



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product And Company Identification

SDS ID: SDS002
PRODUCT NAME: Prestone® De-Icer For Windows and Wipers
PRODUCT NUMBER: AS242, AS244
FORMULA NUMBER: 2396-90, 2191-38D, 2488-51, 2482-82, 2488-55

MANUFACTURER:
Prestone Products Corporation
Danbury, CT 06810-5109

CANADIAN OFFICE:
FRAM Group (Canada), Inc.
Mississauga, Ontario L5L 3S6

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER:

(800)890-2075 (in the US)
(800)668-9349 (in Canada)

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER (Chemical Spills and Transport Accidents only):

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (in the US)
CANUTEC (613)996-6666 (in Canada)

SDS DATE OF PREPARATION/REVISION: 09/18/14

PRODUCT USE: Automobile windshield cleaner/deicer - consumer product

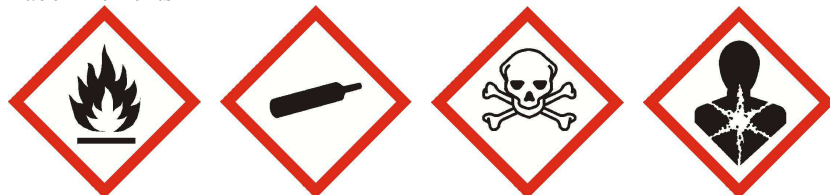
RESTRICTIONS ON USE: None identified

2. Hazards Identification

GHS/HAZCOM 2012 Classification:

Health	Physical
Acute Toxicity Category 3 (inhalation, oral, dermal) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeat Exposure Category 2	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 Gases Under Pressure: Compressed Gas

Label Elements



DANGER!

Extremely Flammable Aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled.
Causes damage to eyes and central nervous system.
May cause damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention:

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.



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Do not breathe mist or spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Response:

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage:

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Component	CAS No.	Amount
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	67-56-1	50-100%
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	1-10%
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1-5%

The exact concentrations are a trade secret.

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 medical attention.

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

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for several 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.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS: 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.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT, IF NEEDED: Seek immediate medical attention for ingestion; or prolonged or excessive dermal exposures.



NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: If clinically indicated, stomach contents should be evacuated carefully in a manner which avoids aspiration. A serious potential effect of evacuation of stomach contents 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-Methyl pyrazole (Fomepizole(R)), a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, has been used therapeutically to decrease the metabolic consequences of 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.

As there are complicated and serious overdoses, we recommend you consult with the toxicologists at your poison control center.

5. Firefighting Measures

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

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: Do not incinerate aerosol containers or store in an area above 120 F (49 C). Cans may rupture if exposed to temperatures above 120 F (49 C). Flame is invisible in daylight. Vapors are heavier than air and may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flashback.

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. Use shielding to protect from bursting cans.

6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment (See Section 8).

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT/CLEANUP: Collect with absorbent material and place in a container suitable for flammable waste.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

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



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heat, sparks, open flames and all other sources of ignition. Do not smoke during use. Do not expose to temperatures above 120 F. Do not puncture or incinerate containers.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and all other sources of ignition. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.

AEROSOL FIRE PROTECTION LEVEL: Level 1 aerosol (NFPA 30B)

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

CHEMICAL	EXPOSURE LIMIT
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	200 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 200 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV skin 250 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV
Ethylene Glycol	None Established-OSHA PEL 100 mg/m ³ Ceiling ACGIH TLV
Carbon Dioxide	5,000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 5,000 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 30,000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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 are recommended to prevent eye contact.

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

9. Physical and Chemical Properties
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APPEARANCE:	Clear liquid in aerosol container	ODOR:	Alcohol
ODOR THRESHOLD:	160 - 690 ppm (Methanol)	pH:	5.0-8.2
MELTING/FREEZING POINT:	< -58°F (<-50°C)	BOILING POINT/RANGE:	162-168°F (72.2-75.5°C)
FLASH POINT:	61.5- 73°F (16.4-22.9°C)	EVAPORATION RATE:	<1
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS)	Not applicable	FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:	LEL: 3.2% (Ethylene glycol) UEL: 36% (Methanol)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	47 mmHg @ 68°F	VAPOR DENSITY:	>1
RELATIVE DENSITY:	0.86-0.90	SOLUBILITIES	Water: 100%



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PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water)	Not determined	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined	VISCOSITY:	Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY: Normally unreactive

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Reaction with strong oxidizers will generate heat.

