



# METHANOL HOLDINGS (TRINIDAD) LIMITED

## SAFETY DATA SHEET METHANOL

### SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** Methanol

**Product codes(s):** Methanol

**Synonym(s):** Alcohol, Methyl Hydroxide, Methyl Hydrate, Wood Alcohol, Wood Spirit

**REACH Registration Number:** This product has been registered according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

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

**General use:** Solvent, fuel, feedstock

**Uses advised against:** No uses advised against

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

##### Manufacturer/Distributor

Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited  
Atlantic Avenue, Point Lisas Industrial Estate  
Point Lisas, Trinidad, West Indies  
+1-868-636-2906/9

##### Non-Emergency Contact

North America: Southern Chemical Corporation +1-281-799-4416  
Europe: Helm AG 011-19-40-23750  
Trinidad: Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited +1-868-636-2906

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

**North America** Chemtrec: +1-800-424-9300

**Europe** Giftinformationszentrum Nord: 011-49-551-19240

**Trinidad** Industrial Plant Services Limited: +1-868-636-1251

### SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

**Product definition:** Substance

**Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Flammable liquid, Category 2 [H225]

Acute Toxicity, Category 3 [H301]

Acute Toxicity, Category 3 [311]

Acute Toxicity, Category 3 [H331]

Specific target organ toxicity, Single exposure, Category 1 (STOT SE 3) [H370]

#### 2.2 Label Elements

**Hazard Symbol(s):**



GHS02



GHS06



GHS08

**Signal Word:**

Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):**

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H301 - Toxic if swallowed

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin

H331 - Toxic if inhaled

H370 - Causes damage to organs: eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract

**Precautionary Statements:**

**[Prevention]**

P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment.

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

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 - Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapors and spray.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**[Response]**

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth with water.

P321 - Specific treatment: Refer to product label and Section 4. Contact a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing.



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[Storage]  
[Disposal]

P405 + P403 + P233 + P235 - Store locked up in well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.  
P501 - Dispose of contents in accordance with national/local regulations.

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
>99	Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	603-001-00-X	H225, H301, H311, H331, H370

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

### 3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:** If product vapor or fumes causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present after the first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. Obtain immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

**Skin:** Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing, and continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Wash affected area with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse. If irritation persists, seek prompt medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion of methanol is potentially life threatening. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after digestion.

Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures, if present. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Give 2 to 3 cupfuls of milk or water to drink if the victim is conscious, alert and able to swallow. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Get medical attention immediately.

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

#### Potential health symptoms and effects

**Eyes:** Causes eye irritation characterized by redness, burning sensation, tearing, swelling and inflammation. May cause corneal injury and painful sensitization to light. Continued exposure may cause lesions. Vapors and fumes can cause eye irritation.

**Skin:** May cause skin irritation. Methanol is a defatting agent. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of skin. Absorption through the skin can be toxic. Symptoms may be similar to inhalation exposure.

**Inhalation:** Irritating to mucous membranes and to the respiratory system. Causes central nervous system depression and particularly affects the optic nerve. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, narcosis, coma and death.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion of 100 - 125 ml (~3 to 4 oz.) can be fatal or cause serious, irreversible injury such as blindness. Symptoms are similar to those for inhalation, but severity and speed of appearance may be greater. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.

**Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may defat tissue causing dermatitis or aggravate existing skin problems. Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired kidney, liver and central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Chronic exposures to methanol may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Refer to Section 11.2.

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

**Advice to Doctor and Hospital Personnel:** Effects may be delayed. Ethanol may inhibit methanol metabolism.

## SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishable media

**Suitable methods of extinction:** Use media such as water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable methods of extinction:** Methanol will float on water. As a result water using water jets or streams may spread the fire.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Methanol burns with a clean, clear flame that is almost invisible in daylight. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources such as heat, sparks, flames or electronic devices (e.g. cell phones) can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Containers may explode if exposed to fire or heat. During a fire irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Symptoms of overexposure to these gases may not be apparent. Seek medical advice.

**Explosion hazards:** Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.



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### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Responders should stay upwind. Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used (HAZMAT suits) if there is liquid methanol or if vapor levels are above the threshold limit value (TLV). Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If possible, firefighters should control runoff water to prevent environmental contamination.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Wear appropriate protective clothing designated in Section 8. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking. Evacuate non-essential personnel from the hazard area.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not flush to sewer. Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Approach spill from upwind direction. Cover drains and contain spill. Recover liquid where possible, or dilute with water or use alcohol-resistant foam to reduce fire hazard. Collect liquid in an approved container, or cover with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect product using non-sparking tools and place into approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Clean contaminated area with soap and water.

US regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate protective equipment specified in Section 8. Keep away from sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation.

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

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated storage areas in closed containers. Keep away from oxidizers, acids and bases.

