

Safety Data Sheet METHANOL

SDS no. W4Z2TK49 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-07-06

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name METHANOL

Other means of identification

Product	Product Code
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Methanol 50% v/v	3124/
Methanol 70% v/v	2086/
Methanol AR	AMS
Methanol AR	MA004
Methanol HPLC Isocratic grade	MS004
Methanol LR	ML004
Methanol TG	MT004

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Denaturant, production of paints, cements, inks, plastics, pharmaceuticals and laboratory reagent. Methanol is used mainly in chemical synthesis; predominantly in the production of formaldehyde, methyl t-butyl ether, acetic acid, dimethyl terephthalate and methyl methacrylate. It is also used as a feedstock for other organic compounds, such as dimethyl ether, methylamines, methyl halides and glycol methyl ethers; as a solvent; as antifreeze; to protect natural gas pipelines against the formation of gas hydrates at low temperatures; as an absorption agent in gas scrubbers; in drilling mud in oil fields; in refrigeration systems; as an ingredient in products such as shellacs, paints, varnishes, paint thinners and automotive windshield washer fluids, and as a denaturant for ethanol. It is also used in the production of gasoline (MTG process in New Zealand) and, on a small scale, as a motor fuel. Methanol occurs naturally in blood, urine, saliva and expired air, and is present in fresh fruit and vegetables, fruit juices, fermented beverages and diet foods.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000
email www.chemsupply.com.au

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

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Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225
H301
H311
H331
H370

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Toxic if swallowed
Toxic in contact with skin
Toxic if inhaled
Causes damage to organs

Precautionary statement(s)

P210

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233

Keep container tightly closed.

P240

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241

Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242

Use non-sparking tools.

P243

Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P284

[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

P301+P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/phycsian

P303+P361+P353

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P308+P311

IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/phycsian

P361+P364

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370+P378

In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction

P403+P233

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

P403+P235

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405

Store locked up.

P501

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight	32.04
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Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Methanol	CAS no.: 67-56-1 EC no.: 200-659-6 Index no.: 603-001-00-X	50 - 100 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: 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 [organs, route]. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: *; STOT SE 1; H370: C $\geq$ 10 %; STOT SE 2; H371: 3 % $\leq$ C < 10 %

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Advice to Doctor: 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. Ethanol (contained in alcoholic beverages) can slow the metabolism of methanol, thus reducing the potential for harmful effects.

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.

If inhaled

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician

In case of eye contact

If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂ or water spray.

Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

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Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazards from Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde and other toxic, irritating chemicals.

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Keep locked up. Keep containers tightly sealed. Protect against physical damage. Avoid use in confined spaces. Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Work under hood. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Do not ingest. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Safety glasses. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from heat and ignition sources - Do not smoke. Take precautions against static discharge. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Fumes can combine with air to form an explosive mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not expose to temperatures above 60 °C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a locked cabinet or with access restricted to technical experts or their assistants. Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets when not in use. Larger drums (200L) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in well-sealed, dry containers, in a cool, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute and protected from direct sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and all possible sources of ignition. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibles. Do not store together with oxidizing and acidic materials. Aluminium, magnesium powder. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

Corrosiveness: Methanol is not corrosive to most metals. Admiralty brass, high silicon iron, naval bronze, nickel-resist and silicon copper have excellent corrosion resistance (less than 2 mm (50.8 µm) penetration/year), while carbon steel, types 304/347, 316 and

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400 stainless steels, copper, brass, bronze, aluminium, nickel, lead, tantalum, titanium and zirconium have good resistance (less than 20 mm (505 µm)/year).

Unsuitable Materials: Some plastics (such as ABS and Isophthalic polyester, and epoxy at 90 °C), elastomers (such as Viton A, hard and soft rubber, polyether-urethane and polyurethane), epoxy general purpose coatings, aluminium, and zinc alloys.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 67-56-1

Methanol

AU/SWA (Australia): 250 ppm; 328 mg/m³ STEL inhalation [Methyl alcohol]; 200 ppm; 262 mg/m³ TWA inhalation [Methyl alcohol]

Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Body protection

Footwear: Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection: Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/ NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance, such as physical state and colour	No data available.
Colour	Clear, colourless, mobile, volatile, highly polar liquid.
Odour	Mild, characteristic alcohol odour, when pure. Crude methanol may have a repulsive, pungent odour.
Odour threshold	Reported values vary widely; 4.2-5960 ppm (geometric mean: 160 ppm) (detection); 53-8940 ppm (geometric mean: 690 ppm) (recognition).

