

AIROSOL COMPANY, INC.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **McKay Water Remover**

PRODUCT NUMBER: **50110**

Medical Emergency: 1-800-633-9576 (8AM-5PM central time)

CAS NUMBER: Mixture See Section 3.

INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

PRODUCT FAMILY: Automotive After Market

HMIS: Health 2 Reactivity 0 Flammability 3

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

DANGER

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or inhaled.

Causes organ damage.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

In case of fire: Use foam to extinguish.

Use and store in a well-ventilated area. Keep cool.

Major Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

This product contains Methanol, which cannot be made non-poisonous. Swallowing Methanol is life threatening. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after ingestion. Swallowing even small amounts of Methanol may cause blindness and death; other effects may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting, and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity.

Signs and symptoms of Acute Exposure: Liquid, mist, or vapor may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system depression.

INHALATION: High concentrations of Methanol can cause central nervous system effects, including headache, weakness, drowsiness, light headedness, nausea, difficulty breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, and blurred vision, and blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death. Victims can improve and then worsen up to 30 hours later.

EYE CONTACT: Isopropanol causes severe eye irritation. Eye irritation may occur upon short term exposure, including burning, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. Methanol's main toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness. High vapor concentration, or liquid can cause irritation, tearing and burning.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can result in drying cracking, and inflammation of skin.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Prolonged or repeated contact can produce similar effects as inhalation.

INGESTION: Ingestions may cause serious poisoning with similar effects to those of inhalation. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as 1 oz has been reported.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS SUMMARY: Methanol may slowly eliminate from the body, therefore repeated exposure may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, Methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient Methanol in the body to cause illness.



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CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: None listed

OSHA Health Hazard Classification

Irritant NO Toxic NO
Sensitizer NO Highly toxic NO
Corrosive NO Carcinogenic NO

OSHA Physical Hazard Classification

Combustible NO Explosive NO Pyrophoric NO
Flammable YES Oxidizer NO Water-Reactive NO
Compressed Gas NO Organic Peroxide NO Unstable NO

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION

COMPONENT NAME(S)

Methanol
Isopropanol

CAS NO

67-56-1
67-63-0

CONCENTRATION (%)

80-90
10-20

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this SDS.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a **POISON CENTER/doctor**. If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Transport to an emergency facility immediately.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Increase fresh air circulation or leave area. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm and quiet. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Thoroughly wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder it before reuse. Should any irritation persist, get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Provide standard Methanol ingestion treatment. To prepare antidote, make a solution using 100 ml of 100-proof ethyl alcohol in 200 ml of water and give 1.5 ml per kg of body weight, or 100 ml for an average adult. Following this, at 2 hour intervals for 4 days give antidote 0.5-1.0 ml/kg of body weight, orally or intravenously to reduce metabolism of the Methanol and to allow time for its excretion. Blood ethanol levels should be 1.0-1.5 mg/ml.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 52° F **FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** UEL 36 % LEL 2 %

EXTINGUISHING MEDIUM: AS APPROPRIATE FOR COMBUSTIBLES IN AREA.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires containing or around this product. Shut off all sources of ignition, if possible. Keep exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture. Evacuate all non-trained personnel. Wear full protective clothing, including helmet. Ventilate area. Contain spill and dike, if possible. For leaks or spills water spray can be used to disperse any flammable vapors that may become concentrated or form in poorly ventilated areas and to protect personnel attempting to stop the leak.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Firefighters should wear SCBA's in a positive pressure mode with full face shield. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances and accumulate in low areas or spread along ground from handling site. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near this product because even just residue can ignite explosively.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up.

Ventilate area-especially low places where heavy vapors might collect. Extinguish all ignition sources. For small spills/leaks mop, wipe, or soak up on an inorganic material immediately. Remove to vent hood or outside. For large spills/leaks evacuate area, contain spill (dike area), and transfer contained liquid to a DOT approved container for disposal. Keep out of water supply. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personnel protective equipment.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in tightly sealed containers. Keep away from heat, sparks & open flame. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or gas. Do not store or transfer to an unmarked container. Do not throw empty containers in trash compactor. Do not store in direct sun. Store containers below 120°F. Read label before using.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Control airborne concentrations below the exposure limits see below. Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. Minimum requirements are: SAFETY GLASSES and GLOVES.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see Section two), a NIOSH approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your safety equipment supplier). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

