Safety Data Sheet - GHS

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME: **Rugged WINDSHIELD WASH -20**F
SDS NUMBER: RGWW
TRADE NAME:
SYNONYMS:

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USE: Windshield Washer Fluid
RESTRICTIONS: **Do not use near heat, sparks, open flames.**
24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: **(CHEMTREC)**1-800-424-9300

Manufacturer/Supplier

COLORADO PETROLEUM
5590 High St.
Denver, CO. 80216
303-294-0302
WWW.COLOPETRO.COM

DATE PREPARED: 11-04-2020
DATE REVISED: **11-04-2020**
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Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Classified Hazards: Flammable Liquid, Category 3
Acute Toxicity, Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity, Category 1B
Target Organ Toxicity, Repeat Cat. 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

Target Organs: Central Nervous System, Eyes

LABEL ELEMENTS

NO CLASSIFIED HAZARDS



Signal Word: **DANGER**

Hazard Statement: Flammable Liquid and vapor. Fatal if swallowed. May damage fertility or the unborn child (fetotoxic and teratogenic effects). May cause damage to the eyes and central nervous system. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other Hazard(s): Repeated exposure may cause dryness of the skin.

Precaution(s): Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – no smoking. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing. Do not ingest. IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Disposal: Keep out of waterways. Check local, national, and international regulations for proper disposal.

Section 3 – Composition Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL NAME	PERCENT by Wt	CAS NUMBER
Methanol	<33	67-56-1

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air immediately. Restore or assist breathing, if necessary. Get medical attention immediately – symptoms of exposure may include giddiness, intoxication, CNS depression or coma.

Eye Contact: **R**emove contact lenses, if worn. Rinse with running water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Seek medical attention

Skin Contact: Remove affected clothing and launder before reuse. Wash affected area for at least 15 minutes with soap and running water. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin – symptoms include redness, dryness and cracking.

Ingestion: Swallowing methanol is potentially lethal. Symptoms of methanol poisoning may be delayed up to 24 hours. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, do not wait for symptoms to develop – Seek medical attention IMMEDIATELY.

Additional Information: Note to physician: Treat for methanol poisoning

Specific Treatments: Inhibit oxidation of methanol by administering ethanol or fomepizole. Increase formic acid metabolism by administering IV folinic acid. Treat acidosis with IV sodium bicarbonate.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 HAZARD CLASS

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 3 **Instability:** 0

0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Health	**1**
Flammability	**3**
Reactivity	**0**
Personal Protection	

Flash Point (F): 92 °F / 33 °C

Flash Point Method: Test Method: TCC

Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Extinguishing Media: CO_2, Dry chemical, foam (alcohol resistant), or water spray is recommended. Water or foam can cause frothing of materials heated above 212 °F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use Caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: Burns with a clean flame that is difficult to see in certain conditions. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground and may be ignited from distant sources.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Methanol burns with a clean, clear flame that is almost invisible in daylight. Stay upwind. Isolate and restrict area access. Concentrations greater than 25% methanol in water can be ignited. Use fine water spray to control fire spread and cool adjacent structures and containers. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Fire fighters must wear full face, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or airline and appropriate protective firefighting clothing as per NFPA. Not all methanol fires may require proximity suits. Take care not to walk through any spilled chemical.

Fire Fighting Equipment: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Do not walk through spilled material. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate protective gear for emergency. Eliminate sources of ignition.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid releasing into the environment. Prevent entering soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and groundwater.

Methods of Removal: Use an explosion-proof pump to remove bulk liquid. Residual liquid can be absorbed on inert material. **USE ONLY NON-SPARKING TOOLS**.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Use in well ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Storage Requirements: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Methanol	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	**….**

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory (based on methanol concentrations)

<2000 PPM:	Supplied air respirator
<5000 PPM:	Supplied air respirator operated in continuous-flow mode
<6000 PPM:	Supplied air respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece operated in a continuous-flow mode; or Full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus or full facepiece supplied air respirator

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: Face shield or chemical splash goggles when splashing may occur. If possible, remove contact lenses before handling.

Skin/Hand Protection: Suggested protective materials: Butyl Rubber or Nitrile rubber gloves

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Clear, blue liquid
Physical Form: Liquid
Odor: Mild alcoholic odor
Odor Threshold: No data
pH: Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1): >1
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data
Particle Size: Not applicable
Percent Volatile: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Flash Point: 92 °F / 33 °C
Test Method: TCC
Initial Boiling Point/Range: 180 °F
Vapor Pressure: <1 mm Hg
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Melting/Freezing Point: -15°F
Auto-ignition Temperature: No data
Decomposition Temperature: No data
Specific Gravity (water=1):
Bulk Density:
Viscosity: Not determined
Solubility in Water: Negligible

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use. Has low vapor pressure – vapors may form explosive mixtures with air
Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Flammable liquid and vapor – keep away from strong oxidizers, acids, bases as well as heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, bases and strong reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products: Primarily oxidizers to carbon dioxide in normal combustion conditions. In lower oxygen environments carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, or formic acid may be formed.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

-ACCUTE EXPOSURE-

Eye Irritation: Expected to cause mild to moderate irritation of the eyes if exposed to liquid or in high vapor concentrations. May cause irritation, tearing, or burning of the eyes.

Skin Irritation: Expected to be mildly irritating to the skin. Symptoms of the irritation may include redness, drying, and cracking 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 like that of inhalation or ingestion.

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.

Oral Toxicity: Toxic or fatal if ingested. Symptoms of methanol poisoning include headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, intoxication, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances, coma, or death. Seek medical attention immediately for methanol poisoning. If ingested, DO NOT wait for symptoms to develop before getting treatment.

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 the risk of aspiration.

-Chronic Exposure-

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

Carcinogenicity: This product and its components are NOT listed by the IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA as carcinogens.

Mutagenicity: Available information does not suggest that this product is a germ cell toxin.

Reproductive Toxicity: Available information does not suggest that this product is a reproductive toxin

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

-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-

Target Organ Toxicity: Product is toxic to organs: Central nervous system, eyes. Methanol poisoning produces metabolic acidosis (formic acid) that may damage the liver, kidneys, or other organs.

Synergistic Effects: In animals, high concentrations of methanol has increased the toxicity of other chemicals, particularly liver toxins such as carbon tetrachloride. Ethanol significantly reduces the toxicity of methanol due to competition with alcohol dehydrogenase, and is sometimes used to treat methanol poisoning

Pharmacokinetics: Methanol is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water in a multi-step process. Metabolic intermediates are responsible for the toxicity of methanol. The half-life of methanol is 1.5-3 hours for low doses (less than 100mg/kg).

Section 12 – Ecological Information

-Environmental Toxicity-

Freshwater Fish : Acute LD50 = 63 g/l (96h)
Freshwater Invertebrates: Acute LD50 = 120g/l (48hr); 33g/l (24hr)
Algae: Not Determined
Saltwater Fish: Not Determined
Saltwater Invertebrates : Not Determined
Bacteria: See Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous: Study of methanol on sewage sludge bacteria reported a retardation of bacteria digestion at concentrations of 0.5%.

-Environmental Fate-

Biodegradation: This product easily biodegrades in water and soil. Products of biodegradation are carbon dioxide and water.
Bioaccumulation: Product is very mobile in soil and water and is volatile – it is not expected to bioaccumulate.
Soil Mobility: Product has high mobility in soil, and evaporates easily at environmentally relevant temperatures.
Other Effects: Not Determined

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations:
All disposal practices must be in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 7. Disposal by controlled incineration or by secure land fill may be acceptable – review applicable regulations or regulatory bodies before making disposal decisions.

Contaminated Containers or Packaging
Empty containers are likely to contain flammable vapors or explosive mixtures of vapor and air. Do NOT weld, cut, or grind empty containers. Rinse empty containers with water and dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult applicable shipping codes to determine additional shipping requirements.

DOT Transportation Data

DOT :	
Proper Shipping Name :	Consumer Commodity
Hazzard Class :	ORM-D
Description :	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D
Emergency Response :	128
UN ID No :	UN 1993
UN Proper Name :	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S (Methanol)
UN Class :	3
Packing Group :	III LTD QTY
Transportation hazard class	3- class 3- Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Marine Pollutant :	No
IMDG :	UN 1993,
Proper Shipping Name :	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S (Methanol) PG III, LTD QTY Stowage Cat. « A » (on deck or under deck)
ICAO/IATA :	UN 1993, A FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S (Methanol) PG III, LTD QTY This material is not prepared or packaged for air transportation.
Limited Quantity :	5L
Ventilation :	VE01

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

-Global Chemical Inventories/Regulations-

USA:	All components of this material are on the US TSCA
Other TSCA Reg.:	None known
EU:	Components of this product and similar mixtures are registered under REACH. Consult the European Chemicals Agency regarding REACH registration, reporting and other legal requirements for methanol solutions before importing to the EU.
New Zealand:	May require notification before sale under New Zealand Regulations.
Canada:	All components of this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada WHMIS: B2, D1B, D2A, D2B

-OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS-

SARA Ext. Haz. Subst: No chemicals in this product are listed on the SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance list

SARA Sect. 313: This product contains methanol (CAS# 67-56-1), found in SARA 313. See 40 CFR 372

SARA 311/312 Class:

Acute Hazard	-YES
Chronic Hazard	-YES
Fire Hazard	-Yes
Reactivity Hazard	-NO

CERCLA Haz. Subst.: Methanol (CAS# 67-56-1) is listed. See 40 CFR 302

-STATE REGULATIONS-

CA Prop 65: This product can expose one to chemicals including methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Right to Know Component **Methanol (CAS# 67-56-1)**

Right to Know States: **NJ, PA, MA**

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of issue:	Previous Date of issue:	SDS Number:	Status:
11-04-2020	10-28-2020	RGWW	**FINAL**

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Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)