

OFI TESTING EQUIPMENT, INC.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Chemical Name:	POTASSIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION WITH METHANOL
Trade Name:	POTASSIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION WITH ANITFREEZE
OFI Part No.	215-01, 215-03, 215-01-1
Chemical Family:	Chromic acid, dipotassium salt solution, with methyl alcohol
Formula:	$K_2CrO_4 : H_2O : CH_3OH$
Manufacturer:	OFI Testing Equipment, Inc. 1006 West 34 th Street Houston, TX 77018 U.S.A. (713) 880-9885
In Case of Emergency Spills, Leaks, Fire, Exposure or Accident:	In the USA, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053 day or night Outside the USA, call collect, (352) 323-3500
SECTION II - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	
CAS #:	CHEMICAL NAME
7789-00-6	Potassium Chromate 4.0 to 5.0%
67-56-1	Methyl Alcohol <40.0% by Volume
SECTION III - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	
Emergency Overview:	May cause eye, skin, and respiratory burns. May cause allergic skin reaction. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to internal organs. Potential Carcinogen.
Inhalation:	Corrosive! Inhalation Produces Damaging Effects on the Mucous Membranes and Upper Respiratory Tract. May Cause Ulceration and Perforation of the Nasal Septum. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of Dizziness, Drowsiness, Headache, Staggering, Unconsciousness, and Possibly Death.
Ingestion:	Corrosive! Swallowing can cause Severe Burns of the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach. Can Cause Sore Throat, Vomiting, Diarrhea. May Cause Abdominal Pain, Dizziness, Intense Thirst, Shock, and Liver Damage? May cause Vascular Collapse and Damage. May cause Kidney Failure. May be Followed by Toxic Nephritis.
Skin:	Corrosive! May cause Irritation with Redness, Pain, and Severe Skin Burns. May be absorbed through the skin with possible Systemic Poisoning, Affecting Kidney, and Liver Functions. Contact with Broken Skin may Cause Ulcers (chrome sores).
Eye Contact:	Corrosive! Vapors cause eye irritation, blurred vision, redness, and pain and severe tissue burns. Can cause corneal burns to eye tissue and permanent eye damage.
Chronic Exposure:	Repeated or Prolonged Exposure can Cause Ulceration and Perforation of the Nasal Symptom, Respiratory Irritation, Liver and Kidney Damage Ulcerations at First may be Painless, but may Penetrate to the Bone Producing "Chrome Holes." Known to be a Carcinogen.
Aggravated by Exposure:	Persons with Pre-Existing skin Disorders, or Eye Problems or Impaired Respiratory Function, or Impaired Liver or Kidney Function may be more Susceptible to the Effects of this Agent.
SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES	
Inhalation:	Remove to Fresh Air. If not Breathing, Give Artificial Respiration. If Breathing is Difficult, Give Oxygen. Get Medical Attention.
Ingestion:	Do Not Induce Vomiting! Give Large Quantities of Water. Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person. Get Medical Attention Immediately.
Skin:	Immediately Flush Skin with Plenty of Water for at Least 15 Minutes. Call a Physician if Irritation Develops.
Eyes:	Immediately Flush Eyes with Gentle but Large Stream of Water for at Least 15 Minutes, Lifting Lower and Upper Eyelids Occasionally. Get Medical Attention Immediately.

SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
Fire:	Flash Point: 52°F (11°C) CC, Auto Ignition Temperature: 867°F (464°C). Flammable Limits In Air % by Volume: lcl 6.0, ucl 36.0. Listed Fire Data is for Methyl Alcohol (major component). Above Flash Point, vapor-air, mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above.
Explosion:	Sensitive to static discharge. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire.
Fire Extinguishing Media:	Alcohol-Resistant Foam, Dry Chemical, Foam, or Carbon Dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool, dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapors.
Special Information:	In the Event of Fire, Wear Full Protective Clothing and NIOSH-Approved Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with Full Facepiece Operated in the Pressure Demand or Other Positive Pressure Mode.
SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
	Ventilate area of Leak or Spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment as Specified in Section 8. Isolate Hazard Area. Keep Unnecessary and Unprotected Personnel from Entering. Contain and Recover Liquid when Possible. Use Non Sparking Tools and Equipment. Neutralize Soda-Ash or Lime and Absorb with an Inert Material (e.g., Vermiculite, Dry Sand, Earth), and place in a Chemical Waste Container. Do Not Use Combustible Materials, such as Saw Dust. Do Not Flush to Sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) Require Reporting Spills and Releases to Soil, Water, and Air in Excess of Reportable Quantities.
SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE	
	Keep in a Tightly Closed Container. Store in a Cool, Dry, Ventilated Area. Protect against Physical Damage and where a fire Hazard may be acute. Storage and use should be No Smoking Areas. Do Not Pressurize, Cut, Weld, Braze, Solder, Drill, Grind or Expose Containers to Heat, Sparks, Flame, Static Electricity or Other Sources of Ignition. Containers of this Material may be Hazardous when Empty since they retain product residues.
SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Ventilation System:	A System of Local and/or General Exhaust is Recommended to Keep Employee Exposures Below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local Exhaust Ventilation is Generally Preferred Because it can Control the Emissions of the Contaminant at its Source, Preventing Dispersion of it into the General Work Area.
Airborne Exposure Limits:	OSHA Permissible Exposure (PEL) 200 ppm (TWA), ACGIH Threshold Limit (TLV) 200 ppm (TWA), 200 ppm (STEL). Methyl Alcohol.
Personal Respirators: (NIOSH APPROVED)	A Full-Face piece Organic Vapor Respirator may be worn Up To 50 Times the exposure limit or the Maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For Emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known; use Full-Face Piece Positive-Pressure, Air Supplied Respirator.
Skin Protection:	Wear Impervious Protective Clothing, Including Boots, Apron, Gloves, Lab Coat, or Coveralls, as Appropriate, to Prevent Skin Contact. Neoprene and Nitrile Rubber are Recommended.
Eye Protection:	Use Chemical Safety Goggles and/or Full Face Shield where Splashing is Possible. Maintain Eye Wash Fountain and Quick-Drench Facilities in Work Area.
SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance / Odor:	Clear, Slightly Yellow Liquid / Slight Alcohol Like Odor
Solubility:	Miscible in Water
Specific Gravity:	< 1.0
pH:	No Information Found
% Volatiles by Vol.:	> 99
Melting Point:	No Information Found
Boiling Point:	147 ° F (64 °C)
Vapor Density (Air=1):	1.1 - Methanol
Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	96 @ 77°F (25°C) – Methanol

SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
General Reactivity:	Stable under Ordinary Conditions of Use and Storage. Heat can contribute to instability.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, and Formaldehyde may form when heated to Decomposition.
Incompatibilities:	Bases, Organic Material, Halogens, Metal Acetylides, Oxides, Reducing Agents, Nitric Acid, and Potassium Tertbutoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will Not Occur.
SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Carcinogenic References:	IARC Category 1, NTP Carcinogen – Known: Yes – Anticipated: No
SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
No information found.	
SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Disposal should be made in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.	
SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
Shipping Name:	Methanol
Hazard Class:	3
Identification No.:	UN1230, Packing Group II
NFPA Rating:	HEALTH-3, FLAMMABILITY-3, REACTIVITY-1
SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION	
All components listed on TSCA Inventory.	
SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION	
NFPA Rating:	HEALTH-3, FLAMMABILITY-3, REACTIVITY-1
Disclaimer:	The information contained herein is based upon data believed to be reliable and reflects our best professional judgment. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained therein and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purpose or for the consequence of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for his/her particular purpose(s).