

METHANOL

**DANGER! FLAMMABLE
VAPOR HARMFUL
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS
IF SWALLOWED
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS**

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.
Keep container closed.
Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor.
Use only with adequate ventilation.

 **POISON** 
Call A Physician
First Aid

If swallowed: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of water. Have patient lie down and keep warm. Cover eyes to exclude light.

METHANOL MIXTURES

For products containing methanol in proportion sufficient to create hazard because of methanol content, use applicable statements as above, with addition of:

CONTAINS OVER.....% OF METHANOL

The word "FLAMMABLE" may be omitted from the Statement of Hazards if the product has a flash point above 80°F.

MCA Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-22 available

FIG 41-1—Typical hazardous chemical label
Courtesy Manufacturing Chemists Assn

toxic effects it must come into contact with a body cell. The three routes of entry are inhalation, skin absorption and ingestion.

Certain chemical agents that reach the lungs can pass directly into the blood stream and be absorbed over a long period of time. Others may stay in the lungs and set up local irritant or damaging action.

Toxic and irritant dusts can also be ingested in amounts that may cause trouble. If toxic dust swallowed with food or saliva is not soluble in body fluids, it is eliminated directly through the intestinal tract. Toxic materials that are readily soluble in body fluids can

be absorbed in the digestive system and picked up by the blood.

A third way in which toxic and irritant substances may enter the system is skin absorption. Many organic compounds, such as TNT, cyanides, and most aromatic amines, amides, and phenols, can produce systemic poisoning by direct contact with the skin. Contact of irritant chemical agents with the skin also may result in skin irritation.

Inhalation as a route of entry is particularly important because of the rapidity with which a toxic material can be absorbed in the lungs,
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