Monarch Oil (Kitchener) Limited

2216 SHIRLEY DRIVE KITCHENER, ONT. N2B 3Y1

Tel. (519) 743-8241
1-800-268-OILS
1-800-268-6457
FAX (519) 743-9802
BN: 10374 5733 RT 0001

DISTRIBUTORS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SINCE 1912

"YOUR LUBRICANT SPECIALISTS" – INDUSTRIAL – COMMERCIAL – AUTOMOTIVE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

QUASAR management systems

SDS : 597-2 HC260

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE

NAME OF PRODUCT : Xtreme Wash plus- 45ºC
USE OF PRODUCT : Windshield washer fluid

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SHIPPING NAME : Alcohols, N.O.S. (methanol) (> 450L only)
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B2, D2B
P.N.I. : UN 1986 **PRIMARY CLASS :** 3
PACKING GROUP : III **SUBSIDIARY CLASS :**

COMPONENTS

COMPOSITION	% B/W	CAS #	LD_{50}mg/kg Oral/rat	LC_{50} ppm 4h	TLV ppm 8h
Methanol	44-48	67-56-1	6200 to 13 000	64 000	200

PHYSICAL CARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL STATE : Liquid	**APPEARANCE :** blue	**ODOR :** Alcohol	**ODORTRESHOLD :** Not available
VAPOR TENSION : Not available	**VAPOR DENSITY :** Not available	**EVAPORATING RATE :** Not available	
BOILING RANGE : 77°C	**FREEZING POINT :** -45°C	**pH :** N/A	
DENSITY (20°C) : 0,924	**DISTRIBUTION FACTOR WATER/OIL :** Not available	**SOLUBILITY IN WATER (25°C) :** 100%	

REACTIVITY DATA

CHEMICAL STABILITY : Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER PRODUCTS : Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, strong bases and strong acids. Avoid using in presence of natural rubber. May corrode lead and aluminum.

REACTIVITY CONDITIONS : Avoid excessive heat, flames and other ignition sources. No hazardous polymerization.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE RISKS

FLAMMABILITY : Flammable
EXTINGUISHING METHODS : Water, dry chemical powder purple K, FAM resistant to alcohol with 6% foam or carbon dioxide.
FLASH POINT : 26°C close cup **AUTO-IGNITION TEMPS. :** 385ºC
FLAMMABILITY (% per volume)
SUPERIOR LIMIT : **LOWER LIMIT :**
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCT : Vapors forms a flammable/explosive mixture with air between upper and lower flammable limits. Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and formaldehyde.
EXPLOSIBILITY DATA :

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ABSORPTION WAYS			CONTACT	
SKIN √	INHALATION √	INGESTION √	WITH SKIN √	EYES √

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO PRODUCT : Swallowing even small amount of methanol can cause blindness and death other effects may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity. Inhalation of high airborne concentration can also irritate mucous membranes, cause sleepiness, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances and death. May by absorbed trough the skin in toxic or letal amounts. Causes mild irritation, redness, cracking and drying. Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption may cause systemic poisoning, brain disorders, impaired vision and blindness. Inhalation may worsen conditions such as emphysema or bronchitis.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT : Gloves, security glasses and protective apron.
GLOVES : Butyl and nitrite.
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM : Necessary over the permitted limit.
OCULAR INSTRUMENT : Security glasses and face shield. **CLOTHING :** Apron, jacket
TECHNICAL CONTROL : Ventilation

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF LEAKS/SPILLS : Extremely flammable liquid. Eliminate all ignition sources, stop spill and use absorbent materials. Collect liquid with explosion proof pumps. For small spills, collect with a non-combustible absorbent. Recover methanol or dilute with water to reduce fire hazard. Do not throw in the sewers or garbage.

HANDLING : Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

WASTE DISPOSAL : Incineration, biological treatment of dilute solution, or landfill of solidified prior to disposal in accordance with local, federal and provincial regulations.

STORAGE : In a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Keep away from incompatible material and from sources of ignition (naked flames, sparks, electricity). Keep the containers grounded especially during pumping and transfer operations.

FIRST AID

EYES : Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean running water for at least 15 minutes,lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally.Obtain medical attention.

SKIN : If in skin or hair, remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing. In a shower, wash affected areas with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged contact with methanol may defat skin tissue, resulting in drying and cracking.

INGESTION : If swallowed immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Rinse mouth. Swallowing methanol is potentially life threatening. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after digestion. If conscious and medical aid is not immediately available, do not induce vomiting. In actual or suspected cases of ingestion, transport to medical facility immediately. (See note to physician)

INHALATION : If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Specific treatment is urgent (see note to physician).

NOTES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DOCTOR : Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentrations can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours after exposure. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to the Central Nervous System (CNS), eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are a more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Treatment protocols are available from most major hospitals and early collaboration with appropriate hospitals is recommended. Ethanol significantly decreases the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been used to treat methanol poisoning.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

INFORMATION ON THE M.S.D.S. PREPARATION

PREPARED BY : **TELEPHONE : (450) 645-0296** **REVISED October, 2016**
Hall Chem Mfg. Inc.

NOTE :
The information in this detailed M.S.D.S. is available on request, for the customer service. It must not be used for any other purpose and its reproduction and/or publication is forbidden without the consent of HALL CHEM MFG. INC. Even though this information is based on reliable sources, HALL CHEM MFG. INC. cannot guarantee its accuracy and formally excludes all explicit guarantee relative to the exactitude of this information or of the results following its application.