SUPERIOR Lubricants

SAFETY DATA SHEET

#951 Tuxton Concentrate Washer Solvent

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: #951 Tuxton Concentrate Washer Solvent
WHMIS: Class B, Division B: Combustible Liquids
PIN Number: UN 1268
Controlled - Class D, Division 2B-Toxic
Packing Group III

Primary TDG: Class 3.3

MANUFACTURER
Superior Lubricants Co., Inc
32 Ward Rd
North Tonawanda, NY 14120
Contact: Superior Lubricants Co., Inc.
Product Stewardship: (fax) 716-695-9087
Transportation :(phone) 716-693-8412

24 HR EMERGENCY
TELEPHONE NUMBERS
CHEMTREC (U.S.): (800) 424-9300
Emergency Phone: (800) 424-9300

SUPPLIER: Commercial Oil Company
P (905) 560-3244
F (905) 560-2961
35 Burford Road
Hamilton, Ontario
L8E 3C6

Product and SDS Information: 1-800-463-1976

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

INHALATION: Negligible hazard at normal temperatures (up to 38 deg C). Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mists or fumes, which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs. Avoid breathing vapours or mists.
EYE CONTACT: Expected to cause eye irritation.
SKIN CONTACT: Low Toxicity.
Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).
INGESTION: Low Toxicity
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: For oil mists, 5 mg/m3 recommended based on the ACGIH TLV
Acute Toxicity: Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B
Target Organ Toxicity: Repeat Category 2
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
TARGET ORGAN(S): Central Nervous System, Eyes

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

A mixture of Alcohol, Water, Organic Dye.

The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a) (i) to (iv) or paragraph 14(a) of the Hazardous Products Act: **Methanol**

Chemical Name	**% Volume**	**CAS#**
Methanol	**<90**	**67-56-1**

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Rescuers should wear respiratory protection. Remove immediately from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a physician.
EYE CONTACT: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; seek medical attention if irritation persists.
SKIN CONTACT: Wash with large amounts of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing including shoes. Repeated exposure may cause dryness of the skin.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.**

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Immediate medical treatment is imperative, especially if a large dose has been ingested. Treat for methanol poisoning. Administer alkali to correct acidosis.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint and method: 102 °F (TCC)
Auto ignition : 388 - 470 °C (730 - 878 °F)
Flammable Limits: 6 LEL **UEL:** 36
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, or Water Fog
FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Proper respiratory equipment to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products is recommended. Water in a straight hose stream may cause fire to spread and should be used as a cooling medium only.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION CONDITIONS: Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Carbon monoxide and other oxides may be generated as products of combustion.
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS: Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Methanol.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES: Report spills as required to appropriate Provincial and Federal authorities. In particular, immediate reporting is required for all spills that could reach any waterway, including wetlands and intermittent dry creeks.

LARGE SPILL: Contain material as described above and call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.
SMALL SPILL: Extinguish all ignition sources and ventilate area. Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Blanket spill with alcohol resistant foam to limit evaporation. Dike area to contain spill and clean up by absorbing on inert absorbent or by other means. Liquid may be flammable even when mixed with water unless heavily diluted (>5:1). Do not flush into sewers or natural waterways. Notify appropriate authorities of spill. Contain spill immediately. Do not allow spill to enter sewers or watercourses. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide adequate ventilation during clean-up. Large spills may be picked up using vacuum pumps, shovels, buckets or other means and placed in drums or other suitable containers.

SECTION 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.

Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

HANDLING (PHYSICAL ASPECTS): Use appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Handle in a well ventilated area. When transferring this product, there is potential for the accumulation of static electricity. Consideration should be given to bonding and grounding of equipment during loading, unloading, and transfer of this product.
STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Store unopened containers under cool, dry and ventilated conditions. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Material	Source	Type	ppm
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA PEL	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	OSHA PEL	STEL	250
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	TWA	200
Methyl Alcohol	ACGIH	STEL	250

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.
EYE / FACE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material.
SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: To prevent any contact, wear impervious protective clothing such as neoprene or butyl rubber gloves, apron, boots or whole bodysuit, as appropriate.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators when vapors or mist concentrations exceed permissible exposure limits.
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Chemical resistant boots, apron, etc. as necessary to prevent contamination of clothing and skin contact.
GENERAL COMMENTS: Always observe good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, etc.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: Liquid
Odor: Alcohol
Colour: Blue
% Volatile: 40 – 80%
Vapour Pressure: Not Determined
Vapour Density: > 1. (Air = 1)
Flash Pt.: 102 ºF
Boiling Point: 180 °F
Solubility in Water: Complete
Specific Gravity: .95 Approximately
Evaporation Rate: Faster (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Formula: Mixture
Melting Point: N/A

SECTION 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.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

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

CHRONIC 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.
TERATOGENCITY: Methanol has produced fetoxicity in rats and teratogenicity in mice exposed by inhalation to high concentrations of methanol vapors.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: No other health hazards known.

SECTION 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 photo chemically 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 Methyl bacterium and Methylamines 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PRODUCT LABEL: #951 Tuxton Concentrate Washer Solvent
D.O.T SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated by DOT

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 16. PREPARATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: New
APPROVAL DATE: April 3, 2014
SUPERCEDES DATE: New
RTN NUMBER: 951 (Official Copy)