

Section 1: Identification

MANUFACTURER: PACE Technologies
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INFORMATION PHONE: 520-882-6598


EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (US) Day or night
 Customer No. 16568

TRADE NAME: DIALUBE Purple Lube

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Ethanol, Methanol, 2-Isopropanol, Propylene glycol

HMIS RATING: 2=HEALTH 3=FLAMMABILITY 0=REACTIVITY

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS CLASIFICATION:	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 1), H370
PICTOGRAM(s):	
SIGNAL WORD:	Danger
HAZARD STATEMENTS:	Hazard Statement(s): H225- Highly Flammable liquid and vapor H302- Harmful if swallowed H370- Causes damage to organs
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	Precautionary Statement(s): Preventions: P210- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking. P233- Keep container tightly closed. P240- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P243- Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Response: P303+P361+P353- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower. P370+P378- In case of fire: Use Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry chemical for extinction.

	Storage: P403+P235- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Disposal: P501- Dispose of contents/container to Federal, State and Local Regulations
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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Appearance: liquid, clear purple to violet color

WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THEN CENTRAL NERVOUS SSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, eye contact, Ingestion.

EYE CONTACT:

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

SKIN CONTACT:

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

INGESTION:

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

INHALATION:

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8).

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITION:

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, central nervous system, male reproductive system, kidney, pancreas, heart, blood-forming 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. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

SYMPTOMS:

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may induce: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways). Cough, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), involuntary eye movement, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, anesthesia,

respiratory failure, 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, and death.

TARGET ORGANS:

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with brain damage, heart damage, and pancreatitis in humans. The relevance of these findings to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. 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. Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the neurotoxic effects induced by other chemicals. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: blood abnormalities, pancreatic damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, testis damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver abnormalities, visual impairment.

CARCINOGENICITY:

This product contains ethanol. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that exposure to ethanol through chronic human consumption of alcoholic beverages can cause cancer. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain.

REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD:

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with birth defects in humans. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. 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. This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>OSHA</u>		<u>ACGIH</u>	
			TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Ethanol	64-17-5	75-85	1900	-	1800	-

Methanol	67-56-1	0.5-5	200		200	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.1-2	50		50	
2-Isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5	985	1225	983	1230
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	5-15		Not established		Not established
Blue dye	81457-64-9	<0.1				
Red dye	130-22-3	<0.1				

The product is flammable, and explosive vapor/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. Organic solvents may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and ingestion and affect the nervous system. The liquid may irritate the skin, the eyes and the respiratory tract.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

INHALATION: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: HAZARDS: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. 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 20ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed

against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2- Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

TREATMENT: No information available.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Dry chemical
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, formaldehyde
PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTING:	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 material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCRA). 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 liquid with water used for cooling purposes.
FLAMMABILITY CLASS FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:	Flammable Liquid Class IB

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:	For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.
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.
METHODS FOR CLEANING UP:	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/ national regulation (see section 13)
OTHER INFORMATION:	Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/ vapors/ mists with a water spray jet

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

ETHANOL (64-17-5):

ACGIH	Time weighted average	1,000 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limits (REL):	1, 000 ppm 1900 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1, 000 ppm 1900 mg/m3

METHANOL (67-56-1):

ACGIH	Time weighted average Short term exposure limit	200 ppm 250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limits (REL):	200 ppm 260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm 325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm 260 mg/m3

ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6):

ACGIH	Time weighted average	400 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limits (REL):	400 ppm 1400 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	400 ppm 1400 mg/m3

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1):

ACGIH	Time weighted average Short term exposure limit	50 ppm 75 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limits (REL):	50 ppm 205 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	75 ppm 300 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm 410 mg/m3
ACGIH NIC	Time weighted average Short term exposure limit	30 ppm 75 ppm

GENERAL ADVICE:

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION:

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under 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.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid	FORM: No data
COLOUR: Clear purple/violet liquid	ODOR: Alcoholic
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.810-0.850	FLASH POINT: 40° C
BOILING POINT: >35° C	EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: 2.2%(V) 19%(V)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Yes	pH: N.A.
VAPOUR PRESSURE: 124.25 hPa @77° F/ 25° C	VAPOUR DENSITY: 1.6 (AIR=1)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:	Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 °F.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:	Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, formaldehyde
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, calcium hypochlorite, hypochlorites, peroxides, sodium, strong acids, strong bases, zinc, strong alkalis, amines, copper, copper alloys, strong mineral acids, strong reducing agents
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:	Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION:	No Data

Section 11: Toxicological Information

POISON. May be fatal or cause blindness, if swallowed. Cannot be made nonpoisonous.

Section 12: Ecological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY

ACUTE AND PROLONGED TOXICITY TO FISH:	No Data
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ACUTE TOXICITY TO AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES: No Date

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND PATHWAYS : No Data

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local Regulations

Section 14: Transportation Information

DOT CLASS: Flammable liquid

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Ethanol, Methanol mixture)

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Hazard Class: 3

PACKING GROUP: III

UN NUMBER 1993

Limited Quantity Shipments: <5 L

Section 15: Regulatory Information

CALIFORNIA PROP. 65: WARNING! This product contains a chemical know in the State of California to cause cancer.
ETHANOL
ACETALDEHYDE

SARA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

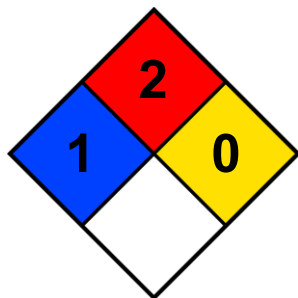
SARA 313 COMPONENT(s) Methanol (67-56-1) – 4%
Methyl Isobutyl (108-10-1) – 1%
Ketone

REPORTABLE QUANTITY –PRODUCT US . EPA CERCLEA Hazardous substances (40 CFR 302) – 112877 lbs

REPORTABLE QUANTITY – COMPONENTS Methanol (67-56-1) – 5000 lbs
Ethyl Acetate (141-78-6) – 5000 lbs
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1) – 5000 lbs

Section 16: Other Information

16.1 NFPA 704



Top, Flammability: 1 – Slight Hazard

Left, Health Hazard: 2 – Moderate Hazard

Right, Reactivity: 0 – Minimal Hazard

Bottom, Special Notice: N/A

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. In all cases call a physician.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Disclaimer:

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