

Methanol

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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Version: 4.0



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

Methanex Methanol Company
15301 Dallas Parkway
Ste 900 Addison, TX 75001 - USA
T +1 972 702 0909 - F +1 972 233 1266

Methanex Corporation
1800 Waterfront Centre,
200 Burrard Street, V6C 3M1 - Canada
T (604).661.2600

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 (GHS-US)

Flam. Liq. 2 H225
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) H301
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) H311
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) H331
Eye Irrit. 2A H319
STOT SE 1 H370

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS06

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301+H311+H331 - Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H370 - Causes damage to organs

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

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
P261 - Avoid breathing vapors
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
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a doctor

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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
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor
P330 - Rinse mouth
P361 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Water spray to extinguish
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to licensed waste management site

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name : Methanol
CAS No : 67-56-1
EC no : 200-659-6
EC index no : 603-001-00-X

| Name | Product identifier | % | Classification (GHS-US) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|---|
| Methanol (Main constituent) | (CAS No) 67-56-1 | 100 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 1, H370 |

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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.

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- 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.

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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) | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³) | 262 mg/m ³ |
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 200 ppm |
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³) | 327 mg/m ³ |
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | 250 ppm |
| USA ACGIH | Remark (ACGIH) | Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³) | 260 mg/m ³ |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm) | 200 ppm |

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. (EN166).

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant overall.

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| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 % |
|-------------|---------|

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.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled.

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

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
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Causes damage to organs.

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

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin.

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.

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.

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. |

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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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

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



Packing group (DOT) : 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

Additional information

Other information : Not classified.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1230
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : METHANOL
Class (IMDG) : 3 - Flammable liquids

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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) | |
|---|--|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory | |
| Listed on United States SARA Section 313 | |
| RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) | 5000 lb |
| SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) | Listed |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes | Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard |

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

| Methanol (67-56-1) | |
|----------------------|---|
| WHMIS Classification | Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects |

15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

| Methanol(67-56-1) | |
|---|---|
| U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity | Yes |
| State or local regulations | U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List |

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : 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. Methanex Corporation and its subsidiaries make no representations or warranties, either express 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. Accordingly, Methanex Corp. will not be responsible for damages resulting from use of or reliance upon this information.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) | Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) | Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) | Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3 |

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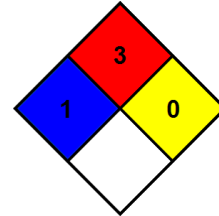
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| | |
|---------------|---|
| Eye Irrit. 2A | Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquids Category 2 |
| STOT SE 1 | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1 |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapor |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled |
| H370 | Causes damage to organs |

- 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.



HMIS III Rating

- Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
* Chronic Hazard - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure
- Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard
- Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

NCEC SDS US Methanex

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