SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS00901
METHANOL 60/40

Preparation Date: 10/Aug/2017 Version: 1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name METHANOL 60/40

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) SDS00901

Synonyms none

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Solvent

Restricted Uses No information available

Initial Supplier Identifier
Univar Canada Ltd.
9800 Van Horne Way
Richmond, BC V6X 1W5
Telephone: 1-866-686-4827

Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements
Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Toxic if swallowed
Toxic in contact with skin
Toxic if inhaled
Causes damage to organs
Causes eye irritation
May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements

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

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

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

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

Other Information
Unknown acute toxicity No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

Not applicable.

Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	Synonyms
Methanol	67-56-1	50 - 60%	Methanol
Water	7732-18-5	40 - 50%	Water

4. FIRST AID

Description of first aid measures

General advice
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation
Remove to fresh air. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye contact
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Skin contact
Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider
Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. May be fatal if swallowed High vapor concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing and burning. Inhalation of high airborne concentrations can irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances and death. A small amount of methanol (usually two or more ounces) can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment is not received. NOTE: Odor threshold of methanol is several times higher than the TLV-TWA. Depending upon severity of poisoning and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects. Concentrations in air exceeding 1000 ppm may cause irritation of the mucous membranes. Central nervous system depression with headache, stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. Prolonged and or repeated skin contact with methanol

soaked material has produced toxic effects including vision effects and death. Symptoms of exposure may include: Causes mild to moderate eye irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians
Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentrations can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours after exposure. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are a more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Treatment protocols are available from most major hospitals and early collaboration with appropriate hospital is recommended. In cases of methanol poisoning, medical care must emphasize the control of acidosis. The use of intravenous bicarbonate has been lifesaving. Evidence shows that the treatment of methanol absorption is enhanced through the administration of ethanol, which should be given to produce a blood level of at least 0.1%. Ethanol diminishes the production of the toxic metabolites of methanol. A blood methanol level of 50 mg/100ml is an indication for hemodialysis, which has improved the prognosis of methanol intoxication. If more than 2.0 mL/kg has been ingested, vomiting should be induced with supervision.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Small fires: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray Large fires: Water spray(see note in Unsuitable Extinguishing Media), AFFF(R) (Aqueous Film Forming Foam (alcohol resistant)) type with a 3% foam proportioning system.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: General purpose synthetic foams or protein foams may work, but much less effectively. Water may be effective for cooling, but may not be effective for extinguishing a fire because it may not cool methanol below its flash point.

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may travel along the ground to be ignited at distant locations. Methanol burns with a clean clear flame that is almost invisible in daylight. Stay upwind. Isolate and restrict area access. Concentrations of greater than 20% methanol in water can be ignited. Use fine water spray or fog to control fire spread and cool adjacent structures or containers. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Closed containers may rupture violently or explode and suddenly release large amounts of product when exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. Flammable liquid.

Hazardous combustion products
Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay

attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Tanks must be grounded and vented and should have vapor emission controls. Tanks must be diked. A flammable mixture of methanol vapor and air is possible inside a storage tank or transportation tank, and handlers should take appropriate precautions to reduce the risk of ignition. Handlers must eliminate ignition sources or purge the tank with an inert gas such as nitrogen. All equipment must be grounded - bonded when transferring product in order to avoid static discharge from the equipment, and subsequent possible fire. Anhydrous methanol is non-corrosive to most metals at ambient temperatures except for lead, nickel, money, cast iron and high silicon iron. Coatings of copper (or copper alloys), zinc (including galvanized steel), or aluminum are unsuitable for storage. These materials may be attacked slowly by the methanol. Storage tanks of welded construction are normally satisfactory. They should be designed and built in conformance with good engineering practice for the material being stored. While plastics can be used for short term storage, they are generally not recommended for long-term storage due to deterioration effects and the subsequent risk of contamination. Par Corrosion rates for several construction materials:
<0.508 mm/year: Cast iron, money, lead, nickel
<0.051 mm/year: High silicon iron
Some attack: Polyethylene
Satisfactory: Neoprene, phenolic resins, polyesters, natural rubber, butyl rubber
Resistant: Polyvinyl chloride, unplasticized.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits .

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Methanol 67-56-1	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m^3 STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m^3 Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m^3 STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m^3 Skin	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TLV-TWA	6000 ppm
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls
Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Tight sealing safety goggles.

Hand protection
Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile gloves.

Skin and body protection
Wear chemical resistant pants and jackets, preferably butyl or nitrile rubber.

Respiratory protection
NIOSH/OSHA recommendations for methanol concentrations in air:
Up to 2000 ppm: supplied air respirator
Up to 5000 ppm: supplied air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode.
Up to 6000 ppm: supplied air respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece operated in a continuous- flow mode; or Full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus or Full-facepiece supplied air respirator.
Cartridge type respirators are NOT recommended.
Emergency or Planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH (immediately dangerous to life or health) conditions:
Respirator selection must be done by a qualified person and be based upon a risk assessment of the work activities and exposure levels. Respirators must be fit tested and users must be clean shaven where the respirator seals to the face. Exposure must be kept at or below the applicable exposure limits and the maximum use concentration of the respirator must not be exceeded.
Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus; or Positive pressure, full-facepiece supplied air respirator with an auxiliary positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

General hygiene considerations
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid

Color	Clear/ Colorless
Odor	Mild Characteristic Alcohol
Odor threshold	No information available

PROPERTIES	Values	Remarks • Method
pH	Not applicable.	
Melting point / freezing point	-98 °C / -144 °F	
Initial boiling point/boiling range	64 °C / 148 °F	
Flash point	11 °C / 52 °F	Tag Closed Cup
Evaporation rate	4.1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	none known
Flammability Limit in Air		none known
Upper flammability limit:	36	
Lower flammability limit:	6	
Vapor pressure	12.8 kPa @ 20°C	
Relative vapor density	1.105 @ 15°C	
Specific Gravity	0.9050	
Water solubility	Completely soluble	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	none known
Autoignition temperature	385 °C / 725 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	none known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	none known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	none known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	

Molecular weight	32.04
VOC Percentage Volatility	No information available
Liquid Density	No information available
Bulk density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability
Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions
No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization
Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Incompatible materials. Avoid any source of ignition.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizers. Strong mineral acids. Organic acids. Strong bases. Contact with these materials may cause a violent or explosive reaction. May be corrosive to lead, aluminum, magnesium, and platinum. May react with metallic aluminum or magnesium and generate hydrogen gas. May attack some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
Inhalation of high airborne concentrations can irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances and death. NOTE: Odor threshold of methanol is several times higher than the TLV-TWA. Depending upon severity of poisoning and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects. Concentrations in air exceeding 1000 ppm may cause irritation of the mucous membranes.

Eye contact
High vapor concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing and burning. Causes mild to moderate eye irritation.

Skin contact
Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Central nervous system depression with headache, stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. Prolonged and or repeated skin contact with methanol soaked material has produced toxic effects including vision effects and death. Symptoms of exposure may include:.

Ingestion
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. May be fatal if swallowed. A small amount of methanol (usually two or more ounces) can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment is not received.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms
Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption of methanol may cause systemic poisoning, brain disorders, impaired vision and blindness. Inhalation may worsen conditions such as emphysema or bronchitis. Repeated skin contact may cause dermal irritation, dryness and cracking. Effects of sub lethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity. Methanol is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Inhalation of vapors may cause cyanosis, CNS effects, lethargy, loss of consciousness and death. The effects from inhalation may be delayed. Ingestion may cause malaise, CNS effects, discomfort, and death if not treated promptly. Ingestion of methanol has resulted in adverse effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging) in the brain. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure include: skin disorders and allergies, liver disorders and eye disease. Long term exposure to methanol has been associated with headaches, giddiness, conjunctivitis, insomnia and impaired vision. Dermal absorption of significant amounts of methanol resulted in death in several animal species. Toxic effects in animals exposed to methanol by inhalation include eye irritation, blindness and nasal discharge. Toxic effects observed in animals exposed to methanol by ingestion include CNS effects , gastrointestinal effects, anesthetic effects, damage to the optic nerve and acidosis.

