Safety Data Sheet
Methanol
Revision 4, 22/08/2024

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Methanol**
Other Names	Methyl alcohol
Uses	Solvent.
Chemical Family	Alcohol
Chemical Formula	CH4O
Chemical Name	Methanol
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
		03 9768 2669
Aurora Cleaning Supplies	F1 / 5 Bungaleen Court Dandenong South VIC 3175	

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification			Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazard Categories			Flammable Liquids - Category 2
			Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 3
			Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 3
			Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 3
			Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 1
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**H225**	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
		H301 + H311 + H331	Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
		H370	Causes damage to optic nerve, central nervous system.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		P260	Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
		P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
		P242	Use non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
		P235	Keep cool.
		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: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium. However, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used to extinguish.
		P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
		P307 + P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		P330	Rinse mouth.
		P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards	**3.1B**	Flammable liquid - high hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.1C**	Substances that are acutely toxic- Toxic
		6.4A	Substances that are irritating to the eye
		6.8B	Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
		6.9A	Substances that are toxic to human target organs or systems

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Methanol	CH4O	67-56-1	<=100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous! Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing, such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Eye

IF IN EYES: Do not rub affected area! Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
*Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personal.

Skin

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse, or discard. In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
*Flush contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Inhaled

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing, such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.
*If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation!

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. A latent period of several hours may occur between exposure and the onset of symptoms.
*There is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure! Antidote: Fomepizole enhances elimination of metabolic formic acid. Antidote should be administered by qualified medical personnel.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures

Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

	*Public Safety Hazard: Effects may spread beyond the immediate vicinity! All non-essential personnel should be instructed to move at least 250 metres away from the incident. People should be warned to stay indoors with all doors and windows closed, preferably in rooms upstairs and facing away from the incident. Ignition sources should be eliminated and any ventilation stopped.
Flammability Conditions	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. *May burn with an almost invisible flame in bright light.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol-resistant foam or water spray for extinction. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams. *CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air; They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapour explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Formaldehyde.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may be toxic and may cause pollution. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard! *Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.
Flash Point	6 - 11 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	5.5 %
Upper Explosion Limit	36 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	440 - 464 °C
Hazchem Code	•2WE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapours and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Transfer large spillage/leakage by mechanical means, such as vacuum truck, to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely (see SECTION 13). Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Dike far ahead of large spill for later disposal. *A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Decontamination	Ventilate the area. Do not flush away residues with water; Retain as contaminated waste. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Contact authorities in the event of pollution of soil and aquatic environment or discharge into drains.
Evacuation Criteria	Immediately isolate spill or leak area. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Stay upwind and/or uphill.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). Fully encapsulating, vapour-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. *Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). HIGHLY

	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling operations.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTON 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original, properly labelled containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	For Methanol/Methyl alcohol (CAS No. 67-56-1): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 200 ppm (262 mg/m3); STEL = 250 ppm (328 mg/m3); Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2022]: TWA = 200 ppm (262 mg/m3); STEL = 250 ppm (328 mg/m3); Skin absorption (skin); Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring (bio). - OSHA PEL/NIOSH REL: 200 ppm (260 mg/m3); STEL = 250 ppm (325 mg/m3) [skin]. - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 6,000 ppm
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Tight sealing safety goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Long sleeved clothing, Chemical resistant apron, Antistatic boots.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Do not enter confined area unless adequately ventilated!
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling the product, before eating, drinking, smoking, using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Characteristic, Alcohol
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	12.8 kPa - 128 mmHg (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	1.1 Air = 1
Boiling Point	64.7 °C
Melting Point	-98 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	0.791 - 0.793 (Water = 1)

