SAFETY DATA SHEET

Preparation Date: 8/26/2015 **Revision Date:** 8/26/2015 **Revision Number:** G1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product code: P-358
Product Name: PAN, 0.1 PERCENT (W/V) INDICATOR SOLUTION IN METHANOL

Other means of identification

Synonyms: No information available
CAS #: Mixture
RTECS # Not available
CI#: Not available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use: Indicator. Complexometry. Research and Development. Laboratory reagent.
Uses advised against No information available

Supplier:
Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp
14422 South San Pedro St.
Gardena, CA 90248
(310) 516-8000
Order Online At: https://www.spectrumchemical.com

Emergency telephone number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
Contact Person: Martin LaBenz (West Coast)
Contact Person: Ibad Tirmiz (East Coast)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Gases)	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Flammable liquids	Category 2

Label elements

Danger

Hazard statements
Toxic if swallowed
Toxic in contact with skin
Toxic if inhaled
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not Applicable

Other hazards
Can burn with an invisible flame
May cause blindness if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ .? /equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Rinse mouth

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.	Weight %
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	67-56-1	99.9
P.A.N 85-85-8	85-85-8	0.1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

General Advice: Poison information centers in each State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons (13 1126). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. First aider needs to protect himself.

Skin Contact: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. WARNING! It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled or ingested material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Toxic if swallowed. Immediate medical attention is required. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Causes eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Central nervous system effects. Drowsiness. Dizziness. Headache. Pupilary dilation. Rapid eye movement. Increased sensitivity to light. Visual disturbances. May cause blindness. May cause metabolic acidosis. Dyspnea (Difficulty breathing and shortness of breath). Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician: This product contains Methyl Alcohol.
For Methyl Alcohol Ingestion:
1. Support vital functions, correct for dehydration and shock, and manage fluid balance.
2. The currently recommended medical management of Methanol poisoning includes the following methods:
a. Emptying the stomach by gastric lavage. It is useful if initiated within < 1 of ingestion.
b. Correct metabolic acidosis with intravenous administration of sodium bicarbonate, adjusting the administration rate according to repeated and frequent measurement of acid/base status.
c. Administer ethanol (orally or by IV (intravenously)) or Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole or Antizol)) therapy by IV (intravenously)as an antidote to inhibit the formation of toxic metabolites. Adjunct therapy with Leucorvin followed by Folate can also be initialized. Please note that if Ethanol therapy is used, monitor blood glucose, especially in children. Ethanol can cause hypoglycemia.
d. When patients are diagnosed and treated early in the course with the above methods, hemodialysis may be avoided if fomepizole or ethanol therapy is effective, and the metabolic acidosis is corrected, and no renal failure is present. However, once severe acidosis and renal failure occurred, hemodialysis is necessary. Hemodialysis is effective in removing Methyl alcohol and toxic metabolites, and correcting metabolic acidosis.

Protection of first-aiders

First-Aid Providers: Avoid exposure to blood or body fluids. Wear gloves and other necessary protective clothing. Dispose of contaminated clothing and equipment as bio-hazardous waste

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical. Alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a solid (straight) water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide

Specific hazards: Flammable
May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames
Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated
Material can burn with invisible flame
Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back
Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air
Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks)
Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases

Special Protective Actions for Firefighters

Specific Methods: Water mist may be used to cool closed containers. For larger fires, use water spray or fog. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions: Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. In case of large spill, water spray or vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand or earth). In case of large spill, dike if needed. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods for cleaning up Use appropriate tools to put the spilled material in a suitable chemical waste disposal container. Use only non-sparking tools. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Technical Measures/Precautions:
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Remove all sources of ignition. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Keep away from incompatible materials.

Safe Handling Advice
Wear personal protective equipment. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. When using do not smoke. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures/Storage Conditions:
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a segrated and approved area. Store away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials:
Oxidizing agents. Acids. Metals. Alkali Metals. Alkaline Earth metals. Aluminum. Zinc. Acid chlorides. Acid anhydrides. Chlorine. chromium trioxide . Potassium t-butoxide. Chromic anhydride. Beryillium hydride. Acetyl bromide. Phosphorous trioxide. Dichloromethane. Chloroform + Sodium methoxide.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

National occupational exposure limits

United States

Components	OSHA	NIOSH	ACGIH	AIHA WHEEL

Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m^3 TWA	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m^3 TWA 250 ppm STEL 325 mg/m^3 STEL	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	Not determined
P.A.N 85-85-8	None	None	None	None

Canada

Components	Alberta	British Columbia	Ontario	Quebec
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	200 ppm TWA 262 mg/m^3 TWA 250 ppm STEL 328 mg/m^3 STEL	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWAEV 262 mg/m^3 TWAEV 250 ppm STEV 328 mg/m^3 STEV
P.A.N 85-85-8	None	None	None	None

Australia and Mexico

Components	Australia	Mexico
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	250 ppm STEL 328 mg/m^{3}STEL 200 ppm TWA 262 mg/m^{3}STEL	200 ppm TWA 260 mg/m^3 TWA 250 ppm STEL 310 mg/m^3 STEL
P.A.N 85-85-8	None	None

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering measures to reduce exposure: Ensure adequate ventilation. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors and mist below their respective threshold limit value.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye protection: Goggles.