Synergistic Products: In animals, high concentrations of methanol can increase the toxicity of other chemicals, particularly liver toxins like carbon tetrachloride. Ethanol significantly reduces the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been usd to treat methanol poisoning.

Potential for Accumulation: Methanol is readily absorbed into the body following inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption may occur if the skin is broken or exposure is prolonged. Once absorbed, methanol is rapidly distributed to body tissues. A small amount is excreted unchanged in exhaled air and the urine. The rest is first metabolized to formaldehyde, which is then metabolized to formic acid and/or formate. The formic acid and formate are eventually converted to carbon dioxide and water. In humans, methanol clears from the body, after inhalation or oral exposure, with a half-life of 1 day or more for high doses (greater than 1000 mg/kg) or about 1.5-3 hours for low doses (less than 100 mg/kg or 76.5-230 ppm (100-300 mg/m^3)).

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	185.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	554.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	0.92 mg/l

Unknown acute toxicity No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Methanol 67-56-1	= 6200 mg/kg (Rat)	Not available	= 22500 ppm (Rat) 8 h
Water 7732-18-5	> 90 mL/kg (Rat)	Not available	Not available

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

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Central nervous system depression with headache, stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. Prolonged and or repeated skin contact with methanol soaked material has produced toxic effects including vision effects and death. Symptoms of exposure may include:.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
High vapor concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing and burning. Causes mild to moderate eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No information available.

Carcinogenicity
No information available.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Methanol 67-56-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Reproductive toxicity
Methanol is reported to cause birth defects in rats exposed to 20 000 ppm. In experimental animals, methanol is fetotoxic, teratogenic and has produced significant behavioral abnormalities in offspring at dose levels not producing maternal toxic effects. Behavioral abnormalities were observed in the offspring of rats given drinking water containing 2% methanol. Methanol has produced mutagenic effects (somatic cells) in experimental animals.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure
Based on the classification criteria of the Globally Harmonized System as adopted in the country or region with which this safety data sheet complies, this product has been determined to cause systemic target organ toxicity from acute exposure. (STOT SE). Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure
No information available.

Aspiration hazard
No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

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Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Methanol 67-56-1	Not available	13500 - 17600 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through 18 - 20 mL/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 19500 - 20700 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through 28200 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 100 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static	Not available	Not available
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Methanol 67-56-1	-0.77
Water 7732-18-5	Not available

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Incineration is the recommended disposal method. Methanol wastes are not suitable for underground injection. Biological treatment may be used on dilute aqueous waste methanol. Waste materials must be disposed of in accordance with your municipal, state, provincial and federal regulations.

Waste materials must be disposed of in accordance with your municipal, state, provincial and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN1230
Shipping name Methanol
Class 3 (6.1)

Packing Group II
Marine pollutant No.

DOT (U.S.)
UN Number UN1230
Shipping name Methanol
Class 3 (6.1)
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Methanol - 67-56-1	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Water - 7732-18-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

International Inventories
TSCA Complies
DSL/NDSL Complies

Legend:
TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

NFPA: **Health hazards** 3 **Flammability** 3 **Instability** 0 **Physical and chemical properties** -

HMIS Health Rating: **Health hazards** 3 * **Flammability** 3 **Physical hazards** 0 **Personal protection** X

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation

Prepared By: The Environment, Health and Safety Department of Univar Canada Ltd.

Preparation Date: 10/Aug/2017
Revision Date: 10/Aug/2017

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End of Safety Data Sheet