Safety Data Sheet

Tuxton Premium -20 °F Premixed Washer Solvent

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identification
Product Name: Tuxton Premium -20 °F Premixed Washer Solvent
Product Number: 950
Recommended Use: Windshield Washer Solvent

Company Identification
Tuxton Products
32 Ward Road
North Tonawanda, New York, 14120
1-800-638-1887 (For product information)
1-800-424-9300 (For emergencies)
1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

Hazard Rating	
	HMIS
Health:	1
Flammability:	2
Reactivity:	0
Personal Protection:	B

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Flame

Skull and Crossbones

Health Hazard

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS: The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

PHYSICAL STATE: Clear Colorless Liquid

ODOR: Mild Alcohol Odor

CLASSIFICATION(S):
Combustible Liquid, Category 2
Acute Toxicity, Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity, Category 1B
Target Organ Toxicity, Repeat Category 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

TARGET ORGAN(S): Central Nervous System, Eyes

SYMBOL(S):



SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER!**

HAZARD STATEMENT(S): Fatal if swallowed. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to the central nervous system and eyes. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

INHALATION:
Dizziness, impaired coordination, headaches and loss of consciousness. Severe respiratory tract irritation. Toxic systemic effects are possible.

EYE CONTACT:
Severe irritation and discomfort. Reversible and/or irreversible corneal damage may occur.

SKIN CONTACT:
Moderate irritation and discomfort possible. Defatting of skin, redness and chemical dermatitis possible. Toxic systemic effects from absorption are possible.

INGESTION:
Gastrointestinal tract irritation.

ROUTES OF ENTRY:
Absorption, Inhalation, Ingestion.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT LISTING:

Chemical Name	Amount	CAS Number
Methanol	20-40%	67-56-1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:
Rescuers should wear respiratory protection. Remove immediately from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a physician.

EYE CONTACT:
Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, seek medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:
Wash with large amounts of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing including shoes. Repeated exposure may cause dryness of the skin.

INGESTION:
Do not induce vomiting. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY!**

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
Immediate medical treatment is imperative, especially if a large dose has been ingested. Treat for methanol poisoning. Administer alkali to correct acidosis.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES
Flash Point (Typical) Method: 102 ºF (39 ºC)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR
LEL: No Data Available
UEL: No Data Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Foam, Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, or Water Fog

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Proper respiratory equipment to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products is recommended. Water in a straight hose stream may cause fire to spread and should be used as a cooling medium only.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION CONDITIONS:
Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Carbon monoxide, and other oxides may be generated as products of combustion.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:
Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Methanol.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LARGE SPILL:
Contain material as described above and call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

SMALL SPILL:
Extinguish all ignition sources and ventilate area. Evacuate all non¬essential personnel. Blanket spill with alcohol resistant foam to limit evaporation. Dike area to contain spill and clean up by absorbing on inert absorbent or by other means. Liquid may be flammable even when mixed with water unless heavily diluted (>5:1). Do not flush into sewers or natural waterways. Notify appropriate authorities of spill. Contain spill immediately. Do not allow spill to enter sewers or watercources. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide adequate ventilation during clean-up. Large spills may be picked up using vacuum pumps, shovels, buckets or other means and placed in drums or other suitable containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING (PERSONNEL):
DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

HANDLING (PHYSICAL ASPECTS):
Use appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Handle in a well ventilated area. When transferring this product, there is potential for the accumulation of static electricity. Consideration should be given to bonding and grounding of equipment during loading, unloading, and transfer of this product.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:
Store unopened containers under cool, dry and ventilated conditions. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Source	Type	ppm
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA PEL	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA PEL	STEL	250
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	STEL	250

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

EYE / FACE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:
Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material.

SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:
To prevent any contact, wear impervious protective clothing such as neoprene or butyl rubber gloves, apron, boots or whole bodysuit, as appropriate.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:
Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators when vapors or mist concentrations exceed permissible exposure limits.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:
Chemical resistant boots, apron, etc. as necessary to prevent contamination of clothing and skin contact.

GENERAL COMMENTS:
Always observe good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, etc...

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM	Liquid
ODOR	Mild Alcohol
COLOR	Blue
PERCENT VOLATILE	20 – 40%
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not Determined
VAPOR DENSITIY	> 1. (Air = 1)
BOILING POINT	180 °F
MELTING POINT	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Complete
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	.95 Approximately
EVAPORATION RATE	Faster (Butyl Acetate = 1)
MOLECULAR FORMULA	Mixture
FLASH PT.	102 ºF

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
Stable.

POLYMERIZATION:
Not expected to occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS:
Strong Acids, Alkalines, Oxidizers. Avoid contact with Aluminum, Zinc, or other reactive metals.

DECOMPOSITION:
Not Determined.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favor the formation of excessive mists and/or flames.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION:
Based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar materials

ROUTES OF ENTRY:
Skin, Eyes, Ingestion, and Inhalation.

ACUTE EXPOSURE:

EYE IRRATATION:
Expected to cause eye irritation. Based on data from components or similar materials. Vapors may cause irritation.

SKIN IRRATATION:
Slightly irritating based on data from components or similar materials. Prolonged exposure may cause dryness of the skin.

RESPIRATORY IRRITATION:
Methanol may cause irritation of mucous membranes, especially if concentrations exceed 1000 ppm.