HAND PROTECTION: For brief contact, no precautions should be needed. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective gloves such as; polyvinyl alcohol or polyethylene.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; OSHA regulations also permit other type of safety glasses (consult your safety equipment supplier)

BODY PROTECTION: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, use protective clothing impervious to this product. Selection of specific items such as gloves, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on operation.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

| Substance | Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | OSHA PEL | ACGIH |
| Methanol | 200 ppm | 200 ppm |
| Isopropanol | 400 ppm | 400 ppm |

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid | COLOR: Clear | ODOR: Alcohol |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.75-0.80 (Water =1) | pH: N/A | VAPOR DENSITY (Air =1) : <1 |
| BOILING POINT RANGE: N/D | MELTING POINT /FREEZING POINT: N/D | |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg or psig @70°F): N/A | | VISCOSITY (cps @ 70°F): N/A |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER % BY WT.: Completely soluble | | |
| VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) Content: 100 % | | |

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with chloroform, sodium methoxide, diethyl zinc, alkyl aluminum salts, acetyl bromide, sodium hydroxide, cyanuric chloride, nitric acid, beryllium dihydride, potassium, magnesium, and other metals, oxidants such as barium, perchlorate, bromide, and chlorine.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide, formaldehyde may form upon burning.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LDLO Human: 143 mg/kg (Eye, Pul, GIT)

LD50 Mouse: 73000 mg/kg

LC50 Rat: 64,000 ppm/4H

LC50: Goldfish 250 ppm/11H

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

Reproductive Toxicity: Information available does not suggest that Methanol is a reproductive toxin.

Mutagenicity: There is insufficient information available to conclude that Methanol is mutagenic.

Potential for Accumulation: Methanol is readily absorbed in the body following inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption may occur if the skin is broken or exposure is prolonged. Once absorbed, Methanol is rapidly distributed to the body tissues. A small amount is excreted unchanged in exhaled air and urine. The rest is first metabolized to formaldehyde, which is then metabolized to formic acid and/or formate. The formic acid and formate are converted into carbon dioxide and water. In humans, methanol clears from the body, after inhalation or oral exposure, with a half-life of 1 day or more for higher doses (greater than 1000 mg/kg) or about 1.5 hours to 3 hours for low doses (less than 100 mg/kg or 76.5 to 230 ppm).

Medical Condition Aggravated By Exposure: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, respiratory conditions, or impaired liver or kidney functions may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Methanol is harmful to aquatic life in low concentrations and may be hazardous if it enters water intakes.

Local health and wildlife authorities, as well as operators of water intakes in the vicinity, should be notified of water releases.

Biological Oxygen Demand: 0.6 to 1.2 lb/lb in 5 days.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristics and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

When disposing of unused contents, the preferred options are to send to licensed reclaimers or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Do not dump into sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT STATUS: This material is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: (to ship on the ocean):
UN1987,Alcohols, N.O.S. (Methyl, Isopropyl), 3,PGII, LTD. QTY

HAZARD CLASS: 3 PACKING GROUPS: II

PLACARDS: None Required EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE NO: 127

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) STATUS: Listed

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:

Fire Hazard: YES Pressure Hazard: NO Reactivity Hazard: NO Immediate Hazard: YES Delayed Hazard: YES

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA) TITLE III:

| CHEMICAL | CAS NUMBER | CONCENTRATION % |
|----------|------------|-----------------|
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 80-90 |

FEDERAL EPA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires the notification of the National Response Center of release of quantities of hazardous substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (rqs) in 40 CFR 302.4.

| CHEMICAL | CAS NUMBER | CONCENTRATION % UPPER BOUND | RQs IN # |
|----------|------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 80-90 | 5000 |

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Yes Methanol

MASSACHUSETTS RIGHT TO KNOW: Yes

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT TO KNOW: Yes

NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW: Yes

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 80-90 |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 10-20 |

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION INFORMATION

VERSION NUMBER:1.0001 (Revised format, original 04/29/2002)

REVISION DATE: 8/19/2013, 5/26/2015

PRINT DATE:

ABBREVIATIONS:

N/A: Not Applicable

N/D: Not Determined

NE: Not Established

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

NIOSH: National institute of Occupational Safety and Health

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

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