



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Tuxton Blue Pre-Mix Winter Wash #IFL-20

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identification

Product Name: Tuxton Blue Pre-Mix Winter Wash #IFL-20
Product Number: 950
Recommended Use: Windshield Washer Solvent

Company Identification

Innovative Fluids, LLC.
916 Huber Drive
Monroe, Michigan 48162
1-734-241-5699 (For product information)

Emergency Number:

1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

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

PHYSICAL STATE: Blue Liquid

ODOR: Mild Alcohol Odor

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

SYMBOL(S):



SIGNAL WORD:

DANGER!

HAZARD STATEMENT(S) : Toxic or Fatal if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled. Causes damage to organs

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

Keep out of reach of children
Read label before use

PREVENTION PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep cool.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash affected area thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

RESPONSE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment (see Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet).
Specific measures (see Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet).
Rinse mouth.
Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Rinse skin with water/shower.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use Alcohol-resistant foam, Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry Chemical for extinction.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store away from sources of ignition, heat, sparks and flame. No smoking.

DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) :

Dispose of contents/containers to an approved waste disposal facility in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION:

No additional information available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT LISTING:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Methanol	30-40%	67-56-1
Water	60-70%	7732-18-5
Blue Dye	< 1%	Proprietary

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

INGESTION:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Treat symptomatically and provide general supportive measures.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Flash Point (Typical) Method: 102 °F (39 °C)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR

LEL: No Data Available

UEL: No Data Available

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Alcohol-resistant foam, Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry Chemical.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

High volume water jet

SPECIFIC EXTINGUISHING METHODS:

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS DURING FIRE FIGHTING:

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for fire-fighting if necessary. In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

No hazardous combustion products are known

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Material can create slippery conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Local authorities should be advised if significant spill-ages cannot be contained.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly while observing environmental regulations.

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.

ADVICE ON SAFE HANDLING:

Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapors/dust. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Container may be opened only under exhaust ventilation hood. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Keep away from heat.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:

No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully re-sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Source	Type	ppm
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA PO	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA POL	STEL	250
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	STEL	250
Methyl Alcohol	NIOSH REL	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	NIOSH REL	ST	250
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA Z-1	TWA	200

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

EYE / FACE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Eye wash bottle with pure water. Tightly fitting safety goggles. Safety glasses. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Impervious clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. In the case

of vapor formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:

Wear suitable protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Liquid
ODOR: Mild, alcohol-like
COLOR: Blue
VOC CONTENT: 30 - 40%
VAPOR PRESSURE: 43 mmHg @ 20°C (68°F)
BOILING POINT: 65-82°C (150-180°F)
FLASH POINT: 39°C (102°F)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.9601 Reference substance: (water = 1)
EVAPORATION RATE: Greater than Butylacetate (Butylacetate = 1)
UEL: 36.5%(V)
LEL: 6%(V)
DENSITY: No data available
BULK DENSITY.....: No data available
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE .: No data available
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION: No data available

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 IRRITATION:

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

SKIN IRRITATION:

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 headaches, 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.

TERATOGENICITY:

Methanol has produced fetotoxicity 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 Blue Pre-Mix Winter Wash #IFL-20

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

OSHA HAZARD: Combustible Liquid, Class II

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION.....: Combustible Liquid

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE ...: New
APPROVAL DATE: April 28, 2015
SUPERCEDES DATE: New
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