DERMAL TOXICITY:
Methanol can be absorbed through the skin and presents a toxicity hazard similar to that of inhalation or ingestion.

ORAL TOXICITY:
Toxic or fatal if ingested. Symptoms of methanol poisoning include heachaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, intoxication, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances, coma or death. Seek medical attention immediately for methanol poisoning. If ingested, **SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!**

INHALATION TOXICITY:
Inhalation of this product may be harmful or fatal. Symptoms may include headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances and even death. If exposure exceeds recommended levels, or if you feel unwell – seek medical help for methanol poisoning. If left untreated, may cause permanent blindness, nervous system effects, or death. If inhaled, **SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!**

ASPIRATION HAZARD:
This product has a very low viscosity and may be fatal if aspirated into the airways. Do NOT induce vomiting, as this increases risk of aspiration.

CRONIC EXPOSURE:

CHRONIC TOXICITY:
This product may cause dryness or defatting of the skin, dermatitis, or may aggravate existing skin conditions.

CARCINOGENICITY:
This product is not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.

MUTAGENICITY:
No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:
No data available to indicate either product or components present at greater than 0.1% that may cause reproductive toxicity.

TERATOGENCITY:
Methanol has produced fetoxicity in rats and teratogenicity in mice exposed by inhalation to high concentrations of methanol vapors.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
No other health hazards known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Methanol evaporates when exposed to air. It dissolves completely when mixed with water. Most direct releases of methanol to the environment are to air. Methanol also evaporates from water and soil exposed to air. Once in air, it breaks down to other chemicals. Microorganisms that live in water and in soil can also break down methanol. Because it is a liquid that does not bind well to soil, methanol that makes its way into the ground can move through the ground and enter groundwater. Plants and animals are not likely to store methanol.

Methanol by itself is not likely to cause environmental harm at levels normally found in the environment. Methanol can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog when it reacts with other volatile organic carbon substances in air.

AIR
Once in the atmosphere, methanol exists in the vapor phase with a half life of 17.8 days (HSDB 1994). The chemical reacts with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals to produce formaldehyde (HSDB 1994). Methanol can also react with nitrogen dioxide in polluted air to form methyl nitrite (HSDB 1994).

SOIL
Biodegradation is the major route of removal of methanol from soils. Several species of Methylobacterium and Methylomonas isolated from soils are capable of utilizing methanol as a sole carbon source (CHEMFATE 1994).

WATER

Most methanol is removed from water by biodegradation. The degradation products of methane and carbon dioxide were detected from aqueous cultures of mixed bacteria isolated from sewage sludge (CHEMFATE 1994). Aerobic, Gram-negative bacteria (65 strains) isolated from seawater, sand, mud, and weeds of marine origin utilized methanol as a sole carbon source (CHEMFATE 1994). Aquatic hydrolysis, oxidation, and photolysis are not significant fate processes for methanol (HSDB 1994).

BIOTA
Bioaccumulation of methanol in aquatic organisms is not expected to be significant based on an estimated bioconcentration factor of 0.2 (HSDB 1994).

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

TOXICITY TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS
Methanol has low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms; lethal concentrations are much greater than 100 mg/L. Ninety-six hour LC50 values for fish are 28,100 mg/L for Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 20,100 mg/L for Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), and >28,000 mg/L for Alburnus alburnus (bleak) (AQUIRE 1994). Forty-eight hour LC50 values for Cyprinus carpio (common carp) and Carassius auratus (goldfish) are 28,000 mg/L and 1,700 mg/L, respectively (AQUIRE 1994). Growth inhibition occurred for 4 strains of Anabaena (blue-green algae) over a range of EC50's of 2.57-3.13% for 10-14 days (AQUIRE 1994). The LC50 for Artemia salina (brine shrimp) is >10,000 mg/L in 24 hours and that for Culex restuans (mosquito) is 20,000 mg/L in 18 hours (AQUIRE 1994).

TOXICITY TO TERRESTRIAL ORGANISMS
No information was found in the secondary sources searched regarding the toxicity of methanol to terrestrial organisms. However, based on the range of oral LD50's, 0.4 to 14.2 g/kg, for monkeys, rats, mice, and rabbits (Rowe and McCollister 1981), it is unlikely that methanol would be toxic to terrestrial animals at environmental levels.

ABIOTIC EFFECTS
Methanol reacts with nitrogen dioxide in polluted atmospheres to produce methyl nitrite (HSDB 1994). According to the definition provided in the Federal Register (1992), methanol is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance. As a VOC, methanol can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:
Avoid disposal into waste water treatment facilities. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements. This product, if discarded, is not considered a hazardous waste.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT LABEL .....: Tuxton Premium -20 °F PreMixed Washer Solvent

D.O.T SHIPPING NAME .....: Not Regulated by DOT

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01 = CANADIAN DISCLOSURE LIST	02 = CERCLA Hazardous Substances
03 = TITLE V OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT	04 = SC Toxic Air Pollutants List
05 = SARA TITLE III - SECTION 313	06 = SARA Title III - Section 312
07 = CA PROPOSITION 65	08 = RCRA Hazardous Substances

No information available.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE ...:	New
APPROVAL DATE ......:	April 3, 2014
SUPERCEDES DATE ....:	New
RTN NUMBER ....:	950 (Official Copy)

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