

Methyl Alcohol

SDS Revision Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/06/2023

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier used on the label				
:	Methyl Alcohol			
Other means of identification :	Not available.			
Recommended use of the cher	nical and restrictions on use			
:	Solvent; Fuel; Chemical feedsto Use pattern:Professional Use O Recommended restrictions:Non	nly		
Chemical family :	Pure substance; Saturated prim	ary aliphatic alcohol.		
Name, address, and telepho of the supplier:	one number	Name, address, and telephone number of the manufacturer:		
Comet Chemical Company	Ltd.	Refer to supplier		
3463 Thomas Street Innisfill,ON, Canada L9S 3W4	705 400 5500			
11 1 "	705-436-5580			
24 Hr. Emergency Tel # :	GFL Environmental - 1-888-772	-2543		
SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION				

Classification of the chemical

Clear colourless liquid. Alcohol odour.

Most important hazards: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes damage to the optic nerve and central nervous system. Suspected of damaging the unborn child if inhaled.

This material is classified as hazardous under U.S. OSHA regulations (29CFR 1910.1200) (Hazcom 2012) and Canadian WHMIS regulations (Hazardous Products Regulations) (WHMIS 2015).

Hazard classification : Flammable liquid - Category 2 Acute toxicity - Oral - Category 3 Acute toxicity - Dermal - Category 3 Acute toxicity - Inhalation - Category 3 Eye irritation - Category 2A Reproductive toxicity - Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





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Hazard statement(s)

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child if inhaled. Causes damage to the optic nerve and central nervous system.

Precautionary statement(s)

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No Smoking Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash hands and face 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 fumes, mists or vapours. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor. 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 exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

In case of fire, use dry chemical, CO2, or alcohol foam to extinguish.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

May cause mild skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May be harmful if inhaled. Prolonged or repeated overexposure could cause adverse liver effects. Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes.

Environmental precautions:

Avoid release to the environment. See Section 12 for more environmental information.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Pure substance

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	<u>CAS #</u>	Concentration (% by weight)
Methanol	Carbinol Methyl hydrate Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	100.00



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SECTION 4. FIRST-AID M	EASURES
Description of first aid measu	Ires
Ingestion	: Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation	 If inhaled, move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by qualified medical personnel only. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin contact	: Immediately flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if symptoms persist. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
Most important symptoms an	d effects, both acute and delayed
	: Toxic if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness, pain, tearing and conjunctivitis. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause fetotoxic (toxic to the fetus during the latter stages of pregnancy, often through the placenta) and teratogenic effects (causing malformations of the fetus), based on animal information. Causes damage to the optic nerve and central nervous system. May be harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause mild skin irritation.
	Prolonged or repeated overexposure could cause adverse liver effects.
Indication of any immediate r	nedical attention and special treatment needed
	: Treat symptomatically. Immediate medical attention is required. This product is a CNS depressant. Contains methanol. 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. Medical supervision for minimum 48 hours. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to the Central Nervous System (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 hospitals is recommended.
	Administration of ethanol can slow the metabolism of methanol, thus reducing the potential for harmful effects.
SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTI	NG MEASURES
Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	a
	: Extinguishing media - small fires: Use water fog or fine spray, foams, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.
	Extinguishing media - large fires: AFFF(R) [Aqueous Film Forming Foam (alcohol resistant)] type with either a 3% or 6% foam proportioning system: Water spray (see

resistant)] type with either a 3% or 6% foam proportioning system; Water spray (see note in Unsuitable Extinguishing Media).

Unsuitable extinguishing media

: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Water may be ineffective because it may not cool product below the flashpoint. General purpose synthetic foams or protein foams.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture / Conditions of flammability



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: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Will be ignited by heat, sparks, flame, or other ignition sources. Burns with a nearly invisible flame. Vapours are heavier than air and collect in confined and low-lying areas. Closed containers may rupture if exposed to excess heat or flame due to a build-up of internal pressure.

Flammability classification (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106)

: Flammable liquid - Category 2

Hazardous combustion products

: Carbon oxides; formaldehyde; Other unidentified organic compounds.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

: Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Do not enter without wearing specialized protective equipment suitable for the situation. Firefighter's normal protective clothing (Bunker Gear) will not provide adequate protection. A full-body encapsulating chemical protective suit with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH approved or equivalent) may be necessary.

Special fire-fighting procedures

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Environmental precautions Methods and material for co	 Restrict access to area until completion of clean-up. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Individuals involved in the cleanup must wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protection see section 8. Ensure spilled product does not enter drains, sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. For large spills, dike the area to prevent spreading. 	
	: Ventilate the area. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment in the clean-up process. Contain and absorb spilled liquid with non-combustible, inert absorbent material (e.g. sand), then place absorbent material into a container for later disposal (see Section 13). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product. Notify the appropriate authorities as required. Do not use combustible absorbents, such as sawdust.	
Special spill response procedures		
	: In Canada: For 24-hour emergency assistance, call: 1-613-996-6666 (CANUTEC). US CERCLA Reportable quantity (RQ): Methanol (5000 lbs / 2270 kg)	

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

[:] Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Water spray may be useful in cooling equipment exposed to heat and flame.