Skin and body protection: Chemical resistant apron. Long sleeved clothing. Gloves.

Respiratory protection: Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

Hygiene measures: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Physical state:
Liquid.

Appearance:
Clear.

Color:
Clear. Colorless.

Odor:
Alcoholic. Pungent.

Taste
No information available

Formula:
No information available

Molecular/Formula weight:
No information available

Flammability:
Highly Flammable

Flash point (°C):
For Methyl Alcohol:
11

Flashpoint (°C/°F):
For Methyl Alcohol:
11-12.2 °C/51.8-54 °F
15.6-16.1 °C/60.1-61°F

Flash Point Tested according to:
Closed cup
Open cup

Autoignition Temperature (°C/°F):
For Methyl Alcohol:
464°C/867°F

Lower Explosion Limit (%):
For Methyl Alcohol:
6%

Upper Explosion Limit (%):
For Methyl Alcohol:
36.5%

pH:
No information available

Melting point/range(°C/°F):
For Methyl alcohol:
-97.8 °C/-144 °F

Boiling point/range(°C/°F):
For Methyl alcohol:
64-65 °C/147.2-149 °F

Decomposition temperature(°C/°F):
No information available

Bulk density:
No information available

Density (g/cm3):
For Methyl alcohol:
0.79

Specific gravity:
For Methyl alcohol:
0.7866-0.7915

Vapor pressure @ 20°C (kPa):
For Methyl Alcohol:
12.3-12.8

Evaporation rate:
No information available

Vapor density:
For Methyl alcohol:
1.11

VOC content (g/L):
787

Odor threshold (ppm):
For Methyl alcohol:
100

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):
No information available

Viscosity:
No information available

Miscibility:
Miscible with water
Miscible with Ethanol
Miscible with Ether
Miscible with Benzene
Miscible with Chloroform

Solubility:
No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
For Methyl Alcohol:
Methanol has a violent reaction with alkyl aluminum salts, acetyl bromide, chloroform + sodium hydroxide, chromic anhydride, cyanuric chloride, lead perchlorate, perchloric acid, phosphorus trioxide, nitric acid
Methanol mixed with diethyl zinc reacts explosively and ignites
Reacts vigorously with oxidizing agents
Phosphorus trioxide and Methanol will react very violently
Acetyl bromide interaction with Methanol is violent and evolves hydrogen bromide
Ignition occurs when Methanol comes in contact with chromium trioxide

Chemical stability
Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization does not occur

Conditions to avoid: Heat. Ignition sources. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizing agents. Acids. Metals. Alkali Metals. Alkaline Earth metals. Aluminum. Zinc. Acid chlorides. Acid anhydrides. Chlorine. chromium trioxide . Potassium t-butoxide. Chromic anhydride. Beryillium hydride. Acetyl bromide. Phosphorous trioxide. Dichloromethane. Chloroform + Sodium methoxide.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Other Information
Corrosivity: No information available

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: No information available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Principal Routes of Exposure:
Ingestion. Skin. Eyes. Inhalation.

Acute Toxicity

Component Information

Methyl Alcohol - 67-56-1

LD50/oral/rat = 5628 mg/kg (EU Chemicals Bureau IUCLID dataset)
5600 mg/kg (RTECS)
6200 mg/kg (LOLI; EU Chemicals Bureau IUCLID dataset)
LD50/oral/mouse = 5800 mg/kg
LD50/dermal/rat = No information available
LD50/dermal/rabbit = 15800 mg/kg
LC50/inhalation/rat = 83.2 mg/L Inhalation LC50 Rat 4 h
64000 ppm 4 h
LC50/inhalation/mouse = 41000 ppm 6 h
Other LD50 or LC50information = 14200 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rabbit
7500 mg/kg Oral LD50 Dog
>5000 mg/kg Oral LD50 Pig
7000 mg/kg Oral LD50 Monkey
22500 ppm Inhalation LC50 Rat 8 hr.

