

#### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

MSDS ID: MSDSP0002

PRODUCT NAME: PRESTONE DE-ICER

AS242 Formula: 13309-29B

MANUFACTURER: Prestone Products Corporation

39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5109

INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER: (203) 830-7800

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

483-7161 in the District of Columbia

MSDS DATE OF PREPARATION/REVISION: 04/06/01

## SECTION 2: PRODUCT COMPONENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS#	PERCENT	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	67-56-1	70-80	200 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 200 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV skin 250 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	<10	None Established-OSHA PEL 100 mg/m3 Ceiling ACGIH TLV
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	<10	None Established-OSHA PEL None Established-ACGIH TLV
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1-5	5,000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 5,000 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 30,000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV

NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS >1%

Water 7732-18-5 5-9%

# SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Flammable! Eye irritant. Inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, visual impairment, narcosis and unconsciousness. Methyl Alcohol may be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Poisonous if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:



ACUTE HAZARDS:

INHALATION: May cause irritation of the nose and throat with headache, particularly from mists. High vapor concentrations may produce nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, tingling, numbness and shooting pains in the hands and forearms, and visual disturbances.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged contact with the skin may cause redness and defatting of the skin and absorption of harmful amounts of methanol.

EYE CONTACT: Liquid, vapors or mist may cause discomfort in the eye with persistent conjunctivitis, seen as slight excess redness or conjunctiva. Serious corneal injury is not anticipated.

INGESTION: Contains methanol and ethylene glycol. May cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, malaise, blurring of vision, irritability, back pain, decrease in urine output, kidney failure, and central nervous system effects, including irregular eye movements, convulsions and coma. Visual effects from methanol include blurred vision, double vision, changes in color perception, restriction of visual fields and complete blindness. Cardiac failure and pulmonary edema may develop. Severe kidney damage which may be fatal follows the swallowing of large volumes of ethylene glycol. Signs of renal insufficiency may be delayed 36 to 48 hours post ingestion. A few reports have been published describing the development of weakness of the facial muscles, diminishing hearing, and difficulty with swallowing, during the late stages of severe poisoning.

With massive overdoses of methanol, liver, kidney and heart muscle injury have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms. Ingestion of moderate quantities of methanol also produces metabolic acidosis. 60-200 ml of methanol is a fatal dose for most adults Ingestion of as little as 10 ml may cause blindness.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, including nausea, vomiting, headache, ringing in the ears, dizziness, vertigo, cloudy and double vision. Prolonged overexposure at levels of 800-1000 ppm may result and in severe eye damage. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin sensitization and an associated dermatitis in some individuals. Ethylene glycol has been found to cause birth defects in laboratory animals. The significance of this finding to humans has not been determined.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Due to its defatting properties, methanol may aggravate an existing skin condition, e.g., eczema. Due to its liver and kidney injuring potential, the product may exacerbate existing liver and/or kidney diseases.

CARCINOGEN: None of the components of these products is listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.



## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove the victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, have medical personnel administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contacted area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Seek immediate medical attention. Immediately call local poison control center or go to an emergency department. Never give anything by mouth to or induce vomiting in an unconscious or drowsy person.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: If clinically indicated, stomach contents should be evacuated carefully in a manner which avoids aspiration. A serious potential effects is aspiration pneumonitis, which may lead to non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema. The patient should be observed for signs of lung injury if aspiration is suspected.

The combination of visual disturbances, metabolic acidosis and an osmol gap is evidence of methanol poisoning. Ethanol is antidotal and its early administration may block the formation of toxic metabolites of methanol. The principal toxic effect of ethylene glycol, when swallowed, are kidney damage and metabolic acidosis. The combination of metabolic acidosis, an osmol gap and oxalate crystals in the urine is evidence of ethylene glycol poisoning. Ethanol is antidotal and its early administration may block the formation of nephrotoxic metabolites of ethylene glycol in the liver. . The objective is to rapidly achieve and maintain a blood ethanol level of approximately 100 mg/dl by giving a loading dose of ethanol followed by a maintenance dose. Intravenous administration of ethanol is the preferred route. Ethanol blood levels should be checked frequently. Hemodialysis may be required. 4-Methylpyrazole (Antizole(R) or Fomepizole), a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, has been used therapeutically to decrease the metabolic consequences of both methanol and ethylene glycol poisoning. This antidote is now approved by the F.D.A. and in many cases has replaced ethanol in the treatment of ethylene glycol poisoning.

Pulmonary edema with hypoxia has been described in a number of patients following poisoning with ethylene glycol. Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation may be required.

There may be cranial nerve involvement in the late stages of toxicity from swallowed ethylene glycol. In particular, effects have been reported involving the seventh, eighth and ninth cranial nerves, presenting with bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing and dysphagia.



Seek immediate consultation with a physician toxicologist or poison control center.

## SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: 69 F (21 C) TOC; 58 F (14 C) PMCC

AEROSOL FLAME EXTENSION: Greater than 18 inches

FLASHBACK: None

AEROSOL FIRE PROTECTION LEVEL: Level 2 Aerosol (NFPA 30B)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:

LEL: 3.2 (ethylene glycol) UEL: 36% (Methanol)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, carbon dioxide, alcohol foam or dry chemical. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters should wear positive pressure self- contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: Do not incinerate aerosol containers or store in an area above 20 F (49 C). Cans may rupture if exposed to temperatures above 120 F.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Burning may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment (See Section 8). Collect with absorbent material and place in a container suitable for flammable waste.

# SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

DANGER: May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed!

Do not swallow.

Avoid eye and skin contact.

Avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after use.

Flammable!

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and all other



sources of ignition. Do not smoke during use. Do not expose to temperatures above 120 F. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not puncture or incinerate containers.

#### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Use general ventilation or local exhaust as required to maintain exposures below the occupational exposure limits.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: For operations where the TLV is exceeded a NIOSH approved supplied air respirator or positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended. Organic vapor cartridge respirators are not recommended for methanol vapor exposures. Equipment selection depends on contaminant type and concentration. Select and use in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice. For firefighting, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber or Viton where contact is possible.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash-proof goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/CLOTHING: Appropriate protective clothing as needed to minimize skin contact.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear colorless liquid with an alcohol odor. The reported mean odor threshold for methanol is 160 - 690 ppm.

pH: Not determined SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.86

BOILING POINT (F): 158 F

FREEZING POINT (F): <-100 F

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 100%

DEPOCEMBER 100%

STECTIC GRAVIII. 0.00

VAPOR PRESSURE: 47 mm Hg @ 68 F

VAPOR DENSITY: >1

EVAPORATION RATE: 6 (Butyl Acetate=1)

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100% VISCOSITY: Non Determined

#### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of

ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong bases, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents,

materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



Methanol: LD50 Oral Rat: 9100 mg/kg

LD50 Skin Rabbit: 15,940 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation Rat: 145,000 ppm/lhr

Ethylene Glycol: LD50 Oral Rat: 4700 mg/kg

LD50 Skin Rabbit: 9530 mg/kg

Propylene Glycol: LD50 Oral Rat: 20 gm/kg

LD50 Skin Rabbit: 20.8 gm/kg

Carbon Dioxide: No data available

#### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Methanol: TLM 96: >1000 ppm

Ethylene Glycol: LC50 Goldfish: 5,000 mg/L/24 hr. at 20 C static

conditions.

Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition

test):

Bacterial (Pseudomonas putida): 10,000 mg/l

Protozoa (Entosiphon sulcatum and Uronema parduczi

Chatton-Lwoff): >10,000 mg/l

Algae (Microcystis aeruginosa): 2,000 mg/l

Green algae (Scenedesmus quandricauda): >10,000 mg/l

# SECTION 13: DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Dispose of product as hazardous waste (ignitable) in accordance with all local, state/provincial and federal regulations.

#### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Consumer Commodity

TECHNICAL NAME: None

UN NUMBER: None

HAZARD CLASS/PACKING GROUP: ORM-D

LABELS REQUIRED: None

DOT MARINE POLLUTANTS: This product does not contains MarinePollutants

as defined in 49 CFR 171.8.

IMDG CODE SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION

DESCRIPTION: Aerosol Product, Class 9, UN1950, FP 14 C, IMDG Page 9022

ID NUMBER: UN1950 HAZARD CLASS: 9 PACKING GROUP: None LABELS REQUIRED: None

PLACARDS REQUIRED: Class 9 if Full Container of this Product



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA 311/312 HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Acute health, chronic health, fire hazard

EPA SARA 313: This Product Contains the Following Chemicals Subject to Annual Release Reporting Requirements Under SARA Title 111, Section 313 (40 CFR 372):

Methanol 67-56-1 70-80% Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1 <10%

PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: This product is not known to contain or to have been manufactured with ozone depleting substances as defined in 40 CFR Part 82, Appendix A to Subpart A.

CERCLA SECTION 103: Spills of this product over the RQ (reportable quantity) must be reported to the National Response Center. The RQ for the product, based on the RQ for Methanol (80% maximum) of 5,000 lbs, is 6,250 lbs. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - This product does not contain chemicals regulated under California Proposition 65.

EPA TSCA INVENTORY: All of the components of this material are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT: All of the ingredients are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D - Division 2 - Subdivision B - (A toxic material causing other chronic effects), Class B - Division 2 (Flammable Liquid)

EUROPEAN INVENTORY OF EXISTING COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (EINECS) All of the ingredients are listed on the EINECS inventory.

AUSTRALIA: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

JAPAN: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances (MITI) List.

# SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING (NFPA 704) - FIRE: 4

HEALTH: 2
REACTIVITY: 0

REVISION SUMMARY: Section 2: Percentage Change



This MSDS is directed to professional users and bulk handlers of the product. Consumer products are labeled in accordance with Federal Hazardous Substances Act regulations.

While Prestone Products Corporation believes that the data contained herein are factual and the opinions expressed are those of qualified experts regarding the results of tests conducted, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Prestone Products Corporation assumes legal responsibility. They are offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

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