD; BOD 80% ThOD).

When released into the air methanol is expected to exist in the aerosol phase and will be degraded from the ambient atmosphere by the reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half life of 17.8 days. When released into the soil, methanol is expected to readily biodegrade and leach into groundwater. When released into water it is expected to have a half life of between 1 and 10 days.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Methanol will not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility

The mobility of this substance in soil is high.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to run into surface waters, waste water or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.



SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Recycling is the recommended disposal method. Biological treatment may be used for dilute aqueous waste. Incineration should only be performed using a legally approved incinerator fitted with emission controls. Methanol wastes are not suitable for underground injection.

RCRA F-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

RCRA U-Series: Methanol (CAS #67-56-1), U154 - ignitable waste

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification of substance in compliance with UN Recommendations

UN-number: 1230
Hazard Class: 3
Sub-Risks: 6.1
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: UN 1230, Methanol

ADR (Transportation by Road)

Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Danger Label, Tanks: 3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages: 3 + 6.1
Hazchem: 2WE

RID (Transportation by Rail)

Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Danger Label, Tanks: 3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages: 3 + 6.1

ANDR (Transportation by Inland Waterways)

Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Danger Label, Tanks: 3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages: 3 + 6.1

IMDG (Maritime Transport)

Hazard Class: 3
Sub-Risks: 6.1
Packing Group: II
MFAG: 19 (IMDG suppl. 2002 p. 40)
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant: No

ICAO (Air Transportation)

Hazard Class: 3
Sub-Risk: 6.1
Packing Group: II

United States Department of Transportation (Ground Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA: 1230
Packing Group: II
NAERG: Guide #131
Packaging Authorization: Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.202; Bulk: 173.242
Packaging Exceptions: 49 CFR 173.4b, 173.150

Limited Quantities (LQ): When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR, RID, and ADNR only the following prescriptions shall be complied with:

*Each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription: "UN1230".

*In the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package, the inscription shall be "LQ".



SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture

U. S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.200: flammable liquid; target organ effect; toxic by inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption; irritant

OSHA Process Safety Management Standard: This product is not regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

EPA Risk Management Planning Standard: This product is not regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.

EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All of the substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number Not listed

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List s1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number Not listed

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Information: Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is subject to the reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: None of the chemicals in this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: None of the chemicals in this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substance: Methanol (CAS #67-56-1): RQ = 2,268 kg (5,000 lbs)

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).

This product does not contain Class 1 Ozone depletors.

This product does not contain Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is a Hazardous Substance under the CWA.

This product does not contain Priority Pollutants.

This product does not contain Toxic Pollutants.

U.S. State Regulations

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

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to Methanol, which is known to the state of California to cause birth defects or reproductive harm (developmental). For more information to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other U.S. State Inventories

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/ Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Causes serious eye irritation

May damage fertility or the unborn child

Toxic if swallowed

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause damage to organs

WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 1 (low hazard to waters)

Global Chemical Inventory Lists

Country	Inventory Name	Inventory Listing*
Canada	Domestic Substance List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL)	No
Europe	Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
United States	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Yes
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (KECI)	Yes
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes

*Yes - All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.

No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.



SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

Health	* 2
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	H

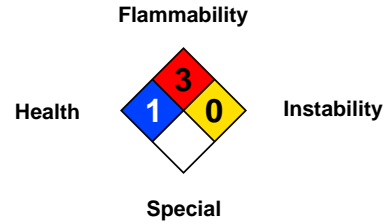
HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious
4 = Severe * = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = High 4 = Extreme

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
EMS Guide	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
mppcf	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
NA	North America
NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety
NTP	National Toxicology Program
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
PMCC	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ppm	Parts Per Million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RID	Dangerous Goods by Rail
RQ	Reportable Quantity
TCC/Tag	Tagliabue Closed Cup
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time-weighted Average
UN	United Nations
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

The information and recommendations herein are taken from data contained in independent industry-recognized references and are believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us. Southern Chemical Corporation makes no representation or warranties, either expressed or implied, including without limitation any warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the information set forth herein or the product to which the information refers. Users should conduct their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information to their particular purpose. Accordingly, Southern Chemical Corporation will not be responsible for loss or damages resulting from use of or reliance upon this information.

Prepared by: CFT Solutions, LLC
Revision date: 04 September 2018, Version 3
Supersedes SDS dated 15 July 2016, Version 2