

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

OSHA-Meets 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standards

NFPA HAZARD RATINGS

Whiting Systems, Inc.

Automated Vehicle
Wash Systems



Industrial Power
Wash Systems

Est. 1974

HEALTH	1	0 = INSIGNIFICANT	3 = HIGH
FLAMMABILITY	3	1 = SLIGHT	4 = EXTREME
REACTIVITY	0	2 = MODERATE	

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Methanol	REF: 49 CFR 173.202, .243
HAZARD CLASS/PKG GRP	3 / II	LABEL: FLAMMABLE
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	UN 1230	

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT / COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY (AS USED ON LABEL AND LIST)

Page 1 of 3

SmartWash® WWA (Window Washer Antifreeze)

MANUFACTURER'S NAME
Whiting Systems, Inc.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053

ADDRESS
9000 Highway 5 North

TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION
(800) 542-9031

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE
Alexander, AR 72002

DATE PREPARED: **February 22, 2006**
SUPERSEDES: **February 26, 1999**

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

POISON! DANGER! VAPOR HARMFUL. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND LIVER.

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS <small>SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY; COMMON NAME(S)</small>	CAS #	% <small>(OPTIONAL)</small>	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TWA		SARA	RQ
			PPM	MG/M3	PPM	MG/M3	TITLE III	LBS
Methyl alcohol (a,b,c,d,f)	67-56-1	>75	200		260		Yes	5000

(a) A "Yes" in the SARA TITLE III column in section 2 indicates a toxic chemical subject to annual reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

(b) A "C" in the OSHA PEL or ACGIH TWA column indicates ceiling limits, the concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

(c) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) has notification requirements for releases or spills to the environment of the Reportable Quantity (RQ for this mixture = 5000 lbs) or greater amounts, according to 40 CFR 302.

(d) Indicates an Extremely Hazardous Substance, if your facility has a designated amount of this substance, Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) in inventory the regulations of 40 CFR 355 and 370 apply, including submission of Tier I / Tier II forms every March 1.

(f) Indicates an employee's skin exposure shall be prevented or reduced to the extent necessary in the circumstances through the use of gloves, coveralls, goggles, or other appropriate equipment.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY - SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE	EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
<p>INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. May cause adverse central nervous system effects including headache, convulsions, and possible death. May cause visual impairment and possible permanent blindness. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane.</p>	<p>Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.</p>
<p>SKIN: Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.</p>	<p>Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.</p>
<p>EYES: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause painful sensitization to light.</p>	<p>Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.</p>
<p>INGESTION: May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause cardiopulmonary system effects.</p>	<p>If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.</p>

Notes to Physician: Effects may be delayed. Ethanol may inhibit methanol metabolism.

CARCINOGENICITY

NPT? **No** IARC MONOGRAPHS? **No** OSHA REGULATED? **No**

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Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.			
SECTION 4 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
FLASH POINT 11° C (51.80° F)	NFPA RATING Class 1B Flammable Liquid and Vapor	FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL: 6.0 UEL: 36	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Use alcohol foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. (Water may be ineffective.)			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Use water spray to blanket fire, cool fire exposed containers, and to flush non-ignited spills or vapors away from fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Moderate explosion hazard and dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flames. Sensitive to static discharge.			
SECTION 5 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES			
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.			
SECTION 6 - HANDLING AND STORAGE			
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and recuations listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.			
SECTION 7- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION			
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE) (NIOSH Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, irlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. Breathing air quality must meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory rotection standard (29CFR1910.134). This substance has poor warning properties.			
VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST: Required MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Yes	SPECIAL: To maintain minimum TWA and STEL levels. OTHER: Engineering and work controls as required.	
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber or neoprenegloves and		EYE PROTECTION: Protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles with side shields.	
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Chemical resistant butyl rubber apron, or other approved chemical resistant equipment should be w to prevent skin contact.			
WORK / HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Practice safe workplace habits. Safety showers and safety eyebath nearby.			
SECTION 8 - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
BOLING POINT: 147° F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1) 0.8	pH No information found	SOLUBILITY IN WATER Miscible in water.
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM Hg) 97 @ 20C (68F)	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) 1.1	EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc=1): 5.9	VOLATILES by VOLUME @ 21C (70F) 87%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Blue/Characteristic odor.			
SECTION 9 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY			
STABILITY UNSTABLE: STABLE: Under ordinary conditions of use and storage		CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles	

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SmartWash® WWA (Window Washer Antifreeze)

PAGE 3 of 3

Date: January 0, 1900

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents such as nitrates, perchlorates or sulfuric acid. Will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. May react with metallic aluminum and generate hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde when heated to decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

MAY OCCUR:

WILL NOT OCCUR:

XXX

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

SECTION 10 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

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