

# Methanol

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance  
Trade name : Methanol  
Chemical name : methanol  
CAS No : 67-56-1  
Formula : CH<sub>3</sub>OH

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock

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

Methanex Methanol Company  
15301 Dallas Parkway  
Ste 900 Addison, TX 75001 - USA  
T +1 972 702 0909 - F +1 972 233 1266

Methanex Corporation  
1800 Waterfront Centre,  
200 Burrard Street, , Vancouver B.C.

V6C 3M1 - Canada  
T (604).661.2600

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC Emergency Tel. #: 1-800-424-9300 (Canada and USA)  
CANUTEC Emergency Tel.# (613)-996-6666 (Canada) \*666 (cellular)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	H301
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	H311
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	H331
Eye Irrit. 2A	H319
Repr. 1B	H360
STOT SE 1	H370

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
H301+H311+H331 - Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child  
H370 - Causes damage to organs

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapors  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling

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P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection  
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a doctor  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor  
P330 - Rinse mouth  
P361 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Water spray to extinguish  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
P405 - Store locked up  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to licensed waste management site

### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Name : Methanol  
CAS No : 67-56-1  
EC no : 200-659-6  
EC index no : 603-001-00-X

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Methanol (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 67-56-1	100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Repr. 1B, H360 STOT SE 1, H370

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Methanol is toxic and flammable. Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment and remove any sources of ignition).

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately and thoroughly, pulling the eyelids well away from the eye (15 minutes minimum). Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Ensure that folded skin of eyelids is thoroughly washed with water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.

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Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Moderate eye irritant.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.
Chronic symptoms	: Has caused teratogenic and fetotoxic effects, in the absence of maternal toxicity in animal studies.

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

Treat symptomatically. The severity of outcome following methanol ingestion may be more related to the time between ingestion and treatment, rather than the amount ingested. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure. Antidote is fomepizole which enhances elimination of metabolic formic acid. This must be administered by a physician only. For specialist advice physicians should contact the Poison Control Centre.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Synthetic Fire fighting foam AR-FFF (3% solution). Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream. Water may be effective for cooling, diluting, or dispersing methanol, but may not be effective for extinguishing a fire because it will not cool methanol below its flash point. If water is used for cooling, the solution will spread if not contained. Mixtures of methanol and water at concentrations greater than 20% methanol are still considered flammable.

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

Fire hazard	: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in a toxicity and flammability hazard. Incomplete combustion releases dangerous carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic gases. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode. Flame may be invisible during the day. The use of infrared and or heat detection devices is recommended.
Explosion hazard	: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.
Reactivity	: Stable under normal conditions.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
Protection during firefighting	: Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures	: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking.
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#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye or face protection.
Emergency procedures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Wear suitable protective clothing and eye or face protection.
Emergency procedures	: Remove ignition sources. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Methanol's main physical behavior if spilled to water is described as "dissolves/evaporates" in the European Behaviour Classification system for chemicals (reported in IMO (2011)). GESAMP hazard profile: methanol does not bioaccumulate and is readily biodegradable in the aquatic environment (IMO2011).

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

Methods for cleaning up : Stop leak if safe to do so. Remove all sources of ignition. Small quantities of liquid spill: take up in non-combustible absorbent material and shovel into container for disposal. Wash spill area with soapy water. Large spills: Dike to collect large liquid spills. Alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Remove liquid by intrinsically safe pumps or vacuum equipment designed for vacuuming flammable materials (i.e. equipped with inert gases and ignition sources controlled). Place in suitable, covered, labelled containers.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for safe handling : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No naked lights. No smoking. Use only explosion-proof equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not breathe Vapors.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.

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

Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill cleanup equipment in or near storage area.

Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Ignition sources. Keep in fireproof place. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store in confined spaces.

Storage area : Store at room temperature. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Fireproof storeroom. Keep locked up. Provide the tank with earthing. Unauthorized persons are not admitted.

Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: Steel. Stainless steel. Iron. Glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: Lead. Aluminum. zinc. Polyethylene. PVC.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Solvent, Fuel, Feedstock.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Methanol (67-56-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	262 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	327 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
USA ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Carry out operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Both local exhaust and good general room ventilation must be provided not only to control exposure but also to prevent formation of flammable mixtures. Emergency safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use only explosion-proof equipment.