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	:	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Wear suitable protective equipment during handling. Do not ingest or swallow. Avoid breathing vapours. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame - No smoking. Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical and ventilating equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not use pressure to empty drums. Do not cut, weld, drill or grind on or near this container. Follow labeled warnings even after container is emptied. For rescue and maintenance work in storage tanks use self-contained breathing apparatus. Tanks must be grounded and vented and should have vapour emission controls. Tanks must be diked. Anhydrous methanol is non-corrosive to most metals at ambient temperatures except lead and magnesium. However coatings of copper (or copper alloys), zinc (including galvanized steel) or aluminium are unsuitable for storage as they are attacked slowly. Mild steel is the recommended construction material.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials. Store locked up. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. No smoking in the area. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment in or near storage area. Equip bulk storage tank with overflow protection such as high level alarms or secondary containment. Attacks some elastomers, rubber, plastic and coatings.
Incompatible materials	:	Acids; Powdered metals; Alkali metals; Isocyanates; Strong oxidizers (e.g. Chlorine, Peroxides, etc.).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:				
Chemical Name	ACGIH	TLV	OSHA	PEL
	TWA	<u>STEL</u>	PEL	<u>STEL</u>
Methanol	200 ppm (skin)	250 ppm (skin)	200 ppm (260 mg/m³)	N/Av

NIOSH IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations): 6000 ppm

Exposure controls

Ventilation and engineering measures

	: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use general or local exhaust ventilation to maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical and ventilating equipment.
Respiratory protection	 Respiratory protection is required if the concentrations exceed the TLV. NIOSH-approved respirators are recommended.
	Cartridge type respirators are not recommended.
	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure mode.
	Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists. Respirators should be selected based on the form and concentration of contaminants in air, and in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134) or CSA Z94.4-02.
Skin protection	: Wear impervious gloves, such as butyl rubber.
	Unsuitable material: Natural rubber; Neoprene; Nitrile rubber; Polyethylene; polyvinyl alcohol; Polyvinylchloride.
	Advice should be sought from glove suppliers. Where extensive exposure to product is possible, use resistant coveralls, apron and boots to prevent contact.



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Eye / face protection	: Chemical splash goggles are recommended. A full face shield may also be necessary.		
Other protective equipment	: An eyewash station and safety shower should be made available in the immediate		
	working area. Other equipment may be required depending on workplace standards.		
General hygiene considerations			
	: Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Upon completion of work, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Remove soiled clothing and wash it thoroughly before reuse. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.		
SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AN	ND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical State	. Liquid		
Colour	: Liquid. : Clear, Colourless		
Odour	: Alcohol		
Odour threshold	: 50-100 ppm		
рН	: N/Av		
Melting Point/Freezing point	: - 97.8°C (- 144°F)		
Initial boiling point and boilir	ig range		
31	: 64.5°C (148°F)		
Flash point	: 12°C (53.6°F)		
Flashpoint (Method)	: closed cup		
Evaporation rate (BuAe = 1)	: <1		
Flammability	: Not applicable.		
Lower explosion or flammability limit (% by vol.)			
	: 7.3%		
Upper explosion or flammabi	lity limit (% by vol.)		
	: 36%		
Oxidizing properties	: None.		
Explosive properties	: Not expected to be sensitive to mechanical impact. May be sensitive to static		
	discharge. Vapours in the flammable range may be ignited by a static discharge of sufficient energy.		
Vapour pressure	: 92 mmHg @ 20°C		
Relative vapour density	: >1.1		
Relative density / Specific gra	avity		
	: 0.79		
Solubility in water	: Complete		
Other solubility(ies)	: Soluble in all proportions in ethanol, benzene, other alcohols, chloroform, diethyl ether,		
Other solubility(les)	other ethers, esters, ketones and most organic solvents.		
Partition coefficient: n-octan	ol/water or Coefficient of water/oil distribution		
	: log P (oct) = - 0.8		
Auto-ignition temperature	: 464°C (867.2°F)		
Decomposition temperature	: N/Av		
Viscosity	: 0.75 cSt @ 20C (68°F)		
Particle characteristics	: Not applicable.		
Volatiles (% by weight)	: 100%		
Volatile organic Compounds			
	: N/Av		
Absolute pressure of contain	er		
	: N/Ap		
Flame projection length	: N/Ap		
projection longti	• • • • • •		



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Other physical/chemical comments

