

03XRW010  
Windsheid Washer Solvent

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
FOR  
CHAMPION WASHER SOLVENT -20° F**

**SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

PRODUCT NAME: Champion Washer Solvent -20° F

CAS NAME AND NO.: Methanol (67-56-1)

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Alcohol

CHEMICAL FORMULA: CH<sub>3</sub>OH

MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Champion Packaging  
1101 Lombard Road  
Lombard, IL 60148  
(630) 620-5255

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.: Infotrac: 1-800-535-5053

**SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>% (WT OR VOL)</u>	<u>ACGIH TWA (UNITS)</u>	<u>ACGIH STEL (UNITS)</u>	<u>OSHA TWA (UNITS)</u>
Methyl Alcohol	ca 33	66 ppm(Lkin)*	83 ppm(Skin)*	200 ppm

\*(Skin) notation indicates that absorption through the skin can contribute significantly to overall exposure.

**SECTION III - PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Blue liquid with a characteristic slight alcohol odor.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 32.05

BOILING POINT (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT): 188

MELTING POINT (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT): -144

VAPOR PRESSURE (MM. OF MERCURY): 97 @ 68°F

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1): 0.9515

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 1.1

PERCENT VOLATILE (BY WEIGHT): ca 100

pH: N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Totally miscible

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1): 5.9

#### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: 101° F (Closed Cup)

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol foam, and water mist or fog. Use a blanketing effect to smother fire.

<u>FLAMMABLE LIMITS (PERCENT BY VOLUME):</u>	<u>LOWER</u>	<u>UPPER</u>
	6.7	36.5

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES & EQUIPMENT: Firefighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode, and wear full protective clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Moderate explosion hazard and dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flames and can react vigorously with oxidizing agents.

#### SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents such as nitrates, perchlorates or Sulfuric acid.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Toxic gases and vapors (i.e., carbon monoxide, formaldehyde) may be released in a Methanol fire.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, strong oxidizing agents.

## SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Methanol is a poisonous, narcotic chemical that can

affect the body through inhalation, ingestion, and perhaps prolonged or repeated skin contact. Absorption by inhalation or ingestion is rapid and excretion is much slower than for ethyl alcohol, resulting in delayed effects or compounding of effects by repeated exposure. It is important to be aware that after ingestion or inhalations, initial symptoms may be only that of mild intoxication, but may become severe after 12 to 18 hours. Toxic effects are exerted upon the central nervous system, especially the optic nerve. Ingestion can produce blindness; 100-120 ml can be fatal. Symptoms of overexposure include dizziness, visual impairment, nausea, respiratory failure, muscular incoordination and narcosis. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, erythema, scaling, and possibly systemic effects. See Section VIII.

PROBABLE ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Ingestion, inhalation, skin absorption.

### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Induce vomiting with 1 tablespoon of ipecac or by touching the back of the throat (only if conscious). Once vomiting has occurred, have the patient drink milk, water, or a solution of sodium bicarbonate in water (1 heaping teaspoon per quart).

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air at once. Restore and/or support breathing as required. Keep victim warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible. Prevent exposure to Methanol for 7 days.

EYE CONTACT: Wash eyes immediately with running water, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water; apply skin lotions. If skin irritation persists, get medical attention.

## SECTION VII - TOXICITY DATA

ORAL: Human LDLo: 340 mg/kg

DERMAL: Monkey LDLo: 500 mg/kg

INHALATION: Human TCLo: 86000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - lacrimation; cough; other changes to lungs, thorax or respiration.

CARCINOGENICITY: Not listed in Second Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1981, NTP.

OTHER PERTINENT DATA: Recommended std-air:TWA 200 ppm;CL 800 ppm/15M

### SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): Any air-supplied respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Only NIOSH or MSHA approved equipment should be used.

OTHER: Impervious aprons, boots, and face shields (8-inch minimum) where splashing can occur.

#### VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST: To meet TLV requirements; 100 lfm minimum should be used where vapor exposure is likely.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Controls must be sparkproof and explosion-proof

SPECIAL: N.A.

OTHER: N.A.

### SECTION IX - SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

#### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

1. Remove all ignition sources.
2. Provide adequate ventilation.
3. Small quantities may be absorbed on paper towels. Evaporate in a safe place (such as a fume hood). Burn paper in an approved incinerator or open pit away from buildings and people. Large quantities can be collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber. Spills in sensitive areas may be diluted and flushed to ground with a water spray. Do not flush to sewer or other confined space.
4. Spills of 5,000 pounds or more must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Absorb in vermiculate, dry sand, earth or a similar material and dispose in a secured sanitary landfill. Atomize in a suitable combustion chamber; dispose of via a licensed waste solvent disposal company, or reclaim via filtration and distillation procedures.

CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: N.A.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) REQUIREMENTS: Methanol is assigned a hazardous waste number of U154 under § 3001. It is considered a toxic waste.

### SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION

FDA: Regulated under 21 CFR 176.200(d)(3) as a component of defoaming agents which may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food. Also regulated under §176.210 as a component of defoaming agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. Approved as component of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food. (See §176.180(b)(2).) Listed under §175.105 for use as component of adhesives.

USDA: Information unknown at time of publication.

CPSC: Label required - DANGER: POISON. FLAMMABLE. VAPOR HARMFUL. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. CONTAINS \_\_\_\_\_% METHANOL.

### SECTION XI - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Ground and electrically interconnect containers for transfer. Use sparkproof tools. No smoking in areas of use or storage. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Contact lenses should not be worn while handling Methanol. Eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in areas of use. Do not ingest! Store in a well-ventilated, fireproof area, away from sources of heat, open flame, and ignition.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Provide preplacement medical exams for industrially exposed workers, with emphasis on neurological and visual functions, liver and kidney systems. Provide suitable training to those working with Methanol. Monitor the workplace. Keep records.

REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS: N.A.