Transfer to approved containers having correct labeling. DO NOT store in aluminum or lead containers. (Anhydrous methanol is non-corrosive to most metals at ambient temperatures except lead and magnesium. Coatings of copper and its alloys, zinc or aluminum are unsuitable for storage as they are attacked slowly. Mild steel is the recommended construction material for tanks.

Plastics may be used for short-term storage, but are not recommended for long-term use due to deterioration effects and the subsequent risk of contamination.

Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Outside or detached storage is recommended. Tanks must be grounded, vented and have vapor emission controls including floating roofs, inert gas blanketing to prevent the formation of explosive mixtures and pressure vacuum relief valves to control tank pressures. Tanks should be of welded construction and should also be diked.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL - TWA	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
67-56-1	Methanol	200 ppm; 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 ppm; 160 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 250 ppm; 327 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL Skin designation	200 ppm; 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; 250 ppm; 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL; 6,000 ppm IDLH Skin designation

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material, including eyes and mucous membranes, either by direct contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposure should be considered.



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## 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering Measures:** Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation using explosion proof ventilation equipment. Local exhaust is preferable. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Refer to Section 7.1.

**Individual protection measures:** The level of risk of exposure to methanol will dictate the appropriate level of personal protective equipment (PPE) required. Wear protective clothing and chemical resistant footwear to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with methanol. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

**Hygiene measures:** Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking or using the lavatory.

**Eye/face protection:** Wear protective chemical goggles. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.133, ANSI Z87.1 or European Standard EN 166.

**Hand Protection:** Wear rubber (butyl or Nitrile) or neoprene gloves for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

**Other protective equipment:** Protective clothing. Protective boots, if the situation requires.

**Respiratory Protection:** Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols are generated. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-faced respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

**Environmental exposure controls:** Do not empty into drains.

*PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.*

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, colorless liquid
<b>Odor</b>	Mild, alcoholic
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	59 ppm
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	32.04
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	CH <sub>3</sub> OH
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing/Melting Point, Range</b>	-97.8 °C (-144 °F)
<b>Boiling Point</b>	64.5 °C (148.1 °F)
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	5.9 (n-BuAc =1); 5.3 (Ether = 1)
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point</b>	11 °C (51.8 °F)
<b>Autoignition Temperature (NFPA30)</b>	385 °C (725 °F)
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)</b>	6% (NFPA 30)
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)</b>	36.5% (NFPA 30)
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	12.8 kPa @ 20 °C
<b>Vapor Density</b>	1.11 (Air = 1)
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.791 - 0.793 @ 20 °C
<b>Viscosity</b>	0.55 cP @ 20 °C
<b>Soluble in</b>	Water, Ethanol, Ether, Acetone, Chloroform
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = -0.82/-0.66
<b>Saturation Concentration</b>	166 g/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Volatiles by Volume @ 21 °C</b>	100%

### 9.2 Other data

No data available

## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

No special reactivity has been reported.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Reacts with strong oxidizing agents and halogenated hydrocarbons. Avoid excessive heat and



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sources of ignition. The substance decomposes on burning and may produce irritating fumes.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Ignition sources, high temperatures, incompatible materials, oxidizers. Avoid impact. Avoid confined areas.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral or organic acids, strong bases and halogenated hydrocarbons. Contact with these may cause a violent or explosive reaction. May be corrosive to lead, aluminum, magnesium and platinum.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, formic acid, formaldehyde and other toxic fumes and gases.

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute Oral Toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub>, Mouse: 7,300 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub>, Rabbit: 14,200 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub>, Rat: 5,628 mg/kg

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

LC<sub>50</sub>, Rat: 64,000 ppm

#### Acute dermal toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub>, Rabbit: 15,800 mg/kg

#### Skin irritation

No data available

#### Eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

#### Sensitization

No data available

#### Genotoxicity

No data available

#### Mutagenicity

No data available

#### Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to organs: eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract.

#### Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Prolonged and repeated exposure to skin may cause defatting of skin and dermatitis.

#### Aspiration hazard

No data available

### 11.2 Further information

Material is slowly eliminated from the body; therefore, it can have cumulative toxicity effects with repeated exposures. Methanol is a potential hazard to the fetus. May cause liver disorder (e.g. edema, proteinuria) and damage. Significant exposure to this product may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the respiratory system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, skin and/or eyes.

Methanol is not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP or OSHA. No data is available regarding the mutagenicity and/or teratogenicity of this material, nor is there any available data that indicates it causes adverse developmental and/or fertility effects in humans. Developmental effects have been observed in the offspring of rats and mice exposed to methanol by inhalation. These included skeletal, cardiovascular, urinary system and central nervous system (CNS) malformations in rats and increased resorptions and skeletal and CNS malformations in mice.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Methanol is dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. A study of methanol's toxic effects on sewage sludge bacteria reported little effect on digestion at 0.1% while 0.5% methanol retarded digestion. Methanol will be broken down into carbon dioxide and water.