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	: Molecular Weight: 32.04 g/mol Molecular formula: C-H4-O
SECTION 10. STABILIT	Y AND REACTIVITY
Reactivity	: Not normally reactive. Attacks some elastomers, rubber, plastic and coatings. Anhydrous methanol is non-corrosive to most metals at ambient temperatures except lead and magnesium. Coatings of copper (or copper alloys), zinc (including galvanized steel) or aluminium are attacked slowly.
Chemical stability	: Stable under the recommended storage and handling conditions prescribed.
Possibility of hazardous r	eactions
	: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from excessive heat, open flames, sparks and other possible sources of ignition. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation.
Incompatible materials	Acids; Powdered metals; Alkali metals; Isocyanates; Strong oxidizers (e.g. Chlorine, Peroxides, etc.).
Hazardous decomposition) products
	: None known, refer to hazardous combustion products in Section 5.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Routes of entry inhalation	:	YES	
Routes of entry skin & eye	:	YES	
Routes of entry Ingestion	:	YES	
Routes of exposure skin absorption			
		YES	

Potential Health Effects:

Signs and symptoms of short-term (acute) exposure

Sign and symptoms Inhalation

Sign and symptoms ingestion	Toxic if inhaled. May cause irritation of the nose, throat, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness and other central nervous system effects. Affected person could experience a latent period of no symptoms, followed by blurred vision and possibly blindness. Could also cause convulsions, coma, respiratory arrest and death.
eigh and symptoms myestion	
	Toxic if swallowed. May cause irritation of mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness and other central nervous system effects. May cause blindness if swallowed - cannot be made non-poisonous. Could also cause convulsions, coma, respiratory arrest and death.
Sign and symptoms skin	Toxic in contact with skin. May cause mild skin irritation. May be absorbed and cause symptoms similar to those for inhalation.
Sign and symptoms eyes	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Potential Chronic Health Effect	ts
	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying and irritation. Prolonged or repeated overexposure could cause adverse liver effects.
Mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic in humans.
Carcinogenicity	No components are listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA or NTP.



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Reproductive	effects &	Teratogenicity
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Sensitization to material Specific target organ effects	:	Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Contains Methanol. Methanol may cause fetotoxic and teratogenic effects at doses which are not maternally toxic, based on animal data. May cause fetotoxic (toxic to the fetus during the latter stages of pregnancy, often through the placenta) and teratogenic effects (causing malformations of the fetus), based on animal information. Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer. Causes damage to the optic nerve and central nervous system. Other hazards which do not result in classification:
		Prolonged or repeated overexposure could cause adverse liver effects.
Medical conditions aggravate	ed	by overexposure
	:	Pre-existing skin, eye, respiratory and central nervous system disorders.
Synergistic materials	:	Methanol can increase the toxicity of other liver toxins (e.g. Carbon tetrachloride).
Toxicological data	:	See below for toxicological data on the substance.

	LC₅₀(4hr)	LD50		
Chemical name	<u>inh, rat</u>	(Oral, rat)	<u>(Rabbit, dermal)</u>	
Methanol	> 5000 ppm/6H (4.1 mg/L/4H (vapour)	5628 mg/kg (rat) The estimated human lethal dose is: 300 - 1000 mg/kg	> 393 mg/kg (Monkey) 15 800 mg/kg (rabbit)	

Other important toxicological hazards

: CNS depression may result from extreme exposures. May cause blindness if swallowed.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

: The product should not be allowed to enter drains or water courses, or be deposited where it can affect ground or surface waters.

Ecotoxicity data:

Ingradianta	CAC #	Toxicity to Fish				
<u>Ingredients</u>	CAS #	LC50 / 96h	NOEC / 21 day	M Factor		
Methanol	67-56-1	15 400 mg/L (Bluegill sunfish)	446.7 mg/L/28-day (Fathead minnow) (QSAR)	None.		

Ingredients	CAS #	Toxicity to Daphnia				
		EC50 / 48h	NOEC / 21 day	M Factor		
Methanol	67-56-1	> 10 000 mg/L (Daphnia magna)	208 mg/L (QSAR)	None.		

Ingredients	CAS #	Toxicity to Algae				
		EC50 / 96h or 72h	NOEC / 96h or 72h	M Factor		
Methanol	67-56-1	22 000 mg/L/96hr (Green algae)	N/Av	None.		



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Persistence and degradability

: Methanol is readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation potential : Does not accumulate in organisms.

<u>Components</u>	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)				
Methanol (CAS 67-56-1)	- 0.82 to - 0.64	<10 species: fish				
Mobility in soil	: No data is available on the product itself.					
Other Adverse Environmental effects						

: No data is available on the product itself.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Handling for Disposal	: See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for further details. Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not cut, weld, drill or grind on or near this container.
Methods of Disposal	: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations. Reuse or recycling should be given priority over disposal. Large volumes may be suitable for re-distillation or, if contaminated, incinerated. Can be disposed of in a sewage treatment facility.
RCRA	: If this product, as supplied, becomes a waste in the United States, it may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA, Title 40 CFR 261. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the proper waste identification and disposal method.



