

1. Product and Company Identification

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Product Name RXSOL-19-1353-025
Product Type **METHANOL (LAB GRADE)**

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA
Stock Point : Mumbai, Kandla, Chennai, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Fujairah

Phone +91 22 27815541 / 42
Fax +91 22 2781 1318:AOH :0091 9821214367
Email mail@rxmarine.com

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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Chemica Name	CAS #	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	99.99	200-659-6

3. Hazards Identification

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Appearance: clear, colorless. Flash Point: 11 deg C. Poison! Cannot be made non-poisonous. Causes eye and skin irritation. May be absorbed through intact skin. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in animals. Danger! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if inhaled. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause digestive tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause liver, kidney and heart damage.
Target Organs: Kidneys, heart, central nervous system, liver, eyes.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause painful sensitization to light.

Skin: Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.

Ingestion: May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. 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. May cause cardiopulmonary system effects. Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause adverse central nervous system effects including headache, convulsions, and possible death. May cause visual impairment and possible permanent blindness. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.

4. First Aid Measures

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Eyes	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids immediately.
Skin	Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.
Inhalation	Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has ceased, apply mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical resuscitator, a bag and a mask.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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General Information

Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in full demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Collect water used to fight fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and dense white smoke may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Vapors heavier than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground in low or confined areas. May be ignited by heat, sparks, and flame.

Extinguishing Media

For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use water on burning containers.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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General Information

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks

Scoop up with a nonsparking tool, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Use water spray to disperse the spill. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Absorb spill using an absorbent, non-combustible material such as earth, sand, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials such as saw dust. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Do not reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

7. Handling and Storage

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Handling

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers during transfer. Do not breathe dust, vapor, mist, or gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Do not inhale. Use only in a chemical fume hood. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to sparks or open flames.

Storage

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in aluminum or lead containers.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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Engineering Controls

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eye wash and safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Use only under a chemical fume hood.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name ACGIH NIOSH OSHA - Final PELs Methyl alcohol 200 ppm TWA; 250 ppm STEL; skin - potent irritant 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA 6000 ppm IDLH 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA

OSHA Vacated PELs

Methyl alcohol 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA; 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m³ STEL

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes Wear chemical goggles.

Skin Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.3-1985. European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator.

9. Physical and chemical properties

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Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colorless
Odor	alcohol-like - weak odor
pH	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	128 mm Hg @ 20 deg C
Vapor Density	1.11 (Air=1)
Evaporation Rate	5.2 (Ether=1)
Viscosity	0.55 cP 20 deg C
Boiling Point	64.7 deg C @ 760.00mm Hg
Freezing/Melting Point	98 deg C
Autoignition Temperature	464 deg C (867.20 deg F)
Flash Point	11 deg C (51.80 deg F)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
NFPA Rating	(estimated) Health: 1; Flammability: 3; Reactivity: 0
Explosion Limits, Lower	6.0 vol %
Explosion Limits Upper	36.00 vol %
Solubility	miscible
Specific Gravity/Density	7910g/cm ³
Molecular Formula	CH ₄ O
Molecular Weight	32.04

10. Stability and reactivity

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Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid	High temperatures, incompatible materials, ignition sources, oxidizers.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials	Acids (mineral, non-oxidizing, e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, phosphoric acid), acids (mineral, oxidizing, e.g. chromic acid, hypochlorous acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid), acids (organic, e.g. acetic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid, oxalic acid), azo, diazo, and hydrazines (e.g. dimethyl hydrazine, hydrazine, methyl hydrazine), isocyanates (e.g. methyl isocyanate), nitrides (e.g. potassium nitride, sodium nitride), peroxides and hydroperoxides (organic, e.g. acetyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide), epoxides (e.g. butyl glycidyl ether), Oxidants (such as barium perchlorate, calcium perchlorate, hydrogen peroxide, lead perchlorate, perchloric acid, sodium hypochlorite), Active metals (such as potassium and sodium), bromide, alkyl aluminum salts, beryllium dihydride, carbontetrachloride, carbon tetrachloride + metals, chloroform + metals, + sodium hydroxide, cyanuric chloride, diethyl zinc, nitric acid, potassium-tert-butoxide, chloroform + hydroxide, + sodium hydroxide, substances (e.g. acetic anhydride, alkyl aluminum chloride, calcium carbide, ethyl dichlorosilane).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide, formaldehyde. Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

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