Flash Point	6 - 11 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	440 - 464 °C
Evaporation Rate	4.1 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	32.04
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	Log Pow: -0.77
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	20 °C
Viscosity	0.55 - 0.8 cP (@ 20 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	100 %
Additional Characteristics	Risk of fire and explosion on contact with incompatible substances!
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion!
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. *May burn with an almost invisible flame in bright light.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Formaldehyde.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive! The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Reacts violently with strong oxidants, acids and reducing agents; This generates fire and explosion hazard.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Take action to prevent static discharges.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with Lead, Aluminium, Zinc, Oxidising agent, Strong acids, Strong bases, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Nitriles.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Formaldehyde.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. Minimal acute lethal dose in humans = 300 - 1,000 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS]. Exposure may cause nausea, weakness and central nervous system effects, headache, vomiting, dizziness, symptoms of drunkenness. Coma and death due to respiratory failure may follow severe

exposures.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: The chemical is not a skin irritant [NICNAS]. May cause dry skin, redness.
- Eye damage/irritation: The chemical is a slight eye irritant in rabbits; Eye irritation effects were not sufficient to warrant a hazard classification [NICNAS]. May cause redness, pain, blurred vision.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: The chemical is not a skin sensitiser [NICNAS].
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Considering all available data, the chemical is not considered genotoxic [NICNAS].
- Carcinogenicity: The chemical is not likely to be a carcinogen [NICNAS].
- Reproductive toxicity: Based on the data available, the chemical is not considered to have reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans [NICNAS].
- STOT (single exposure): Vapours may cause respiratory irritation; However, as saturated atmospheric levels of methanol vapours are unlikely to occur, a hazard classification is not warranted [NICNAS]. Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system, Optic nerve). Methanol exposure results in ocular effects ranging from mild photophobia, misty or blurred vision to markedly reduced visual acuity and total blindness [NICNAS].
- STOT (repeated exposure): No information available.
- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	No informaiton available.
Persistence/Degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Adsorbs on soil.
Environmental Fate	Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water. Should not be released into the environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate (BCF: <10).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Recover or recycle, if possible. Dispose of waste from residues/unused products in accordance with local regulations and environmental legislation. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contaminated packaging: Recover or recycle if possible. Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
ERG	131 Flammable Liquids - Toxic
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	METHANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
UN Number	1230
Hazchem	•2WE

Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	METHANOL
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001186 (Reissued)

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes

METHAB1000, METHAB3500, METHAB3501, METHAB3502, METHAN0700, METHAN0701, METHAN0705, METHAN0715, METHAN0716, METHAN1000, METHAN1001, METHAN1002, METHAN1003, METHAN1004, METHAN1005, METHAN1006, METHAN1007, METHAN1008, METHAN1009, METHAN1010, METHAN1011, METHAN1012, METHAN1013, METHAN1014, METHAN1015, METHAN1016, METHAN1017, METHAN1018, METHAN1019, METHAN1020, METHAN1021, METHAN1022, METHAN1023, METHAN1024, METHAN1025, METHAN1030, METHAN1035, METHAN1036, METHAN1500, METHAN1800, METHAN1801, METHAN1802, METHAN1803, METHAN1804, METHAN1805, METHAN1806, METHAN1807, METHAN1808, METHAN1809, METHAN1810, METHAN1811, METHAN1812, METHAN1813, METHAN1814, METHAN1815, METHAN1816, METHAN1817, METHAN1818, METHAN1819, METHAN1820, METHAN1821, METHAN1822, METHAN1823, METHAN1824, METHAN1825, METHAN1826, METHAN1827, METHAN1828, METHAN1829, METHAN1830, METHAN1831, METHAN1832, METHAN1833, METHAN1834, METHAN2000, METHAN2001, METHAN2002, METHAN2003, METHAN2050, METHAN2100, METHAN2500, METHAN2700, METHAN2800, METHAN2900, METHAN3000, METHAN3001, METHAN3002, METHAN3005, METHAN3010, METHAN3020, METHAN3030, METHAN3040, METHAN3050, METHAN3060, METHAN3070, METHAN3071, METHAN3072, METHAN3080, METHAN3081, METHAN3082, METHAN3090, METHAN3100, METHAN3150, METHAN3200, METHAN3300, METHAN3400, METHAN3500, METHAN3600, METHAN4000, METHAN4001, METHAN4002, METHAN4010, METHAN4015, METHAN4020, METHAN4100, METHAN4500, METHAN4600, METHAN5000, METHAN5001, METHAN5100, METHAN5101, METHAN5200, METHAN5300, METHAN5500, METHAN6500, METHAN6501, METHAN6502, METHAN6503, METHAN6504, METHAN6505, METHAN6506, METHAN6507, METHAN7000, METHAN7900

Revision

4

Revision Date

22/08/2024

Key/Legend

< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm² Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit
g Grams
g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m³ Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight