TRANSP.

HMIS RATINGS

Health	1
Flammability	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	C

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR COATINGS, RESINS AND RELATED MATERIALS

(Approved by U S Department of Labor "Essentially Similar" to Form OSHA-20)

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME Scholle Corporation

DATE OF PREP February, 1985

STREET ADDRESS 200 W. North Avenue

CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE Northlake, Illinois 60164

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO (312) 562-7290

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO. Same

PRODUCT CLASS Gas Line Antifreeze Additive

MANUFACTURERS CODE IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME Qual Gas Line Antifreeze

Section II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT Wt.	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS PPM	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS Mg/M 3	VAPOR PRESSURE mmHg	TOXICITY DATA
Methanol	(67-56-1)		262	96		LD50 (RAT, ORAL) = 12,900 mg/Kg LC50 (RATS, 1 HR) = 145,000 ppm

Specific chemical identity is withheld under provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 i) 1). Information will be made available to health care professionals in accordance with applicable provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 i) 2)

Section III—PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 148°F

VAPOR DENSITY ☒ HEAVIER ☐ LIGHTER THAN AIR

EVAPORATION RATE ☐ FASTER ☒ SLOWER THAN ETHER

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME 100

WEIGHT PER GALLON 6.59

Section IV—FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION OSHA Flammable Liquid
DOT Flammable Liquid
ORM-D

FLASH POINT 54°F TCC

LEL 7.3

UEL 36.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

☐ FOAM ☒ ALCOHOL FOAM ☒ CO_2 ☒ DRY CHEMICAL ☐ WATER FOG ☐ OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters. Keep work areas free of hot metal surfaces and other sources of ignition. Water may be helpful in keeping adjacent containers cool; however, avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

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Section V—HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Harmful if inhaled. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May cause irritation.

If swallowed: Induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and stick finger down throat.

If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

In case of eye contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water at least 15 minutes.

In case of skin contact: Flush with water.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Section VI—REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY ☐ UNSTABLE ☒ STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: heat, sparks, sources of ignition, open flame

INCOMPATABILITY (*Materials to avoid*): Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, and selected amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION ☐ MAY OCCUR ☒ WILL NOT OCCUR

Section VII—SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Eliminate all sources of ignition and keep hot metal surfaces isolated from spill. Flush spilled material into suitable retaining areas or containers with large quantities of water. Small amounts of spilled material may be absorbed into appropriate absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of used product and absorbant in compliance with applicable local, county, state, and federal regulations regarding health and environment.

Section VIII—SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: The use of respiratory protection depends on vapor concentration above the time-weighed TLV; use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or gas mask.

VENTILATION: General mechanical ventilation may be sufficient to keep product vapor concentrations within specified time weighed TLV ranges. Other special precautions such as respiratory masks, supplimental local exhaust may be required.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impermeable gloves

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Impermeable aprons are advised when working with this product. The availability of eye washes and safety showers in work areas is recommended.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses, chemical goggles and/or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact.

Section IX—SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Keep product and containers cool, dry and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed when not in use.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Personnel should avoid inhalation of vapors. Personal contact with the product should be avoided. Should contact be made, remove saturated clothing and flush affected areas with water. Cannot be made non-poisonous. If swallowed induce vomiting and seek emergency medical attention.

FIRST AID

General Principles

Methanol is highly poisonous if taken internally. Serious poisoning will rarely be encountered in circumstances other than from oral ingestion. However, in instances of heavy exposure by inhalation or skin contact, remove the individual from the area at once and seek medical attention.

Contact with Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and cleanse skin with soap and water. Although prolonged or repeated contact may be damaging to the skin, acute systemic illness will rarely be seen resulting from skin contact alone.

Contact with Eyes

If methanol is splashed into the eyes, irrigate liberally with water and obtain medical attention.

Taken Internally

Methanol taken by mouth poses a serious threat to life and requires intensive medical care.

If an individual has swallowed methanol and is unconscious, vomiting should be induced by inserting a finger down his throat or by drinking lukewarm salty or soapy water. Call a physician promptly. Regardless of how small an amount was taken or how slight the evidence of illness, if methanol has been swallowed insist that the individual remain under close medical care and observation for several days.

Inhalation

A person presenting symptoms from inhalation of methanol vapor should be removed promptly from the contaminated area. Due to the possibility of delayed onset of more serious illness, it is important to obtain medical attention. Call a physician. If methanol vapors in heavy concentrations have been inhaled it may be necessary to apply artifical respiration and oxygen until the patient can be placed under professional care in a hospital.