



Methanol

Windshield Washer Concentrate

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 02/06/2020

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Version: 3.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Methanol **Windshield Washer Concentrate**

Chemical Name: Aliphatic Alcohol

CAS-No.: 67-56-1

Formula: CH₃OH

Synonyms: Carbinol, Columbian Spirits, Methyl Alcohol, Pyrolygneous Spirits, Wood Alcohol, Methylol, Wood Naptha, Wood Spirits, Manhattan Spirits, Pyroxylic Spirits, Colonial Spirits, Methyl Hydroxide, Monohydroxymethane

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

AMPCO Marketing, L.L.C.

16945 Northchase Drive

Suite 1950

Houston, TX 77060

281.872.8324

www.atlanticmethanol.com

Distributed by:

CarChem,

398 S. King Oak,

Trenton, IL 62293

1-800-359-7445

Emergency # INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International and Maritime)

1-713-305-5698 or 1-281-323-5588 (Emergency Contact Numbers for AMPCO Marketing, L.L.C.)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 H225

Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) H301

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) H311

Acute Tox. 3 H331

(Inhalation:vapor)

STOT SE 1 H370

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :



GHS02



GHS06



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) :

Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H301+H311+H331 - Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

H370 - Causes damage to organs (visual organ, central nervous system).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

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P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed 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.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P361+P364 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P403+P233+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : Methanol
CAS-No. : 67-56-1

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Methanol	Methyl alcohol / Carbinol / Methyl hydroxide / Wood alcohol / METHYL ALCOHOL	(CAS-No.) 67-56-1	99 - 100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of 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).

Inhalation: First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

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Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

Ingestion: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (visual organs, central nervous system).

Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death. Symptoms may include headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, visual disturbance, and optic nerve damage.

Skin Contact: This material is toxic in small amounts through skin contact, and can cause adverse health effects or death. This material may be absorbed through the skin and eyes. Symptoms may include redness, dry skin, dermatitis, and defatting of the skin.

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Symptoms may include headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, visual disturbance, optic nerve damage (blindness), abdominal pain, shortness of breath, vomiting, convulsions, and unconsciousness. This material is toxic in small amounts orally, and can cause adverse health effects or death.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs. Methanol, when ingested, may cause acidosis and ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and possible death.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Methanol-water mixtures containing as little as 21% methanol by volume (25% by weight) are also flammable liquids. Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Formaldehyde. Acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

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6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for 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. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only non-sparking tools. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Do not store near heat, flame, or other potential ignition sources. Do not store with oxidizers. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Ground all equipment containing this material. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled must meet all applicable requirements of the NFPA's National Electrical Code (NEC). Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers such as barium, perchlorate, bromine, and chlorine. Beryllium hydride. Metals such as aluminum, magnesium, potassium, and zinc. Chloroform and sodium methoxide. Diethyl zinc. Acetyl bromide. Sodium hypochlorite.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Methanol (67-56-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 mg/l Parameter: Methanol - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background, nonspecific)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	260 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	260 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm

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USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	325 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	250 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	6000 ppm
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	328 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	262 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
British Columbia	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	328 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	262 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	328 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD (ppm)	250 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	262 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	200 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	310 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	260 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	200 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep vapors below permissible exposure limit. Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Full protective flameproof clothing. Protective goggles. Gloves. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Face shield.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

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Skin and Body Protection: Wear fireproof clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Colorless
Odor	: Faintly sweet pungent odor like ethyl alcohol
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: 7.2
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: -98 °C (-144.4 °F)
Freezing Point	: -98 °C (-144.4 °F)
Boiling Point	: 64 °C (147.2 °F) at atmospheric pressure
Flash Point	: 11 °C (51.8 °F)
Critical Temperature	: 240 °C (464 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: 464 °C (867.2 °F)
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	: 6 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: 36.5 %
Vapor Pressure	: ≈ 128.24 mbar at 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 1.11 at 15.6 °C (60 °F)
Relative Density	: 0.792 at 20 °C (68 °F) (Water = 1)
Density	: 6.63 lb/gal (0.7945 kg per liter) at 15.6 °C (60 °F)
Specific Gravity	: 0.792 at 20 °C (68 °F)
Solubility	: Water: 100%
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosive Properties	: Lower explosive limits: 1% Upper explosive limits: 7%
VOC content	: 100 %
Critical Pressure	: 1,142 psia (77.77 bar)
Molecular Weight	: 32.04
% Volatile by Volume	: 100%

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7). Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources. Incompatible materials. Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers such as barium, perchlorate, bromine, and chlorine. Beryllium hydride. Metals such as aluminum, magnesium, potassium, and zinc. Chloroform and sodium methoxide. Diethyl zinc. Acetyl bromide. Sodium hypochlorite.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Toxic if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Toxic in contact with skin.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Toxic if inhaled.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 7.2

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 7.2

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Causes damage to organs.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death. Symptoms may include headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, visual disturbance, and optic nerve damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: This material is toxic in small amounts through skin contact, and can cause adverse health effects or death. This material may be absorbed through the skin and eyes. Symptoms may include redness, dry skin, dermatitis, and defatting of the skin.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Symptoms may include headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, visual disturbance, optic nerve damage (blindness), abdominal pain, shortness of breath, vomiting, convulsions, and unconsciousness. This material is toxic in small amounts orally, and can cause adverse health effects or death.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs. Methanol, when ingested, may cause acidosis and ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and possible death.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	15840 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	22500 ppm (Exposure time: 8 h)
ATE US/CA (oral)	100.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE US/CA (dermal)	300.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE US/CA (vapors)	3.00 mg/l/4h

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

Ecology - Water: Readily biodegrades. Evaporates to moderate extent. Does not bioaccumulate.

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	28200 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	1340 mg/l
LC50 Fish 2	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Methanol (67-56-1)	
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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Methanol (67-56-1)	
BCF Fish 1	< 10
Log Pow	-0.77

12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : METHANOL
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1230
Label Codes : 3, 6.1
Packing Group : II
ERG Number : 131



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : METHANOL
Hazard Class : 3 (6.1)
Identification Number : UN1230
Label Codes : 3, 6.1
Packing Group : II
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-D



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : METHANOL
Hazard Class : 3 (6.1)
Identification Number : UN1230
Label Codes : 3, 6.1
Packing Group : II
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : METHANOL
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1230
Label Codes : 3, 6.1
Packing Group : II



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

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	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Methanol (67-56-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Methanol (67-56-1)		X		

Methanol (67-56-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 02/06/2020

Revision

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
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
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H370	Causes damage to organs

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)