P.A.N - 85-85-8

LD50/oral/rat = No information available
LD50/oral/mouse = No information available
LD50/dermal/rat = No information available
LD50/dermal/rabbit = No information available
LC50/inhalation/rat = No information available
LC50/inhalation/mouse = No infomation available
Other LD50 or LC50information = No information available

Product Information

LD50/oral/rat =
VALUE- Acute Tox Oral = 5628mg/kg

LD50/oral/mouse =
Value - Acute Tox Oral = 5800mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rabbit
VALUE-Acute Tox Dermal = 15800mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rat
VALUE -Acute Tox Dermal = No information available

LC50/inhalation/rat
VALUE-Vapor = 83.2mg/l (4-hr)
VALUE-Gas = 64000ppm (4-hr)
VALUE-Dust/Mist = No information available

LC50/Inhalation/mouse
VALUE-Vapor = No information available
VALUE - Gas = 41000 ppm (6-hr)
VALUE - Dust/Mist = No information available

Symptoms

Skin Contact:	Mildly to moderately irritating to the skin. Methanol can be absorbed through the skin, producing systemic effects that include visual disturbances. Absorption through the skin may cause metabolic acidosis.
Eye Contact:	Causes serious eye irritation. Moderately irritating to the eyes. Causes conjunctivitis. May cause reversible corneal opacity.
Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing and wheezing. May cause lacrimation. May cause nausea and headache. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. May cause metabolic acidosis. May cause central nervous system effects, central nervous system depression.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause abdominal pain. May cause constipation. May cause headache. May affect respiration (difficult or labored breathing resulting in shortness of breath). May affect behavior/central nervous system/peripheral nervous system (general anesthetic/sedation, malaise, dizziness, vertigo, delirium, confusion, restlessness, giddiness, back pain, headache, muscle weakness, somnolence, lethargy, spastic paralysis, muscle contraction, tremor, ataxia, seizures/convulsions, unconciousness, coma). May affect the cardiovascular system (tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension, cardiac failure). May cause rapid eye movement. May cause pupilary dilation. May cause significant visual disturbances (reduced reactivity/and or increased sensitivity to light, blurred vision, double vision, snowy vision) and blindess. May cause metabolic acidosis. It may affect the pancreas (pancreatitis). May cause hyperglycemia. May affect liver . May affect urinary system (kidneys). It may affect the brain. May affect the blood (blood coagulation time - increased prothrombin and partial thromboplastin times). May affect blood (changes in serum composition, leukocytosis). May affect electrolytes. May cause hypophosphatemia. May cause hypokalemia. May cause hypomagnesemia. May affect the muscles and cause musculoskeletal effects (breakdown of muscle fibers (rhabdomyolysis), myalgia and joint pain).
Aspiration hazard	No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chronic Toxicity

Methanol is very slowly eliminated from the body. Because of this slow elimination, Methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though a single exposure may cause no effect, daily exposures may result in accumulation of harmful amounts
Prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion will have effects similar to those of acute inhalation or ingestion
Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect metabolism (weight loss)
Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the brain
Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect the liver, and kidneys
Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the spleen
Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect the adrenal gland
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting, dryness, and cracking of the skin

Sensitization:

No information available

Mutagenic Effects:

For Methyl Alcohol:
Mutations in microorganisms
Experiments with bacteria and/or yeast have shown mutagenic effects

Carcinogenic effects:

Not considered carcinogenic.

Components	IARC	ACGIH - Carcinogens	NTP	OSHA HCS - Carcinogens	Australia - Notifiable Carcinogenic Substances	Australia - Prohibited Carcinogenic Substances
Methyl Alcohol	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
P.A.N	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
NTP (National Toxicology Program)
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Reproductive Effects:

No information available

Developmental Effects:

For Methyl Alcohol:
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
May cause adverse developmental effects

Teratogenic Effects:

For Methyl Alcohol:
May cause birth defects (teratogenic effects)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity

STOT - single exposure

central nervous system. Eyes. Optic nerve.

STOT - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. liver. kidney. Eyes. central nervous system.

Target Organs:

Skin. Central nervous system. Nervous system. Optic nerve. Eyes/vision. Kidneys. Liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: Aquatic environment.

Methyl Alcohol - 67-56-1

Freshwater Fish Species Data: 13500 - 17600 mg/L LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 96 h flow-through 1
18 - 20 mL/L LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h static 1
19500 - 20700 mg/L LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h flow-through 1
28200 mg/L LC50 Pimephales promelas 96 h flow-through 1
100 mg/L LC50 Pimephales promelas 96 h static 1

Persistence and degradability: Methanol in water is rapidly biodegraded and volatilized. Aquatic hydrolysis, oxidation, photolysis, adsorption to sediment, and bioconcentration are not significant fate processes. The half-life of methanol in surfact water ranges from 24 hrs. to 168 hrs.
Based on its vapor pressure, methanol exists almost entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. It is degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and has an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Methanol is physically removed from air by rain due to its solubility. Methanol can react with NO2 in pollulted to form methyl nitrate.
The half-life of methanol in air ranges from 71 hrs. (3 days) to 713 hrs. (29.7 days) based on photooxidation half-life in air

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available

Mobility: No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Waste from residues / unused products:
Waste must be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulation.