Personal protective equipment : Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection : Wear Viton® /, butyl rubber gloves. Gloves must be replaced after each use and whenever signs of wear or perforation appear. butyl rubber. Breakthrough time (maximum wearing time) : > 8 hours. Viton. Breakthrough time (maximum wearing time) : 1-4 Hours. (EN374).

Eye protection : Chemical goggles or safety glasses. A face shield may also be necessary. (EN166).

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant overall.

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Respiratory protection	: Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended. Wear a positive pressure full face self-contained breathing apparatus or a full face supplied air respirator.
Other information	: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear.
Molecular mass	: 32.04 g/mol
Color	: Colorless.
Odor	: alcohol odor.
Odor threshold	: 4.2 - 5960 ppm
pH	: Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 4.1
Melting point	: -97.8 °C
Freezing point	: -97.6 °C
Boiling point	: 64.7 °C
Flash point	: 11 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 464 °C
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 12.8 kPa @ 20°C
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 1.1
Relative density	: 0.791 - 0.793 @ 20°C
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.0
Specific gravity / density	: 792 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: Miscible with water.
Log Pow	: 0.82
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.8 cP (25 °C)
Explosive properties	: vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Oxidizing properties	: Not oxidizing.
Explosive limits	: 5.5 - 36.5 vol %

#### 9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 100 %
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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Hygroscopic.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. High temperature. Open flame. Ignition sources.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Methanol is not compatible with gasket and O-rings materials made of Buna-N and Nitrile.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases. Formaldehyde.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled.

Methanol ( f )67-56-1	
LD50 oral rat	5600 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15800 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	64000 ppm/4h rat

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified  
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
pH: Not applicable

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.  
pH: Not applicable

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified  
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified  
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Carcinogenicity : Not classified  
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Aspiration hazard : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Moderate eye irritant.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness.

Chronic symptoms : Has caused teratogenic and fetotoxic effects, in the absence of maternal toxicity in animal studies.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 fish	15400 - 29400 mg/l 96 h - Fish
EC50 Daphnia	> 10000 mg/l 48 h - Daphnia
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	22000 mg/l 72h - Selenastrum carpicornutum (Pseudokichnerela subcapitata)

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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Methanol (67-56-1)	
BCF fish 1	< 10 (Leuciscus idus)
Log Pow	0.82
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation unlikely. Based on the n-octanol/water partition coefficient accumulation in organisms is not expected.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Mobile

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Methanol waste should be handled and stored in a similar manner to methanol products or mixtures. Avoid release to the environment. Collect methanol waste in secure and sealable containers. Refer to section 6 and 7 for information on accidental releases, handling and storage conditions. Methanol waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Dispose methanol waste in a safe manner in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Use qualified hazardous waste companies to transport and dispose of methanol waste. Recycle wherever possible. Large volumes may be suitable for re-distillation. Empty containers may contain hazardous residue. Never weld, cut or grind empty containers. Empty containers should be thoroughly rinsed with large quantities of clean water. Rinse water should be disposed of as methanol waste.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1230 Methanol, 3, II  
UN-No.(DOT) : 1230  
DOT NA no. : UN1230  
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Methanol  
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120  
Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid  
6.1 - Poison inhalation hazard



Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger  
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150  
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202  
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242  
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 1 L  
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L  
Marine pollutant : No

### Additional information

Other information : Not classified.

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### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1230
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: METHANOL
Class (IMDG)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	: II - substances presenting medium danger
Subsidiary risks (IMDG)	: 6.1

### Air transport

UN-No.(IATA)	: 1230
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: METHANOL
Class (IATA)	: 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA)	: II - Medium Danger
Subsidiary risks (IATA)	: 6.1

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	Listed
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

Methanol (67-56-1)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

### 15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. US State regulations

Methanol(67-56-1)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	Yes
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List



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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Other information

: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Methanex Corporation and its subsidiaries make no representations or warranties, either express 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. Accordingly, Methanex Corp. will not be responsible for damages resulting from use of or reliance upon this information.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs

#### NFPA health hazard

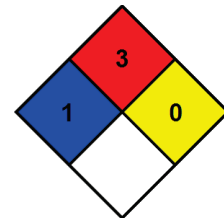
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

#### NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.

#### NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



#### HMIS III Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur  
\* Chronic Hazard - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure

Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

#### NCEC SDS US Methanex

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