# Safety data sheet K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Page: 1/8

# 1. Substance/preparation

Chemical family: alcohol, potassium salt

Synonyms: POTASSIUM METHYLATE SOLUTION IN 32% METHANOL

# 2. Composition/information on ingredients

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
865-33-8	>= 30.7 - <= 33.0 %	potassium methanolate
67-56-1	>= 66.0 - <= 69.3 %	Methanol
1310-58-3	<= 0.7 %	Potassium hydroxide
7439-97-6	10.0 PPB	mercury

# 3. Hazard identification

#### **Emergency overview**

DANGER: CORROSIVE LIQUID. FLAMMABLE LIQUID. OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE WEAKNESS AND MUSCULAR FATIGUE.

CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE.

CAUSES SKIN BURNS. CAUSES EYE BURNS.

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE.

MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

CAUSES DIGESTIVE TRACT BURNS.

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator.

Wear NIOSH-certified chemical goggles.

Wear protective clothing.

Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible.

Wear full face shield if splashing hazard exists.

# Potential health effects

### Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

#### Acute toxicity:

The toxicity of the product is based on its corrosivity.

# K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Information on: Methanol

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

#### Irritation:

Corrosive to skin and/or eyes.

#### Repeated dose toxicity:

There is a possibility of liver damage The substance may cause damage to the central nervous system after repeated skin contact with high doses.

Page: 2/8

Information on: Methanol

The substance may cause blindness after repeated ingestion. The substance may cause blindness after repeated inhalation.

#### Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Data available do not indicate that there are medical conditions that are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to this substance/product.

See MSDS section 11 - Toxicological information.

#### 4. First-aid measures

#### General advice:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

#### If inhaled:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air, seek medical attention.

#### If on skin:

Wash affected areas with water while removing contaminated clothing. Remove contaminated clothing. Immediate medical attention required.

## If in eyes:

In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention required.

#### If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Immediate medical attention required.

# 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash point: Autoignition: Information on: Methanol	31 °C 455 °C	(DIN 51755) (DIN 51794)
Lower explosion limit: Information on: Methanol	5.5 %(V)	(DIN 51649-1)
Upper explosion limit: Information on: Methanol	36.5 %(V)	(DIN 51649-1)

#### Suitable extinguishing media:

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dry extinguishing media, sand, alcohol-resistant foam

# Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:

water, carbon dioxide

#### Hazards during fire-fighting:

Risk of exothermic reaction.

# K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Page: 3/8

#### Protective equipment for fire-fighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

#### Further information:

Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition.

**NFPA Hazard codes:** 

Health: 3 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 1 Special:

#### 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions:

Sources of ignition should be kept well clear. Use personal protective clothing. Avoid inhalation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

#### **Environmental precautions:**

Substance/product is RCRA hazardous due to its properties.

#### Cleanup:

Spills should be contained and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

#### Further information:

Release of substance/product can cause fire or explosion.

## 7. Handling and storage

#### **Handling**

## General advice:

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Protect against moisture. Protect against heat.

### Protection against fire and explosion:

See MSDS section 5 - Fire fighting measures.

### **Storage**

#### General advice:

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep under dry nitrogen. Protect against moisture. Protect against heat. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

# Storage incompatibility:

General: Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

### Storage stability:

Protect against moisture.

#### 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

## Components with workplace control parameters

Methanol OSHA PEL 200 ppm 260 mg/m3;

ACGIH TWA value 200 ppm; STEL value 250 ppm; Skin

Designation;

Potassium hydroxide

ACGIH CLV 2 mg/m3

mercury OSHA CLV 0.1 mg/m3;

# Safety data sheet K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Page: 4/8

ACGIH TWA value 0.025 mg/m3 (mercury (Hg)); Skin Designation (mercury (Hg));

#### Advice on system design:

Provide local exhaust ventilation to control vapours/mists.

#### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection:

Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator. Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, use a NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

#### Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves

### Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

#### **Body protection:**

Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. head protection, apron, protective boots, chemical-protection suit.

#### General safety and hygiene measures:

Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Form: liquid
Odour: alcohol-like

Colour: colourless to yellowish

crystallization temperature: -16 °C

Boiling point: approx. 92 °C (1,013 mbar)

Density: 0.993 g/cm3 (20 °C) (ISO 2811-3) 0.975 g/cm3 (50 °C) (ISO 2811-3)

Information on: Methanol

Partitioning coefficient n- -0.82 (25 °C)

octanol/water (log Pow):

Viscosity, dynamic: 18 mPa.s (20 °C)

Solubility in water: (20 °C) hydrolyzes

# 10. Stability and reactivity

#### Conditions to avoid:

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid contact with air. Avoid moisture.

