

# METHANOL

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

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S.REACH.NLD.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	METHANOL
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	#53sorb3; CH <sub>4</sub> -O; CH <sub>3</sub> OH; methyl alcohol; methanol anhydrous; carbinol; colonial spirit; Columbian spirit; hydroxymethane; monohydroxymethane; pyroxylic spirit; wood alcohol; wood naphtha; wood spirit; methylol; methyl hydrate; methanol 205 HPLC; Willett CIJ MA Solvent; Sigma 270474 CSR Methanol; Hewlett-Packard Protein Sequencing Reagent L2; Selby Methanol, Pronalys BSPML868; Ashland Methanol ECD; Penray Air Brake Antifreeze 5601; Merck Methanol GR ACS, ISO 106009; Merck Methanol HPLC Grade; APSC Methanol Anhyd AR 00000723; Methanol HiPerSolv; Watsco FLO DCF-1 Prod. Code 6408, 9 & 10
Proper shipping name	METHANOL
Chemical formula	CH <sub>4</sub> O
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	67-56-1
EC number	200-659-6
Index number	603-001-00-X
REACH registration number	01-2119392409-28-XXXX, 01-2120762095-54-XXXX

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

Relevant identified uses	Used as an industrial and pharmaceutical solvent: raw material for the manufacture of formaldehyde; used to denature ethanol; as an octane booster in petrol and as an antifreeze for automotive radiators and air brakes. As an ingredient of gasoline and diesel oil antifreezes; used as a fuel for picnic stoves and is used as an extractant for vegetable and animal oils.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Purity solvents
Address	Steenovenweg 5, 5708HN Helmond, Netherlands
Telephone	0621890936
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@puritysolvents.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Purity solvents
Emergency telephone number(s)	+31 88 755 8000
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+31 30 274 8888

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous substance according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and its amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No	H225 - Flammable Liquids Category 2, H301 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, H311 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, H331 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, H370 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1
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## METHANOL

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	  
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body 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 and protective clothing.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains methanol.

## 2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Continued...

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May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin\*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed

\*LIMITED EVIDENCE

## methanol

Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## 3.1. Substances

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 67-56-1 2. 200-659-6 3. 603-001-00-X 4. 01-2119392409-28-XXXX 01-2120762095-54-XXXX	>98	<u>methanol</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1; H225, H301, H311, H331, H370 [2]	* STOT SE 1; H370: C ≥ 10 %   STOT SE 2; H371: 3 % ≤ C < 10 %  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

## 3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

Continued...

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartics is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Methanol poisoning can be treated with fomepizole, or if unavailable, ethanol. Both drugs act to reduce the action of alcohol dehydrogenase on methanol by means of competitive inhibition. Ethanol, the active ingredient in alcoholic beverages, acts as a competitive inhibitor by more effectively binding and saturating the alcohol dehydrogenase enzyme in the liver, thus blocking the binding of methanol. Methanol is excreted by the kidneys without being converted into the very toxic metabolites formaldehyde and formic acid. Alcohol dehydrogenase instead enzymatically converts ethanol to acetaldehyde, a much less toxic organic molecule.

Additional treatment may include sodium bicarbonate for metabolic acidosis, and hemodialysis or hemodiafiltration to remove methanol and formate from the blood. Folinic acid or folic acid is also administered to enhance the metabolism of formate.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Water may be an ineffective extinguishing media for methanol fires; static explosions are reported for aqueous solutions as dilute as 30%. Water may be used to cool containers.

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) formaldehyde other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Continued...

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<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Methanol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminium salts, beryllium dihydride, bromine, chromic acid, 1-chloro-3,3-difluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene, cyanuric chloride, diethylzinc, isophthaloyl chloride, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium-tert-butoxide, potassium sulfur diimide, Raney nickel catalysts, 2,4,6-trichlorotriazine, triethylaluminium, 1,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong acids, strong caustics, alkaline earth and alkali metals, aliphatic amines, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, 1,3-bis(di-n-cyclopentadienyl iron)-2-propen-1-one, calcium carbide, chloroform, chromic anhydride, chromium trioxide, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, dichloromethane, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium, methyl azide, nitrogen dioxide, palladium, pentafluoroguanidine, perchloryl fluoride, phosphorus pentasulfide, phosphorus trioxide, potassium, tangerine oil, triisobutylaluminium</li> <li>▶ mixtures with lead perchlorate, sodium hypochlorite are explosive</li> <li>▶ may react with metallic aluminium at high temperatures</li> <li>▶ slowly corrodes lead and aluminium</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.</li> </ul> <p>Static induced flash fires have happened when filling plastic containers with methanol / water solutions with as low as 30% methanol content</p> <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen</li> <li>▶ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium</li> <li>▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (Seveso III)</b>	H2: Acute Toxic, H3: STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure, P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous</b>	H2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 H3 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200

