

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Trade name : Methanol
Chemical name : methanol
CAS No : 67-56-1
Formula : CH₃OH

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Summit Research Tech
5346 Scotts Valley Dr.
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
summit-research.tech
Tel: +1 (831) 226 2948

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC Emergency Tel. #: 1-800-424-9300 (Canada and USA)
CANUTEC Emergency Tel.# (613)-996-6666 (Canada) *666 (cellular)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)

Flammable Liquids - Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Oral - Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Dermal - Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Vapor - Category 3
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1 (optic nerve , central nervous system , retina)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3

2.2. Label elements

GHS Labeling Elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H301+H311+H331 - Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H370 - Causes damage to organs.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention**
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response

- P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Water spray to extinguish.
- P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor.
- P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a doctor.
- P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.
- P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

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

Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents/container to licensed waste management site

2.3. Other hazards (HNOC)

Health Hazard Not Otherwise Classified – Category 1: If swallowed there is a risk of blindness.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%
Methanol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	100

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Methanol is toxic and flammable. Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment and remove any sources of ignition).
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately and thoroughly, pulling the eyelids well away from the eye (15 minutes minimum). Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Ensure that folded skin of eyelids is thoroughly washed with water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.
- Chronic symptoms : Some teratogenic and fetotoxic effects, were observed in animal studies but are inconclusive.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. The severity of outcome following methanol ingestion may be more related to the time between ingestion and treatment, rather than the amount ingested. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure. Antidote is fomepizole which enhances elimination of metabolic formic acid. This must be administered by a trained medical professional only. For specialist advice physicians should contact the Poison Control Centre.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Synthetic Fire fighting foam AR-FFF (3% solution). Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream. Water may be effective for cooling, diluting, or dispersing methanol, but may not be effective for extinguishing a fire because it will not cool methanol below its flash point. If water is used for cooling, the solution will spread if not contained. Mixtures of methanol and water at concentrations greater than 20% methanol are still considered flammable.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in a toxicity and flammability hazard. Incomplete combustion releases dangerous carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic gases. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode. Flame may be invisible during the day. The use of infrared and or heat detection devices is recommended.
- Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.
- Reactivity : Stable under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
- Protection during firefighting : Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No open flames. No smoking.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye or face protection.
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing and eye or face protection.
- Emergency procedures : Remove ignition sources. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Methanol's main physical behavior if spilled to water is described as "dissolves/evaporates" in the European Behaviour Classification system for chemicals (reported in IMO (2011)). GESAMP hazard profile: methanol does not bioaccumulate and is readily biodegradable in the aquatic environment (IMO2011). Methanol is fully miscible in water and cannot be recovered.

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Stop leak if safe to do so. Remove all sources of ignition. Small quantities of liquid spill: take up in non-combustible absorbent material and shovel into container for disposal. Use a non-sparking shovel. Wash spill area with soapy water. Large spills: Dike to collect large liquid spills. Alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Remove liquid by intrinsically safe pumps or vacuum equipment designed for vacuuming flammable materials (i.e. equipped with inert gases and ignition sources controlled). Place in suitable, covered, labelled containers.

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for safe handling : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No open flames. No smoking. Use only explosion-proof equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not breathe Vapors.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill cleanup equipment in or near storage area.

Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Ignition sources, Oxidising agents. Keep in fireproof place. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store in confined spaces.

Storage area : Store at room temperature. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Fireproof storeroom. Keep locked up. Provide the tank with earthing. Unauthorized persons are not admitted.

Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: Steel. Stainless steel. Iron. Glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: Lead. Aluminum. zinc. Polyethylene. PVC.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Methanol (67-56-1)	
ACGIH :	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
NIOSH :	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m3 STEL Potential for dermal absorption 6000 ppm IDLH
OSHA (US) :	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA
Alberta :	200 ppm TWA; 262 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 328 mg/m3 STEL Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin
British Columbia :	200 ppm TWA Skin notation 250 ppm STEL
Manitoba:	200 ppm TWA Skin - potential for cutaneous absorption Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
New Brunswick:	200 ppm TWA; 262 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 328 mg/m3 STEL Skin - potential for cutaneous absorption
Northwest Territories:	200 ppm TWA Skin notation 250 ppm STEL

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



Methanol (67-56-1)	
Nova Scotia:	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Nunavut:	200 ppm TWA Skin notation 250 ppm STEL
Ontario:	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL Danger of cutaneous absorption
Prince Edward Island:	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL
Quebec:	200 ppm TWAEV; 262 mg/m ³ TWAEV 250 ppm STEV; 328 mg/m ³ STEV Skin designation
Saskatchewan:	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL Potentially harmful after absorption through skin or mucous membranes
Yukon:	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm STEL; 310 mg/m ³ STEL Skin notation

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Carry out operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Both local exhaust and good general room ventilation must be provided not only to control exposure but also to prevent formation of flammable mixtures. Emergency safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use only explosion-proof equipment.
Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.
Hand protection	: Wear natural rubber, neoprene, butyl rubber gloves. Disposal gloves must be replaced after each use.
Eye protection	: Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Face-shield.
Skin and body protection	: Wear chemical resistant overall.
Respiratory protection	: Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended. Wear a positive pressure full face self-contained breathing apparatus or a full face supplied air respirator.
Other information	: Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas of storage and use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear.
Molecular mass	: 32.04 g/mol
Color	: Colorless.
Odor	: alcohol odor.
Odor threshold	: 4.2 - 5960 ppm
pH	: Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 4.1
Melting point	: -97.8 °C
Freezing point	: -97.6 °C
Boiling point	: 64.7 °C
Flash point	: 11 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 464 °C
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 12.8 kPa @ 20°C
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 1.1
Relative density	: 0.791 - 0.793 @ 20°C