#### Substances to avoid:

water, acids

#### **Hazardous reactions:**

The product is chemically stable.

#### **Decomposition products:**

Hazardous decomposition products: Potassium hydroxide, Methanol

#### Corrosion to metals:

# K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Corrosive effect on metals.

# 11. Toxicological information

# 12. Ecological information

#### **Environmental fate and transport**

**Biodegradation:** 

Evaluation: The product is unstable in water. The elimination data also refer to products of

hydrolysis.

The organic component of the product is biodegradable.

Information on: Methanol

Test method: OECD 301D; EEC 92/69, C.4-E (aerobic),

Method of analysis: BOD of the ThOD Degree of elimination: 95 % (20 d)

Evaluation: Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

Inorganic product which cannot be eliminated from water by biological

purification processes.

Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

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Information on: Potassium hydroxide

Accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

Information on: Methanol

No significant accumulation in organisms is expected as a result of the distribution coefficient of noctanol/water (log Pow).

#### **Environmental toxicity**

Information on: Potassium hydroxide Acute and prolonged toxicity to fish:

other static

Rainbow trout/LC50 (96 h): 45.4 mg/l

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition. The product will cause changes in the pH value of the test system. The result refers to an unneutralized sample.

Analogous: Assessment derived from products with similar chemical character.

Information on: Methanol

Acute and prolonged toxicity to fish:

other Flow through.

sunfish, bluegill/LC50 (96 h): 15,400 mg/l

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Information on: Potassium hydroxide Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

other static

Ceriodaphnia dubia/EC50 (48 h): 40.4 mg/l

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition. The product will cause changes in the pH value of the test system. The result refers to an unneutralized sample.

Page: 5/8

K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Page: 6/8

Information on: Methanol

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

DIN 38412 Part 11 static

Daphnia magna/EC50 (48 h): > 10,000 mg/l

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Information on: Methanol Toxicity to aquatic plants:

other static

green algae/Toxic limit concentration (192 h): 8,000 mg/l

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Information on: Methanol Toxicity to microorganisms:

other aquatic

Bacteria/Toxic limit concentration (16 h): 6,600 mg/l

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#### Other ecotoxicological advice:

Due to the pH-value of the product, neutralization is generally required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations. Do not release untreated into natural waters.

# 13. Disposal considerations

#### Waste disposal of substance:

Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA-licensed facility.

Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems without proper authorization.

Dispose of in a RCRA-licensed facility.

#### Container disposal:

Empty containers with less than 1 inch of residue may be landfilled at a licensed facility. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers. If containers are not empty, they must be disposed of in a RCRA-licensed facility.

RCRA: D001

# 14. Transport information

### Land transport

USDOT

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains POTASSIUM

METHANOLATE, METHANOL) SOLUTION

Hazard class:

ID number: UN 2920

Packing group:

#### Sea transport

**IMDG** 

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains POTASSIUM

METHANOLATE, METHANOL) SOLUTION

Hazard class: 8

ID number: UN 2920

K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Packing group: II Marine pollutant: NO

Air transport IATA/ICAO

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. contains (POTASSIUM

METHANOLATE, METHANOL) SOLUTION

Hazard class: 8

ID number: UN 2920 Packing group: II

# 15. Regulatory information

## **Federal Regulations**

Registration status:

TSCA, US released / listed

OSHA hazard category: Chronic target organ effects reported, ACGIH TLV established, Flammable

Liquid

CERCLA RQ 5,000 LBS 67-56-1 Methanol

1,000 LBS 1310-58-3 Potassium hydroxide

1 LBS 7439-97-6 mercury

SARA hazard categories (EPCRA 311/312): Acute, Chronic, Fire

**SARA 313:** 

<u>CAS Number</u> <u>Chemical name</u> 67-56-1 Methanol

### State regulations

#### State RTK

<b>CAS Number</b>	Chemical name	State RTK
67-56-1	Methanol	MA, NJ, PA
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	MA, NJ, PA
7439-97-6	mercury	MA, NJ, PA

#### CA Prop. 65:

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

## 16. Other information

**HMIS III rating** 

Health: 3<sup>m</sup> Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 1

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high hazard.

Page: 7/8

# Safety data sheet K-Methylate sol. 32 %

Page: 8/8

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