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Melting point and freezing point	-97.8 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	64.7 °C
Flammability	Highly flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit or lower and upper flammability limit	Flammable Limits - Lower: 5.5 vol% Flammable Limits - Upper: 36.5 vol%
Flash point	12 °C (closed cup)
Explosive properties	Product is not explosive. However, can readily form explosive mixtures with air, at or above 11 °C over a wide concentration range, and may be ignited by a source of ignition of sufficient energy. Mixtures with strong oxidizing agents may react violently or explosively; increased risk of fire and explosion. Concentrated peroxide and methanol can be detonated by shock or heat. Mixtures with mineral acids may react vigorously or violently, with the evolution of heat. Mixtures with powdered metals can detonate, with more power than military explosives. Mixtures with alkali metals may react explosively due to the formation of hydrogen-air mixtures, unless air is excluded. Mixtures with acetyl bromide react violently, with the evolution of hydrogen bromide. Mixtures with perchloric acid or metal perchlorates may form shock-sensitive or explosive compounds. Mixtures with alkyaluminium solutions, beryllium hydride, cyanuric chloride, isocyanates or phosphorus (III) oxide (tetraphosphorus hexaoxide) may react violently with generation of heat. Mixtures with diethyl zinc react explosively, with ignition.
Auto-ignition temperature	Reported values vary: 385 °C; 455 °C; 464-470 °C
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidising properties	No data available.
pH	Not available. Methanol is both a weak acid and a weak base.
Kinematic viscosity	Kinematic Viscosity: 0.804 mm ² /s at 20 °C Dynamic Viscosity: 0.61 mPa.s at 20 °C
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Miscible in water in all proportions. Solubility in Organic Solvents: Miscible with other alcohols, esters, ketones, ethers and most other organic solvents.
Partition coefficient — n-octanol/ water (logarithmic value)	Log P(oct) = -0.77
Vapour pressure	128 hPa (96 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Evaporation rate	4.1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Density and relative density	Specific Gravity: 0.791 at 20 °C
Relative vapour density	1.1 (air = 1)
Particle characteristics	No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

Surface Tension: 22.5 mN/m (22.5 dynes/cm) at 20 °C

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

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Refractive index: 1.329 @ 20 °C

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

Chemical stability

Normally stable. Decomposes on heating to produce carbon monoxide and formaldehyde. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can react vigorously with oxidizers. Violent reaction with alkyl aluminium salts, acetyl bromide, chloroform + sodium methoxide, chromic anhydride, cyanuric chloride, lead perchlorate, phosphorous trioxide, nitric acid. Exothermic reaction with sodium hydroxide + chloroform. Incompatible with beryllium dihydride, metals (potassium and magnesium), oxidants (barium perchlorate, bromine, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide), potassium tert-butoxide, carbon tetrachloride, alkali metals, metals (aluminium, potassium magnesium, zinc), and dichloromethane. Rapid autocatalytic dissolution of aluminium, magnesium or zinc in 9:1 methanol + carbon tetrachloride - sufficiently vigorous to be rated as potentially hazardous. May attack some plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, high temperatures, flames, static discharge, sparks and other ignition sources, confined spaces, moisture and incompatibles.

Incompatible materials

Acids (mineral acids, such as sulfuric acid, or organic acids), acid anhydrides, acid halides, alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium), alkaline earth metals, metals (such as metallic powdered aluminium, powdered magnesium and zinc), reducing agents, some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings, oxidizing agents (such as perchloric acid, metal perchlorates, salts of oxyhalogenic acids, bromine, chlorine, chromium trioxide, halogen oxides, nitrates, nitric acid, nitrogen oxides, nonmetallic oxides, chromosulfuric acid, sodium hypochlorite), hydrides, zinc diethyl, halogens. hydrogen peroxide, carbon tetrachloride and metals, acetyl bromide, dichloromethane, potassium tert-butoxide, alkylaluminium solutions, beryllium hydride, cyanuric chloride, isocyanates or phosphorus (III) oxide (tetraphosphorus hexaoxide), diethyl zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Effects are the same as those described for <qt>Inhalation</qt>. There is a wide range of individual susceptibility to the toxic effects of methanol (from a fatal dose of 15 mL of 40% methanol, to survival following ingestion of 500 mL of the same solution). In general, 300 to 1000 mg/kg is considered the range of minimum lethal dose for untreated cases of methanol poisoning. Methanol can probably be easily aspirated (breathed) into the lungs) during ingestion or vomiting, based on its physical properties and comparison to related alcohols. Aspiration of methanol could cause a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Inhalation: Methanol is toxic and can very readily form extremely high vapour concentrations at room temperature. Inhalation is the most common route of occupational exposure. At first, methanol causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with symptoms such as nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. A time period with no obvious symptoms follows (typically 8-24 hours, but may last several hours to 2 days). This latent period is then followed by development of metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects. Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, followed in more severe cases by abdominal and muscular pain and difficult periodic breathing have been observed. 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. Depending on the severity of poisoning and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects.

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Toxic in contact with skin. Methyl alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption of methanol can cause significant disturbances to vision, including blindness. Refer to <qt>Inhalation<qt> above for additional information.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Eyes
H370 Causes damage to organs, eyes.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Additional information

Chronic Effects: Marked impairment of vision has been reported. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure. Methanol is only very slowly eliminated from the body. Because of this slow elimination, methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though a single exposure may cause no effect, daily exposures may result in the accumulation of a harmful amount.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Abiotic degradation: Slow degradation. (air)

Biologic degradation: BOD 76 % von TOD /5 d (closed bottle test).

Readily biodegradable (reduction: DOC >70 %; BOD >60 %; BOD5 to COD >50 %).

Degradability:

BOD5: 0.60 - 1.12 g/g; COD: 1.42 g/g; TOD: 1.5 g/g.

Bioaccumulative potential

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1).

Mobility in soil

Distribution: log P(o/w): -0.74.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

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Sewage disposal

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1).

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 1230

Class: 3, 6.1

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2WE

IMDG

UN Number: 1230

Class: 3, 6.1

Packing Group: II

EMS Number:

Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL

IATA

UN Number: 1230

Class: 3, 6.1

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S6

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

Preparation information

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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia

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National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)