Contaminated packaging:
Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal. Do not re-use empty containers Dispose of as unused product.

Components	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Methyl Alcohol	None	None	None	U154 Ignitable waste
P.A.N	None	None	None	None

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN-No: UN1230
Proper Shipping Name: Methanol
Hazard Class: 3
Subsidiary Risk: 6.1
Packing Group: II
ERG No: 131
Marine Pollutant No data available
DOT RQ (lbs): No information available

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Symbol(s): +, I, R5

TDG (Canada)

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	(6.1)
Packing Group:	II
Description:	No information available

ADR

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Subsidiary Risk:	6.1
Classification Code:	No information available
Description:	No information available
CEFIC Tremcard No:	No information available

IMO / IMDG

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	6.1
Packing Group:	II
Description:	No information available
IMDG Page:	No information available
Marine Pollutant	No information available
EMS:	F-E
MFAG:	No information available
Maximum Quantity:	No information available

RID

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	6.1
Packing Group:	II
Classification Code:	No information available
Description:	No information available

ICAO

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	6.1
Packing Group:	II
Description:	No information available

IATA

UN-No:	UN1230
Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk:	6.1

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Packing Group: II
ERG Code: 3L
Description: No information available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Components	U.S. TSCA	KOREA KECL	Philippines (PICCS)	Japan ENCS	CHINA	Australia (AICS)	EINECS-No.
Methyl Alcohol	Present	Present KE-23193	Present	Present (2)-201	Present	Present	Present 200-659-6
P.A.N	Present	Not present	Not present	Not present	Present	Present	Present 201-637-9

U.S. Regulations

Methyl Alcohol

Massachusetts RTK: Present
New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substance List: 1222
New Jersey (EHS) List: 1222 500 lb TPQ
New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances: Present
Pennsylvania RTK: Environmental hazard
Pennsylvania RTK - Environmental Hazard List Present
Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List: Present
New York Release Reporting - List of Hazardous Substances:
5000 lb RQ
1 lb RQ
Louisana Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants: 5000lbfinal RQ
2270kgfinal RQ
California Directors List of Hazardous Substances: Present

FDA - Direct Food Additives 21 CFR 173.250
21 CFR 172.869

FDA - 21 CFR - Total Food Additives 172.560 172.859 172.867 173.250 173.385 175.105 175.300 176.180 176.200 176.210 177.1200 177.2420 177.2460 177.2800 73.345 73.615

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

Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer:
This product does not contain a chemical requiring a warning under California Prop. 65. (See table below)

Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Reproductive Toxicity:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm (See table below)

Components	Carcinogen	Developmental Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity:
Methyl Alcohol	Not Listed	developmental	Not Listed	Not Listed
P.A.N	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

CERCLA/SARA

Components	CERCLA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities	Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs	Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and RQs	Section 313 - Chemical Category	Section 313 - Reporting *de minimis*
Methyl Alcohol	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ	None	None	None	1.0 % de minimis concentration
P.A.N	None	None	None	None	None

U.S. TSCA

Components	TSCA Section 5(a)2 - Chemicals With Significant New Use Rules (SNURS)	TSCA 8(d) -Health and Safety Reporting
Methyl Alcohol	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
P.A.N	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Canada

WHMIS hazard class:
B2 Flammable liquid
D1B Toxic materials
D2A Very toxic materials
D2B Toxic materials

Methyl Alcohol

B2 D1B D2A D2B including 28%

Canada Controlled Products Regulation:
This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulation) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

Components	WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List -
Methyl Alcohol	1 %

Inventory

Components	Canada (DSL)	Canada (NDSL)
Methyl Alcohol	Present	Not Listed
P.A.N	Present	Not Listed

Components	CEPA Schedule I - Toxic Substances	CEPA - 2010 Greenhouse Gases Subject to Manditory Reporting
Methyl Alcohol	Not listed	Not listed
P.A.N	Not listed	Not listed

EU Classification

R-phrase(s)
R11 - Highly flammable.
R23/24/25 - Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25 - Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

S -phrase(s)
S 7 - Keep container tightly closed.
S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S 1/2 - Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

Components	Classification	Concentration Limits:	Safety Phrases

Methyl Alcohol	C>=20% F; R11 T; R23/24/25-39/23/24/25 C>=3%<20% Xn; R20/21/22 C>=3%<10% Xn; R68/20/21/22	20%<=C: T; R:23/24/25 3%<=C<20%: Xn; R:20/21/22 10%<=C: T; R:39/23/24/25 3%<=C<10%: Xn; R:68/20/21/22	S1/2 S7 S16 S36/37 S45
P.A.N		No information	

The product is classified in accordance with Annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC

Indication of danger:
F - Highly flammable.
T - Toxic

T

F

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Prepared by: Sonia Owen

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End of Safety Data Sheet