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substances as referred to  
in Article 3(10) for the  
application of

P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50  
P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200  
P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

\* Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits	methanol	Methanol	133 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	A
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	methanol	Methanol	200 ppm / 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Skin

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methanol	6,000 ppm	Not Available

### 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>

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<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.</li> </ul>

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

**computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A
SARANEX-23	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
TEFLON	A
VITON/NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	B
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 63-864
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300
TouchNTuff® 83-500

## Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury,

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The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 deg C)

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, colourless, very mobile, highly volatile, highly flammable, toxic liquid with a sweet alcoholic odour; mixes with water. Burns with a non-luminous flame. Miscible with ethanol, ether, benzene and most organic solvents. Forms azeotropes with many compounds.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.79 @ 20 C
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	385- (464 ICI)
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	-97.8	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	0.59
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	63.9-65	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	32.04
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	11-12(16.1 OC)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	2.1 BuAc=1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	31-36.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	5.5-6.0	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	ca 100 @ 20 C
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	12.26 @ 20 C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Neutral
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	1.1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	774.99
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static induced flash fires have happened when filling plastic containers with methanol / water solutions with as low as 30% methanol content.</li> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

Continued...



## METHANOL

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapour may lead to severe poisoning similar to that encountered in instances of oral ingestion. [CCINFO]</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CCINFO]</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p><b>Toxic effects</b> may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest, and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behaviour, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death. 60-200 ml of methanol is a fatal dose for most adults with as little as 10 ml producing blindness. In massive overdose, liver, kidney, heart and muscle injury have been described.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact may cause smarting, reddening. Repeated absorption may result in heart, liver and kidney damage. [CCINFO]</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant. High vapor concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing, and burning.</p> <p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva.</p> <p>There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.</p>

Continued...

## METHANOL

METHANOL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b> 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

METHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

## 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## 12.1. Toxicity

METHANOL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	290mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.11-20.623mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
<b>Legend:</b> Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

For Methanol: Log Kow: -0.82 to -0.66; Koc: 1; Henry's Law Constant: 4.55x10<sup>-6</sup> atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 127 mm Hg; BCF: < 10.

Atmospheric Fate: Methanol is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase methanol is broken down in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 days.

Terrestrial Fate: Methanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methanol	LOW	LOW

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

## METHANOL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
METHANOL	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

## 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction</li> <li>Reuse</li> <li>Recycling</li> <li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	 
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

## Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1230
14.2. UN proper shipping name	METHANOL

Continued...

## METHANOL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	336
	Classification code	FT1
	Hazard Label	3 +6.1
	Special provisions	279
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Transport Category	2
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1230	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Methanol	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A113
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	352
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1230	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	METHANOL	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	279
	Limited Quantities	1 L

## Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1230	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	METHANOL	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	6.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

## METHANOL

14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	FT1
	Special provisions	279; 802
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Equipment required	PP, EP, EX, TOX, A
	Fire cones number	2

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methanol	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methanol	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	H2, H3, P5a, P5b, P5c
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## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

## ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methanol	67-56-1	603-001-00-X	01-2119392409-28-XXXX 01-2120762095-54-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 1	GHS02; GHS08; GHS06; Dgr	H225; H301; H311; H331; H370
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Repr. 1B; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Corr. 1A; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 2; Carc. 2	GHS08; GHS06; Dgr; GHS01; GHS05; GHS09	H301; H311; H370; H315; H319; H335; H360; H372; H336; H340; H350; H400; H410; H330; H224

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

## National Inventory Status

Continued...

## METHANOL

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/12/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	10/06/2005

## CONTACT POINT

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H224</b>	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H330</b>	Fatal if inhaled.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H340</b>	May cause genetic defects.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	26/04/2019	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance
8.1	13/12/2021	CAS Number, Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

## Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

Continued...

**METHANOL**

EN 166 Personal eye-protection  
EN 340 Protective clothing  
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms  
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals  
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances