

### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** WWS6  
**Product Name:** Windshield Washer Concentrated Bug & Film Remover Solvent with Ammonia  
**Company Name:** Master Products  
4635 Willow Drive  
Medina, MN 55340  
**Phone Number:** (612)478-2360

**Web site address:**  
**Information:** EHS Manager (219)874-7990

**Product Category:** Automotive Specialty Products  
**Intended Use:** Glass Cleaner

### 2. Hazards Identification

Flammable Liquids, Category 2  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation, Category 3  
Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 3  
Acute Toxicity: Skin, Category 3  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1  
Aquatic Toxicity (Acute), Category 3  
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2A



Danger



Danger



Danger

**GHS Hazard Phrases:** H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H301: Toxic if swallowed.  
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.  
H316: Causes mild skin irritation.  
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.  
H331: Toxic if inhaled.  
H370: Causes damage to organs.  
H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

**GHS Precaution Phrases:** P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P233: Keep container tightly closed.  
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.  
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260: Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P235: Keep cool.

**GHS Response Phrases:** P301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position

comfortable for breathing.  
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308+311: If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/Doctor.  
P311: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P321: Specific treatment included in this SDS.  
P330: Rinse mouth.  
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.  
P337+313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.  
P361+364: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:**

P403+233: Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.  
P405: Store locked up.  
P501: Dispose of contents/container to approved locations in compliance with all applicable regulations.

**OSHA Regulatory Status:**

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

**Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):**

**Inhalation:**

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Ammonia vapor is toxic and a severe irritant of the respiratory tract. Inhalation of high airborne concentrations can also irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances, and even death.

**Skin Contact:**

May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of the skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

**Eye Contact:**

Can cause serious eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

**Ingestion:**

Swallowing even small amounts of methanol could potentially cause blindness or death. Effects of sublethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure:**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, kidney, pancreas, heart, central nervous system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
67-56-1	Methanol	60.0 %
7732-18-5	Water	39.0 -40.0 %
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched	> 0.49 %
1336-21-6	Ammonium hydroxide	0.2 -0.36 %
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	< 0.015 %
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	< 0.01 %
3844-45-9	C.I. Acid Blue 9, Disodium salt	0.01 %

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### Emergency and First Aid

##### Procedures:

- In Case of Inhalation:** If symptoms develop immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.
- In Case of Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
- In Case of Eye Contact:** If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or there is any visual difficulty, seek medical attention.
- In Case of Ingestion:** Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

##### Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure:

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), muscle cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower back, blurred vision, shortness of breath, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), visual impairment (including blindness), coma.

##### Note to Physician:

This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flash Pt:** Flammable Liquid Class IB  
72.00 F (22.2 C) Method Used: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
- Explosive Limits:** LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
- Autoignition Pt:** No data.
- Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Water spray
- Fire Fighting Instructions:** Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the materials handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near container (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.
- Flammable Properties and Hazards:** Highly flammable. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to some distant source of ignition and flash back. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

**Flammability Classification:**

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion will produce oxides of carbon (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide), oxides of nitrogen, vapors of ammonia and methanol, and formaldehyde-like products.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:** For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

**Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:** Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local and national regulations (see section 13).

### 7. Handling and Storage

**Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:** Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

**Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
67-56-1	Methanol	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	No data.
7732-18-5	Water	No data.	No data.	No data.
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-non ylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	No data.	No data.	No data.
1336-21-6	Ammonium hydroxide	No data.	No data.	No data.
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	No data.	No data.	No data.
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	No data.	No data.	No data.
3844-45-9	C.I. Acid Blue 9, Disodium salt	No data.	No data.	No data.

**Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):** A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other Circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

**Eye Protection:** Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield when there is potential for exposure of the eyes or face to liquid, vapor or mist.



## 11. Toxicological Information

### Toxicological Information:

**METHANOL:** Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs, and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: liver, abnormalities, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: visual impairment. Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

**AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:** Ammonia vapor is toxic and a severe irritant of the respiratory tract. It may cause a running nose, coughing, chest pain, cessation of respiration and death. It may cause severe breathing difficulties, which may be delayed in onset.

CAS# 67-56-1:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5628. MG/KG.

Result:

Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetal death.

Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system.

- Gigena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya.(Labor Hygiene and Occupational Disease), V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, Moscow 113095 Russia, Vol/p/yr: 19(11),27, 1975

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 64000. PPM, 4 H.

Result:

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).

- Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974., National Assoc. of Printing Ink Research Institute, Francis McDonald Sinclair Memorial Labor, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015, Vol/p/yr: 1,74, 1974

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Mouse, 7300. MG/KG.

Result:

Behavioral: Alteration of classical conditioning.

- Toxicology., Elsevier Scientific Pub. Ireland, Ltd., POB 85, Limerick Ireland, Vol/p/yr: 25,271, 1982

CAS# 1336-21-6:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 350.0 MG/KG.

Result:

Gastrointestinal:Other changes.

Liver: Other changes.

Kidney, Ureter, Bladder:Other changes.

- Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol/p/yr: 23,259, 1941

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 250.0 UG, Severe.

Result:

Gastrointestinal:Hypermotility, diarrhea.

- American Journal of Ophthalmology., Ophthalmic Pub. Co., 435 N. Michigan Ave.,

Suite 1415, Chicago, IL 60611, Vol/p/yr: 29,1363, 1946

CAS# 25322-68-3:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 28.00 GM/KG.

Result:

Maternal Effects: Uterus, cervix, vagina.

Effects on Fertility: Pre-implantation mortality (e.g., reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea).

- Dow Chemical Company Reports., Dow Chemical USA, Health and Environment Research, Toxicology Research Lab, Midland, MI 48640, Vol/p/yr: MSD-1112,

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 27500. MG/KG.

Result:

Kidney, Ureter, Bladder:Other changes.

- Arzneimittel-Forschung. Drug Research. (Editio Cantor Verlag., Vol/p/yr: 3,451, 1953

CAS# 3844-45-9:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Subcutaneous, Mouse, 4600. MG/KG.

Result:

Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.

- Zeitschrift fuer Krebsforschung., For publisher information, see JCROD7, Berlin Fed. Rep. Ger., Vol/p/yr: 64,287, 1961

### Irritation or Corrosion:

May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin and cause cracking.

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring).

Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.

### Carcinogenicity/Other Information:

No component of this product is known to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a human carcinogen.

### Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No      IARC Monographs? No      OSHA Regulated? No

## 12. Ecological Information

### General Ecological Information:

Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations and may be hazardous if it enters water intakes.

CAS# 67-56-1:

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), larva(e), 100000. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20.00 C (68.0 F) C, pH: 8.50.

Result:

Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.

- Simultaneous Evaluation of the Acute Effects of Chemicals on Seven Aquatic Species, Ewell, W.S., J.W. Gorsuch, R.O. Kringle, K.A. Robillard, and R.C. Spiegel, 1986

LC50, Brine Shrimp (Artemia salina), 900730. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25.00 C (77.0 F) C.

Result:

Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.

- Acute Toxicity of Organic Solvents on Artemia salina, Barahona-Gomariz, M.V., F. Sanz-Barrera, and S. Sanchez-Fortun, 1994

CAS# 1336-21-6:

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 60.00 MG/L, 25 H, Mortality, Water temperature:  
21.00 C (69.8 F) - 25.00 C (77.0 F) C.

Result:

Abnormal development.

- Toxicity of Selected Chemicals to Certain Animals, Dowden, B.F., and H.J. Bennett,  
1965

**Results of PBT and vPvB  
assessment:**

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

**Persistence and  
Degradability:**

Methanol in water is rapidly biodegraded and volatilized. Aquatic hydrolysis, oxidation, photolysis, adsorption to sediment, and bioconcentration are not significant fate processes. The half-life of methanol in surfact water ranges from 24 hrs. to 168 hrs. Based on its vapor pressure, methanol exists almost entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. It is degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and has an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Methanol is physically removed from air by rain due to its solubility. Methanol can react with NO<sub>2</sub> in polluted to form methyl nitrate. The half-life of methanol in air ranges from 71 hrs. (3 days) to 713 hrs. (29.7 days) based on photooxidation half-life in air.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

**Mobility in Soil:**

Readily permeates soil and biodegrades.

### 13. Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal Method:**

Review federal, provincial or state, and local government requirements prior to disposal. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section #7, Handling and Storage. Disposal by controlled incineration or by secure land fill may be acceptable.

**Waste Disposal Method:**

U154

### 14. Transport Information

**GHS Classification:**

Flammable Liquids, Category 2 - Danger! Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation, Category 3 - Danger! Toxic if inhaled  
Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 3 - Danger! Toxic if swallowed  
Acute Toxicity: Skin, Category 3 - Danger! Toxic in contact with skin  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 - Warning! Causes mild skin irritation  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1 - Danger! Causes damage to organs {<target organs>}  
Aquatic Toxicity (Acute), Category 3 - Harmful to aquatic life  
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2A - Warning! Causes serious eye irritation

**LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):**

**DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Methanol (Solution)

**DOT Hazard Class:** 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISON

**UN/NA Number:** UN1230

**Packing Group:** II



**LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):**

**TDG Shipping Name:** Methanol (Solution)

GHS format





**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**WWS6** - Windshield Washer Concentrated  
Buy & Film Remover Solvent with Ammonia

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Supersedes Revision: 10/17/2005

assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.