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.0
Specific gravity / density	: 792 kg/m ³
Solubility	: Miscible with water.
Log Pow	: 0.82
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.8 cP (25 °C)
Explosive properties	: vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Oxidizing properties	: Not oxidizing.
Explosive limits	: 5.5 - 36.5 vol %

9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 100 %
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Hygroscopic.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. High temperature. Open flame. Ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Methanol is not compatible with gasket and O-rings materials made of Buna-N and Nitrile.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Heat. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Releases flammable gases. Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation	: Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.
Skin Contact	: Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.
Eye Contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion	: Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.
Acute toxicity	: Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled.

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LD50 oral rat	5600 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15800 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	64000 ppm/4h rat

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



Immediate Effects	: Poison. If swallowed there is a risk of blindness. Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to organs: optic nerve, central nervous system, retina.
Delayed Effects	: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met pH: Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye irritation. pH: Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified None of this product's components are listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, DFG or OSHA
Reproductive toxicity	: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Causes damage to organs: optic nerve, central nervous system, retina. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 fish	15400 - 29400 mg/l 96 h - Fish
EC50 Daphnia	> 10000 mg/l 48 h - Daphnia
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	22000 mg/l 72h - Selenastrum carpicornutum (Pseudokichnerela subcapitata)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Methanol (67-56-1)	
BCF fish 1	< 10 (Leuciscus idus)
Log Pow	0.82
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation unlikely. Based on the n-octanol/water partition coefficient accumulation in organisms is not expected.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Mobile

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Methanol waste should be handled and stored in a similar manner to methanol products or mixtures. Avoid release to the environment. Collect methanol waste in secure and sealable containers. Refer to section 6 and 7 for information on accidental releases, handling and storage conditions. Methanol waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Dispose methanol waste in a safe manner in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Use qualified hazardous waste companies to transport and dispose of methanol waste. Recycle wherever possible. Large volumes may be suitable for re-distillation. Empty containers may contain hazardous residue. Never weld, cut or grind empty containers. Empty containers should be thoroughly rinsed with large quantities of clean water. Rinse water should be disposed of as methanol waste.

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT/TDG

Transport document description	: UN1230 Methanol, 3, II
UN-No.	: 1230
DOT NA no.	: UN1230
Proper Shipping Name	: Methanol
Transport hazard class(es)	: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Hazard labels	: 3 - Flammable liquid 6.1 - Poison inhalation hazard



Packing group	: II - Medium Danger
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 150
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 242
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 1 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 60 L
Marine pollutant	: No

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1230
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: METHANOL
Class (IMDG)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	: II - substances presenting medium danger
Subsidiary risks (IMDG)	: 6.1

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA)	: 1230
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: METHANOL
Class (IATA)	: 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA)	: II - Medium Danger
Subsidiary risks (IATA)	: 6.1

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)	
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), and/or require an OSHA process safety plan.	
SARA 313:	1 % de minimis concentration
CERCLA:	5000 lb final RQ ; 2270 kg final RQ
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) 2016 reporting categories:	Acute Health: Yes Chronic Health: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No Reactivity: No
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) 2017 reporting categories:	Flammable; Acute toxicity; Reproductive Toxicity; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation; Specific Target Organ Toxicity

15.2. Canada Federal Regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)	
CEPA - Priority Substances List:	None of this product's components are on the list.
Ozone Depleting Substances:	None of this product's components are on the list.
Council of Ministers of the Environment - Soil Quality Guidelines:	None of this product's components are on the list.

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)



Methanol (67-56-1)

Council of Ministers of the Environment - Water Quality Guidelines: None of this product's components are on the list.

15.3. Component Analysis - Inventory

Methanol (67-56-1)

US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2	KR - REACH CCA	CN	NZ	MX	TW
Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

15.4. US State Regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	Yes
State or local regulations	U.S. - California - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Summary of Changes : Updated: 03/30/2017

Other information

Key / Legend

: ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CA/MA/MN/NJ/PA - California/Massachusetts/Minnesota/New Jersey/Pennsylvania*; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations (US); CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC - European Commission; EEC - European Economic Community; EIN - European Inventory of (Existing Commercial Chemical Substances); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substance Inventory; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; ISHL - Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law; IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR KECI Annex 1 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL); KR KECI Annex 2 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL), KR - Korea; LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/ Lethal Concentration; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of Lists™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; MX - Mexico; NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List (Canada); NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCCA - Korea Toxic Chemicals Control Act; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TW - Taiwan; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; UN/NA - United Nations /North American; US - United States; VLE - Exposure Limit Value (Mexico); WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

NFPA health hazard

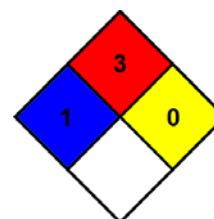
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

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HMIS VI Rating

Health	: 4 Severe Hazard - Life-threatening, major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated overexposures * Chronic Hazard - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure
Flammability	: 3 Serious Hazard
Physical	: 0 Minimal Hazard

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.

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