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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	UN Number	UN proper shipping name	Transport hazard class(es)	Packing Group	Label		
TDG	UN1230	METHANOL	3	II			
TDG Additional information		d as LIMITED QUANTITY when transported in containers g gross mass. Under the TDGR, refer to Section 1.17 for nption.					
49CFR/DOT	UN1230	Methanol	3	II			
49CFR/DOT Additional information	exceeding 30 k	d as LIMITED QUANTITY when transported in containers g gross mass. Refer to 49 CFR Section 173.150. eportable quantity (RQ): Methanol (5000 lbs / 2270 kg)	no larger than ŕ	I.0 Litre, in p	ackages not		
ICAO/IATA	UN1230	Methanol	3	II			
ICAO/IATA Additional information	Refer to the ap prior to shippin	propriate Packing Instruction, prior to shipping this materia g this material.	al. Review all St	ate and Ope	erator Variations,		
IMDG	UN1230	METHANOL	3	II			
IMDG Additional information	exceeding 30 k Flash point: 11 EmS No.: F-E;	°C (52°F)	ino larger than ŕ	1.0 Litre, in p	ackages not		
pecial preca	utions for use	 Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame safety must accompany the package. See Section 12 for more environmental inform 		g. Appropri	ate advice on		

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Information:

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Components listed below are present on the following U.S. Federal chemical lists:

			CERCLA Reportable	SARA TITLE III: Sec. 302, Extremely	SARA TITLE III: Sec. 313, 40 CFR 372, Specific Toxic Chemical		
<u>Ingredients</u>	CAS #	CAS # Inventory	Quantity(RQ) (40 CFR 117.302):	Hazardous Substance, 40 CFR 355:	Toxic Chemical	de Minimis Concentration	
Methanol	67-56-1	Yes	5000 lbs / 2270 kg	None.	Yes	No	

SARA TITLE III: Sec. 311 and 312, SDS Requirements, 40 CFR 370 Hazard Classes: Flammable liquid; Acute toxicity(Oral, Inhalation, Dermal); Eye irritation; Reproductive toxicity; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure



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US State Right to Know Laws:

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual States:

Ingredients	CAS #	California	State "Right to Know" Lists						
		Listed	Type of Toxicity	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Methanol	67-56-1	Yes	Developmental	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Canadian Information:

All ingredients are present on the DSL.

International Information:

Components listed below are present on the following International Inventory list:

Ingredients	CAS #	European EINECs	Australia AICS	Philippines PICCS	Japan ENCS	Korea KECI/KECL	China IECSC	NewZealand IOC
lethanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	Present	Present	(2)-201	KE-23193	Present	HSR001186
SECTION 16. OTH	ER INFORM	IATION						
Legend		CAS: Cherr CERCLA: 0 of 1980 CFR: Code CNS: Centr DOT: Depa EmS: Emer EPA: Envir ERG: Emer HMIS: Haz HSDB: Haz IARC: Inter Inh: Inhala LC: Lethal I MSHA: Mir N/Ap: Not / N/Av: Not / N/Av: Not / NFPA: Natic OSHA: Oc PEL: Permi RCRA: Re RTECS: Re SARA: Sup STEL: Shor TDG: Cana TLV: Thres	hical Abstra Comprehen e of Federa al Nervous artment of gency Sch onmental F gency Res ardous Ma ardous Su national Ag tion Concentrat Dose ne Safety a Applicable ional Fire F ational Insti onal Toxicol cupational ssible expo source Con egistry of To perfund Am t Term Exp adian Trans	act Services nsive Environ I Regulations System Transportation edules Protection Age ponse Guidel terials Identifi bstances Data gency for Resu ion and Health Ad Protection Ass tute of Occup logy Program Safety and Hosure limit nservation and posure limit sportation of E	ency book ication System a Bank earch on Cancer ministration cociation eational Safety an ealth Administrati d Recovery Act Chemical Substa d Reauthorizatior	d Health on ances n Act	ion, and l	Liability Act



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References :	 TWA: Time Weighted Average WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System 1. ACGIH, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices 2. ECHA - European Chemical Agency 3. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCInfoWeb databases 4. Safety Data Sheets from manufacturer. 5. US EPA Title III List of Lists 6. California Proposition 65 List
Preparation Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	7. OECD - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances - eChemPortal
	07/21/2015 /y)
Revision No. : Revision Information : Other special considerations fo	06/11/2023 2 Updated SDS to the comply with new 2023 WHMIS format r handling

: Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.



DISCLAIMER

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