**Acute and prolonged toxicity to fish:** LC<sub>50</sub> - Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow), 96 h: 29,400 mg/l

**Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:** EC<sub>50</sub> - Daphnia magna (Water flea), static, 24 h: 23,500 mg/l (immobilization)

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Methanol is readily biodegradable in water (test: 99% OECD; BOD 80% ThOD).

When released into the air methanol is expected to exist in the aerosol phase and will be degraded from the ambient atmosphere by the reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half life of 17.8 days. When released into the soil, methanol is expected to readily biodegrade and leach into groundwater. When released into water it is expected to have a half life of between 1 and 10 days.



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## 12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Methanol is not expected to bioaccumulate.

## 12.4 Mobility

Mobility in soil is high.

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

### Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to run into surface waters, waste water or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

## SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Methods of disposal:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Recycling is the recommended disposal method. Biological treatment may be used for dilute aqueous waste. Incineration should only be performed using a legally approved incinerator fitted with emission controls. Methanol wastes are not suitable for underground injection.

**RCRA U-Series:** Methanol (CAS #67-56-1); waste number U154 (Ignitable waste)

## SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Classification of substance in compliance with UN Recommendations

UN-number:	1230
Hazard Class:	3
Sub-Risks:	6.1
Packing Group:	II
Proper Shipping Name:	UN 1230, Methanol

### ADR (Transportation by Road)

Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Danger Label, Tanks:	3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages:	3 + 6.1
Hazchem:	2WE

### RID (Transportation by Rail)

Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Danger Label, Tanks:	3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages:	3 + 6.1

### ANDR (Transportation by Inland Waterways)

Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Danger Label, Tanks:	3 + 6.1
Danger Label, Packages:	3 + 6.1

### IMDG (Maritime Transport)

Hazard Class:	3
Sub-Risks:	6.1
Packing Group:	II
MFAG:	19 (IMDG suppl. 2002 p. 40)
EMS Number:	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant:	No

### ICAO (Air Transportation)

Hazard Class:	3
Sub-Risk:	6.1
Packing Group:	II

### United States Department of Transportation (Ground Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
UN/NA:	1230





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**Packing Group:** II  
**NAERG:** Guide #131  
**Packaging Authorization:** Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.202; Bulk: 173.242  
**Packaging Exceptions:** 49 CFR 173.4b, 173.150

**Limited Quantities (LQ):** When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR, RID, and ADNR only the following prescriptions shall be complied with:

\*Each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription: "UN1230".

\*In the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package, the inscription shall be "LQ".

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### U. S. Federal Regulations

**OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:** This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.200.

Flammable liquid, Target organ effect, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by skin absorption, Irritant

**TSCA Status:** All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory.

#### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**

**SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:** Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

**SARA 313 Information:** None of the chemicals in this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

**SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance:** None of the chemicals in this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA

**SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification:** None of the chemicals in this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA.

**Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA):** Methanol is a CERCLA reportable material.

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1): RQ = 2,268 kg (5,000 lbs)

#### **Clean Air Act (CAA)**

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is listed as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).

This product does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters.

This product does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

#### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

#### U.S. State Regulations

##### **California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986**

This product contains no chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

##### **Other U.S. State Inventories**

Methanol (CAS #67-56-1) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/ Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA.

#### Canada

##### **WHMIS Hazard Symbol and Classification**



B2 - Flammable liquid with flash points less than 38 °C (100 °F)



D2A - Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity

D2B - Eye irritation



D1A - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects

**Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI):** Methanol is listed on the NPRI.

#### European Economic Community

##### **Labeling (67/548/EEC to 1999/45/EC)**



F - Flammable



T - Toxic

**Risk Phrases:** 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

**Safety Phrases:** S1/2 - Keep locked up and out of the reach of children  
S7 - Keep container tightly closed



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**Safety Phrases:** S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition  
 S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves  
 S45 - In case of accident of if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible)

**WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection):** 1

**Global Chemical Inventory Lists**

Country	Inventory Name	Inventory Listing*
<b>Canada:</b>	Domestic Substance List (DSL)	Yes
<b>Canada:</b>	Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL)	No
<b>Europe:</b>	Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
<b>United States:</b>	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Yes
<b>Australia:</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
<b>New Zealand:</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Yes
<b>China:</b>	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
<b>Japan:</b>	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
<b>Korea:</b>	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
<b>Philippines:</b>	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes

\*Yes - All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.  
 No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing.

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

## SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	H

#### HMIS and NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

\* = Chronic Health Hazard      2 = MODERATE  
 0 = INSIGNIFICANT                3 = HIGH  
 1 = SLIGHT                            4 = EXTREME

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

#### Flammability



The information and recommendations herein are taken from data contained in independent industry-recognized references and are believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us. Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited makes no representation or warranties, either expressed or implied, including without limitation any warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the information set forth herein or the product to which the information refers. Users should conduct their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information to their particular purpose. Accordingly, Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited will not be responsible for loss or damages resulting from use of or reliance upon this information.

Revision 2: 07 July 2016

Preparation date: 7 December 2012