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

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong bases, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents and materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion will produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

11. Toxicological Information

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 6-12 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



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sensitization and an associated dermatitis in some individuals. Ethylene glycol and methanol have been found to cause birth defects in laboratory animals. The significance of this finding to humans has not been determined.

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

Acute Toxicity Values:

Product: LD50 Oral: 137 mg/ kg Calculated ATE
LD50 Skin: 417.7 mg/ kg Calculated ATE
LD50 Inhalation: 4.17 mg/ L Calculated ATE

Methanol: LD50 Oral Rat: 9100 mg/kg
LD50 Skin Rabbit: 15,940 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat: 145,000 ppm/1hr

Ethylene Glycol: LD50 Oral Rat: 4700 mg/kg
LD50 Skin Rabbit: 9530 mg/kg

Carbon Dioxide: No data available

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY:

Methanol: LC50 Fathead minnows 29,400 mg/L/96 hr.
EC50 Daphnia magna >10,000 mg/L/24 hr.

Ethylene Glycol: LC50 Fathead Minnow <10,000 mg/L/96 hr.
EC50 Daphnia Magna 100,000 mg/L/48 hr.
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 quadricauda*): >10,000 mg/l

Carbon Dioxide: LC50 Rainbow Trout: 35 mg/L/96 hr.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Methanol: Readily biodegradable.

Ethylene Glycol is readily biodegradable (97-100% in 2-12 days).

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

Methanol: Estimated BCF of 3 - Potential for bio concentration in aquatic organisms is low.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:

Methanol: Very high

Ethylene glycol is highly mobile in soil.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: None known

13. Disposal Considerations

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



Do not incinerate container.

14. Transport Information

U.S. DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: UN1950, AEROSOLS, CLASS 2.1 LTD QTY

TECHNICAL NAME: N/A

UN NUMBER: UN1950

HAZARD CLASS/PACKING GROUP: 2.1

LABELS REQUIRED: Limited Quantity Mark

Note: Until: 12/31/2020 Consumer commodity, ORM-D is also acceptable.

Note: Limited Quantities do not require a shipping paper when shipped via road and rail in the United States.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (2012): 126

DOT MARINE POLLUTANTS: This product does not contain Marine Pollutants as defined in 49 CFR 171.8.

CANADIAN TDG CLASSIFICATION (For Ground Shipments Only)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Consumer Commodity (Limited Quantity)

TECHNICAL NAME: None

CLASS: None

UN NUMBER: None

PACKING GROUP: None

IMDG CODE SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION

DESCRIPTION: UN1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1 (6.1), (FP 26.7°C)

ID NUMBER: UN1950

HAZARD CLASS: 2.1 (6.1)

PACKING GROUP: None

LABELS REQUIRED: Flammable Gas, Toxic

PLACARDS REQUIRED: Flammable Gas, Toxic

IATA/ICAO SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION:

These products are not suitable for shipment by air.

15. Regulatory Information

EPA SARA 311/312 HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Acute health, chronic health, fire hazard, sudden release of pressure

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

Methanol	67-56-1	50-100%
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	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.

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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 (100% maximum) of 5,000 lbs, is 5,000 lbs. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains the following chemicals regulated under California Proposition 65:

Methanol	67-56-1	50-100%	developmental toxicity
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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 1 - Subdivision B - (Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects), Class D - Division 2 - Subdivision A - (A very toxic material causing other toxic effects) Class B - Division 5 (Flammable Aerosol), Class A Compressed Gas.



CANADIAN WHIMIS HAZARD SYMBOLS:

This SDS has been prepared according to the criteria of the Controlled Products Regulation (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

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.

KOREA: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Korean Existing Chemicals List (KECL).

CHINA. All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC).

PHILIPPINES All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).

NEW ZEALAND All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Hazardous Substance and New Organisms list (HSNO).

16. Other Information

[illegible]

REVISION SUMMARY: All Sections – conversion to Hazcom 2012 classification and labeling and format.

SDS Date of Preparation/Revision: September 18, 2014

This SDS 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



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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.

If more information is needed, please contact:

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