

Material Safety Data Sheet
 May be used to comply with
 OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard,
 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
 consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 (Non-Mandatory Form)
 Form Approved
 OMB No. 1218-0072



IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
T50-4W CO₂ TESTER FLUID

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name PurePro	Emergency Telephone Number 781-272-6600
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 160 Middlesex Turnpike	Telephone Number for Information 781-272-6600
Bedford, MA 01730	Date Prepared March 28, 2005
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	XXXXXX % (optional)
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) - CAS# 1310-58-3	2mg/m3 Ceiling	2mg/m3 Ceiling		
Water - CAS# 7732-18-5	None Est.	None Est.		
Octyl Alcohol - CAS# 111-87-5	None Est.	None Est.	AIHA WEEL 50 ppm TWA	
Acid Red 14 (Dye) - CAS# 3567-69-9	None Est.	None Est.		
Solvent Red 24 (Dye) - CAS# 85-83-6	None Est.	5mg/m3 Dust Level		
Solvent Red 26 (Dye) - CAS# 4477-79-6	None Est.	5mg/m3 Dust Level		

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	>212°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	KOH Octyl Alcohol	1.2 .82 @ 60 °F
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	Octyl Alcohol .04 @ 70 °F	Melting Point		N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Octyl Alcohol 4 - 5	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)		N/A
Solubility in Water	KOH - soluble, Octyl Alcohol - insoluble			
Appearance and Odor	Red liquid with unpleasant pungent odor			

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Octyl Alcohol 180 °F (PM)	Flammable Limits	Octyl Alcohol	LEL 0.9	UEL 6.0
Extinguishing Media	Water spray, fog or alcohol compatible foam				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Fire hazard is slight. Octyl alcohol component (< 5%) is the only combustible part. Cool exposed equipment with water spray until well after fire is out. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide limited protection.				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None				

Section V — Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid High temperature and incompatibles
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Strong oxidizers, inorganic acids, halogens, nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds, metals

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Carbon monoxide when reacting with carbohydrates, hydrogen gas when reacting with aluminum, zinc and tin. Thermal oxidation can produce toxic fumes of potassium oxide.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation?	Yes	Skin?	Yes	Ingestion?	Yes
--------------------	-------------	-----	-------	-----	------------	-----

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) EYE: May cause chemical burns with permanent blindness. SKIN: May cause irritation or severe burns with greater exposure. INHALATION: Mild irritation to serious damage to the upper respiratory tract, depending on the severity of exposure. High concentrations can cause lung damage. INGESTION: Toxic, may cause severe burns and scarring of mouth, throat and stomach.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP?	No	IARC Monograph?	None	OSHA Regulated?	No
------------------	------	----	-----------------	------	-----------------	----

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Coughing, sneezing, dizziness, headache, vomiting, diarrhea,

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure Persons with preexisting skin disorders, eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with plenty of water for 20-30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Get immediate medical attention. SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush with water while removing contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if needed. Get immediate medical attention. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled Ventilate area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Dilute with water and neutralize with dilute acetic acid. Absorb with an inert absorbent and place into a suitable chemical waste container for disposal. Do not flush to the sewer.

Waste Disposal Method Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing Store in a cool, dry place, away from acid and oxidizer storage

Other Precautions Do not crush containers

Section VIII — Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) None required for normal use

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	None required for normal use	Special	None required for normal use
	Mechanical (General)	Adequate for normal use	Other	N/A

Protective Gloves Impervious gloves required when filling or using CO ₂ tester	Eye Protection Required when filling or using CO ₂ tester
---	--

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment Source of running water for eye and skin flushing is recommended

Work/Hygiene Practices Avoid breathing vapors. Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing