Section 1: Identification

1.1	**GHS Product Identifier:**	Oil Pro ACI-1
1.2	**Other means of identification:**	Acid Corrosion Inhibitor
1.3	**Recommended use of chemical and restrictions on use:**	ARC Products INC
1.4	**Supplier's Details**	4010 La Reunion Parkway Suite 160 Dallas , TX 75212 (214) 638-2468
1.5	**Emergency Telephone Number:**	(800) 424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

2.1 Classification of Substance or Mixture:

2.1.1 GHS Classification [EC Regulation No 1272/2008 and US OSHA regulations]

AquaticAcute 2
AquaticChronic 3
Acute ToxicityDermal 3
(Corrosion)Damage/irritationEye 1
Acute ToxicityInhalation 3
FlammableLiquids 2
Acute ToxicityOral 2 STOTSingle exposure 1
Corrosion/irritationSkin 1B

2.1.2 EC: Classification according to 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC [DSD/DPD]

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - TOXIC

2.2 Label Elements:

2.2.3 Hazard Pictograms(s):



2.2.4 Signal Word(s):

Danger

2.2.5 Hazard Statement(s):

H370-Causes damage to organs <…organs> <…by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies>
H318-Causes serious eye damage
H412-harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H311-Toxic in contact with skin
H331-Toxic if inhaled
H225-Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H314-Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H300-Fatal if Swallowed
H401-Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements:

2.2.6

P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P270 - Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P361 - Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental instructions on the administration of antidotes on this label).
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minuts. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P311 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P370+P378- In case of fire use (appropriate media) for extinction
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.?/ equipment.
P307 + P311 - IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P322 - Specific measures (see .? on this label).

* See Section 3 For Toxicological Classification of Ingredients

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances:

3.1.1 GHS Classification [EC: Regulation No 1272/2008; US: OSHA regulations]

Chemical Name:	Common Name/Synonyms:	CAS #	Wt. %	HSNO	GHS	NFPA	Haz Statement Code

PROPARGYL ALCOHOL	CARBINOL, ETHYNYL-|ETHYNYL CARBINOL|ETHYNYL METHANOL| ETHYNYLCARBINOL|3-HYDROXY-1-PROPYNE|1-HYDROXY-2-PROPYNE|HYDROXYMETHYLACETYLENE|METHANOL, ETHYNYL-| PROPARGYL ALCOHOL|PROPIOLIC ALCOHOL|2-PROPYN-1-OL|1-PROPYN-3-OL|1-PROPYN-3-YL ALCOHOL|1-PROPYNE-3-OL|2-PROPYNOL|3-PROPYNOL|PROPYNYL ALCOHOL|2-PROPYNYL ALCOHOL	107-19-7	5%-10%	9.3A 6.5B (contact) 6.1A (dermal) 6.1C (inhalation) 6.1B (oral) 8.3A 9.1B (crustacean) 8.2C 3.1C 9.1B (algal) 9.1B (fish)	Sensitization Skin 1 Acute Toxicity Dermal 1 Acute Toxicity Inhalation 3 Acute Toxicity Oral 2 (Corrosion)Damage/ irritation Eye 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Corrosion/irritation Skin 1C Flammable Liquids 3 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 2		H317 H310 H331 H300 H318 H411 H314 H226 H411 H411
METHANOL	BIELESKI'S SOLUTION|CARBINOL|COLONIAL SPIRIT|COLUMBIAN SPIRIT|COLUMBIAN SPIRITS|METHANOL|METHANOL CLUSTER|METHANOL {METHYL ALCOHOL}|METHYL ALCOHOL|METHYL HYDROXIDE|METHYLOL|MONOHYDROXYMETHANE| PYROLIGNEOUS SPIRIT|PYROXYLIC SPIRIT|SOLUTIONS, BIELESKI'S|WOOD ALCOHOL|WOOD NAPHTHA|WOOD SPIRIT	67-56-1	30%-60%	6.8B 6.1C (inhalation) 6.1C (dermal) 9.3C 6.4A 6.1C (oral) 6.9A (inhalation) 3.1B	Toxic to Reproduction 2 Acute Toxicity Inhalation 3 Acute Toxicity Dermal 3 (Corrosion)Damage/ irritation Eye 2A Acute Toxicity Oral 3 STOT Single exposure 1 Flammable Liquids 2		H361 H331 H311 H319 H301 H370 H225

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

· Move victim to fresh air.

· Call 911 or emergency medical service.

· Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.

· Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

· Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

· Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.

· In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.

· Wash skin with soap and water.

· In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.

· Keep victim warm and quiet.

· Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

· Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Fire-Fighting Measures

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

· Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.

· Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

· Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

· ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

· For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Large Fire

· Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

· Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

· Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

· Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

Small Fire

· Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

5.2 Fire Hazards

· HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.

· Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

· Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

· Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

· Vapor explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.

· Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.

· Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

· Containers may explode when heated.

· Many liquids are lighter than water.

* See Section 8 For Fire Response PPE

}

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Non-Fire Response Measures

6.2 Isolation Measures

· Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

· ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

· All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

· Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

· Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

· Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

· A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Large Spill

· Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

· Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Small Spill

· Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

· Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

P260 - Do not breathe vapour.

P270 - Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P405 - Store locked up.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.?/ equipment.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Protective Clothing

· Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

· Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.

· Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

Chemical Name:	CAS #	REL TWA ppm	REL TWA mg/m3	NIOSH REL	NIOSH PEL
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL	107-19-7	1	2	NIOSH REL: TWA 1 ppm (2 mg/m3) [skin]	OSHA PEL : none

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties Appearance (physical state, color, etc.);	Clear Amber liquid
Odor:	Alcohol
Odor threshold;	
pH:	4.5
Evaporation rate;	
Flammability (solid, gas):	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	NFPA Flam: 3
Pounds Per Gallon:	
Specific Gravity:	7.41
Viscosity	0.890

Name	Value	Range	Source	Notes
Vapor pressure				
Upper Explosive Limit				Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit				Not Available
Vapor pressure:				
Vapor Density:				
Relative density:				
Melting point/freezing point:				
Solubility(ies);				Dispersible
Boiling Point				Not Available
Flash point	56			Fahrenheit
Auto-ignition temperature				Not Available
Decomposition Temp:				

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity & Stability

Highly flammable. Less dense than water and soluble in water. Highly flammable. Soluble in water in all proportions. 10.2 Chemical Reactivity Profile

When phosphorus pentaoxide is added to PROPARGYL ALCOHOL, caused ignition. Acetyl bromide reacts violently with alcohols or water [Merck 11th ed. 1989]. Mixtures of alcohols with concentrated sulfuric acid and strong hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Example: An explosion will occur if dimethylbenzylcarbinol is added to 90% hydrogen peroxide then acidified with concentrated sulfuric acid. Mixtures of ethyl alcohol with concentrated hydrogen peroxide form powerful explosives. Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73 1967]; [J. Org. Chem. 28:1893 1963]. Alkyl hypochlorites are violently explosive. They are readily obtained by reacting hypochlorous acid and alcohols either in aqueous solution or mixed aqueous-carbon tetrachloride solutions. Chlorine plus alcohols would similarly yield alkyl hypochlorites. They decompose in the cold and explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Tertiary hypochlorites are less unstable than secondary or primary hypochlorites [NFPA 491 M 1991]. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence [Wischmeyer 1969]. METHANOL reacts violently with acetyl bromide [Merck 11th ed. 1989]. Mixtures with concentrated sulfuric acid and concentrated hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Reacts with hypochlorous acid either in water solution or mixed water/carbon tetrachloride solution to give methyl hypochlorite, which decomposes in the cold and may explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Gives the same product with chlorine. Can react explosively with isocyanates under basic conditions. The presence of an inert solvent mitigates this reaction [Wischmeyer 1969]. A violent exothermic reaction occurred between methyl alcohol and bromine in a mixing cylinder [MCA Case History 1863. 1972]. A flask of anhydrous lead perchlorate dissolved in methanol exploded when it was disturbed [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 52:2391. 1930]. P_4O_6 reacts violently with methanol. (Thorpe, T. E. et al., J. Chem. Soc., 1890, 57, 569-573). Ethanol or methanol can ignite on contact with a platinum-black catalyst. (Urben 1794).

Section 11: Toxicological Information

· TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin.

· Inhalation or contact with some of these materials will irritate or burn skin and eyes.

· Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

· Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

· Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

P270 - Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS. The information may include:

Disposal:

P270 - Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)

Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

Chemical Name:	CAS #	UN #	UN Name	DOT Haz	Packing Group	Provisions
OSI-AIM		2924		Class 3(8), Flammable liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S., (contains Methanol, Propargyl alcohol)	II	

This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea. The information may include:

- UN number (i.e., four-figure identification number of the substance)[1].
- UN proper shipping name[1].
- Transport hazard class(es)[1].
- Packing group number, if applicable, based on the degree of hazard[2].
- Environmental hazards (e.g., identify if it is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)).
- Guidance on transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78[3] and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code)).
- Any special precautions which an employee should be aware of or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises (indicate when information is not available).

Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS. The information may include:

- Any national and/or regional regulatory information of the chemical or mixtures (including any OSHA, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, or Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations)

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Issue:	4/19/2016 7:00:59 PM
Status:	Preview

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.