OFI TESTING EQUIPMENT, INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name:	0.1N POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION IN METHANOL
Trade Name:	0.1N POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION IN METHANOL
OFI Part No.	217-05, 285-43, 285-43-01
Chemical Family:	Not Applicable For Mixtures
Formula:	Not Applicable For Mixtures
Manufacturer:	OFI Testing Equipment, Inc. 1006 West 34th 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	
1310-58-3	Potassium Hydroxide	0.56%
67-56-1	Methanol	Balance

SECTION III - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Poison! Danger! May Be Fatal Or Cause Blindness If Swallowed. Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin. Cannot Be Made Nonpoisonous. Flammable Liquid And Vapor. Corrosive. Causes Severe Burns To Skin, Eyes, Respiratory Tract, And Gastrointestinal Tract. Affects The Liver.

Inhalation: 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: 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: May Cause Irritation with Redness, and Pain. May be Absorbed Through the Skin with Possible Systemic Poisoning, Affecting Kidney and Liver Functions.

Eye Contact: 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 Symtom, Respiratory Irritation, Corneal, Liver, and Kidney Damage.

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 Amounts of Water to Drink. Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person. Get Medical Attention.

Skin: Immediately Flush Skin with Plenty of Water for at Least 15 Minutes. Call a Physician if Irritation Develops.

Eyes: Immediately Flush Eyes with Plenty of Water for at Least 15 Minutes, Lifting Upper and Lower Eyelids Occasionally. Get Medical Attention Immediately.

SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire: Flash Point: 52 ^{0}F (11 ^{0}C) CC, Auto Ignition Temperature: 867 ^{0}F (464 ^{0}C)
Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: lel 6.0, uel 36.0. Listed Fire Data is for Methyl Alcohol (major component).

Explosion: Above Flash Point, Vapor-Air Mixtures are Explosive within Flammable Limits noted above. Sensitive to Static Discharge. Vapors can Flow Along Surfaces to Distant Ignition Source 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 Postitive Pressure Mode.

SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area or 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 with 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, Stored 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 Limit (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 a Full-Facepiece Positive-Pressure, Air Supplied Respirator.

Skin Protection: Wear Impervious Protective Clothing, Including Boots, Gloves, Lab Coat, Apron or Coveralls, as Appropriate, to Prevent Skin Contact. Neoprene and Nitrile Rubber are Recommended.

Eye Protection: Use Chemical Safety Goggles and/or a 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 Liquid / Methanolic Odor
Solubility:	Soluble in Water.
Specific Gravity:	0.79
pH:	No Information Found
% Volatiles by Vol.:	> 99
Melting Point:	No Information Found.
Boiling Point:	147 ^{0} F (64 ^{0}C) – Methanol
Vapor Density (Air=1):	1.1 – Methanol
Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	96 @ 77 ^{0}F (25 ^{0}C) – Methanol

SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Reactivity:	Stable Under Ordinary Conditions of Use and Storage. Heat can Contribute to Instability.
Hazardous Decomposition:	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:	NTP Carcinogen - Known: No, IARC Category- None

SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:	The following statements refer to the environmental fate of methanol. When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the air, this material is expected to exist in the aerosol phase with a short half-life. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 10 and 30 days. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition.
Environmental Toxicity:	The methanol portion is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. Potassium Hydroxide: TLm: 80 ppm/Mosquito fish/ 24 hr./ Fresh water

SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Name: Methanol
Hazard Class: 3
Identification No.: UN1230, Packing Group: II

SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventory Status – Part 1:

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Chemical Inventory Status – Part 2:

Ingredient	Korea	--Canada-- DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Federal, State & International Regulations – Part 1:

Ingredient	-SARA 302- RQ	TPQ	------SARA 313------ List	Chemical Catg.
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	No	No	Yes	No
Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3	No	No	No	No

Federal, State & International Regulations – Part 2:

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8(d)
Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1)	5000	U154	No
Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	1000	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No
TSCA 12 (b): No
CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No Reactivity: No (Mixture / Liquid)
Australian Hazchem Code: 2PE
Poison Schedule: S6

SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating: HEALTH-1, FLAMMABILITY-3, REACTIVITY-0

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