

# XenTx Extreme Spray Lubricant Material Safety Data Sheet



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## Section 1: Product & Company Identification

**Product Name:** XenTx™ Extreme Spray Lubricant

Manufactured By: EMTA Corp., 7430 East Butherus Dr., Scottsdale, Arizona 85260-2400

24-Hour Emergency Information: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

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## Section 2: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS	ACGIH	OSHA	%
C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> Hydrocarbons	NE	NE	NE	<65
Propanol, (2-methoxymethylethoxy)	34590-94-8	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Proprietary Metal Conditioner	Mixture	NE	NE	25-30
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	5000 ppm	10000 ppm	< 5

Synonyms: Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; 1-(2-methoxyisopropoxy)-2-propanol; dowanol 50B; propasol; solvent DM; poly-solv; DPM solvent; UCAR solvent 2LM; arcosolv; dowanol DPM glycol ether  
RTECS No.: JM1575000 . Proprietary Metal Conditioner is rated H1/HX per NSF.

Specific DOT number: None.

Specific DOT label: None.

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## Section 3: Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Appearance & Odor:

Amber liquid, pleasant odor.

Danger:

Combustible, Avoid ignition sources. Contents Under Pressure.

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Prolonged inhalation of aerosol/vapor may result in drowsiness, headache and incoordination if used extensively in absence of general ventilation.

Eyes:

May cause slight eye irritation

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Skin:	Prolonged exposure may cause irritation to those predisposed to allergic contact dermatitis.		
Ingestion:	Gastrointestinal discomfort		
Carcinogenicity:	OSHA: No	IARC: No	NTP: No
Chronic Overexposure:	Dermatitis.		

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### Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary.
Eyes:	Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes.
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing and wash area with soap and water.
Ingestion:	Induce vomiting if large volume is ingested. Call physician immediately.

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### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flashpoint:	145°F	Method: TCC	LEL: ND /UEL: ND
Extinguishing Media:	CO <sub>2</sub> , dry chemical and foam		
Hazardous Combustion Products:	CO <sub>2</sub> and carbon monoxide (fire)		
Fire-fighting Instructions:	Remove containers from fire area if possible. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting. Aerosol cans may explode if heated above 140°F.		

NFPA: Health: 0 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0  
HMIS: Health: 0 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0 PPE: B

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### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spill/Leak Procedures: Usually not a problem with aerosols. Area should be ventilated. Absorbent should be used to pick up excess material. Hazardous substances cleaned with this product may still be considered hazardous waste. In the event of a spill or leak involving dipropylene glycol methyl ether, persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from contaminated areas until cleanup has been completed. The following steps should be undertaken following a spill or leak:

1. Notify safety personnel.
  2. Remove all sources of heat and ignition.
  3. Ventilate potentially explosive atmospheres.
  4. Do not touch the spilled material; stop the leak if it is possible to do so without risk.
  5. Use non-sparking tools.
  6. Absorb spills in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material and deposit in sealed container.
- All used and unused product should be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
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### Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures: Store in original container, in a cool, dry, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight with temperatures below 140°F. Store in closed containers away from heat or sources of ignition and oxidizing materials. Protect against physical damage to containers.

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### Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

General Precautions: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and mucous membranes.  
Engineering Controls: Adequate to prevent accumulation of vapors. Use mechanical means if necessary. If working in a confined space, follow applicable OSHA regulations.  
Respiratory: Not required in presence of good general ventilation. If conditions warrant use NIOSH/MSHA compliant respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus. Protective

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Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves and safety glasses. Use a splash apron and boots if splashing occurs.

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### Section 9: Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid Appearance & Odor: Amber liquid, pleasant odor
Specific Gravity:	(H <sub>2</sub> O= 1) 0.8 @ 25°C
Boiling Point:	360oF (initial)
Freezing Point:	ND
Evaporation Rate:	(H <sub>2</sub> O=1) >1
Vapor Density	(air = 1) >1
Vapor Pressure:	<2mm Hg@20 °C
pH:	NA
Solubility in water:	Negligible

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### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization:	No
Chemical Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizers.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid use of any ignition sources near spill
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	CO <sup>2</sup> and CO

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### Section 11: Toxicological Information

This product is not considered a carcinogen.

#### Exposure Limits:

##### \* OSHA PEL

The current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for dipropylene glycol methyl ether is 100 parts per million (ppm) parts of air (600 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)) as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) concentration. The OSHA PEL also bears a "Skin" notation, which indicates that the cutaneous route of exposure (including mucous membranes and eyes) contributes to overall exposure [29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1].

##### \* NIOSH REL

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has established recommended exposure limits (RELs) for dipropylene glycol methyl ether of 100 ppm (600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as a TWA for up to a 10-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek and 150 ppm (900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as a short-term exposure limit (STEL). NIOSH also assigns a "Skin" notation to dipropylene glycol methyl ether [NIOSH 1992].

##### \* ACGIH TLV

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has assigned dipropylene glycol methyl ether threshold limit values (TLVs) of 100 ppm (606 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as a TWA for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek and a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 150 ppm (909 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for periods not to exceed 15 minutes. Exposures at the STEL concentration should not be repeated more than four times a day and should be separated by intervals of at least 60 minutes. The ACGIH also assigns a "Skin" notation to dipropylene glycol methyl ether [ACGIH 1994, p. 20].

##### \* Rationale for Limits

The NIOSH limits are based on the risk of narcotic effects and mild irritation of the nose and eyes [NIOSH 1992]. The ACGIH limits are based on the risk of irritation and central nervous system impairment [ACGIH 1991, p. 520].

#### Health Hazard Information

##### \* Routes of Exposure

Exposure to dipropylene glycol methyl ether can occur through inhalation, ingestion, and eye or skin contact [Sittig 1991].

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\* Summary of toxicology 1. Effects on Animals: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether causes narcosis in animals at very high concentrations. The acute oral LD(50)s in rats and dogs are 5,135 mg/kg and 7,500 mg/kg, respectively [NIOSH 1991]. Death resulted from central nervous system depression and respiratory failure [Clayton and Clayton 1982]. The dermal LD(50) in rabbits is 9,500 mg/kg [ACGIH 1991]. Rats exposed for 7 hours to 500 ppm showed signs of mild narcosis but recovered rapidly [Hathaway et al. 1991]. Repeated daily exposures to 300-400 ppm for more than 100 days caused minor cellular changes in the liver of rabbits, monkeys, and guinea pigs, but not in the liver of rats [Hathaway et al. 1991]. Topical administration of 10 mg/kg dipropylene glycol methyl ether five times per week for 13 weeks to the shaved skin of rabbits caused death in six of seven rabbits [Clayton and Clayton 1982]. Direct eye contact or eye exposure to a high ambient concentration results in slight and transient eye irritation but does not cause permanent damage [Grant 1986].

2. Effects on Humans: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether is an irritant of the eyes, nose, and throat. At very high concentrations, it is expected that it would also cause narcosis in humans. The lowest concentrations that produce nasal irritation of eye, throat, and upper respiratory tract irritation are 35 and 75 ppm, respectively [Clayton and Clayton 1982]. The eye irritation caused by these concentrations or by direct contact of the eye with the liquid is transient [Hathaway et al. 1991]. The lowest concentration which produced an intolerable odor was 80 ppm; for most persons, its odor is transiently objectionable at 100 ppm [ACGIH 1991; Clayton and Clayton 1982]. Central nervous system impairment occurred in one subject exposed to 1,000 ppm [ACGIH 1991].

\* Signs and symptoms of exposure

1. Acute exposure: Irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat may occur and be associated with symptoms of burning, itching, runny nose, and nose and throat soreness. At very high concentrations, central nervous system impairment may occur with sleepiness, headache, inability to concentrate, and other symptoms of narcosis [Sittig 1991].

2. Chronic exposure: No signs or symptoms of chronic exposure to dipropylene glycol methyl ether have been reported in humans.

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## Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available.

Environmental Fate: No data available for biodegradation.

This product is not expected to be hazardous to aquatic animals.

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## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This material if discarded may be hazardous waste under U.S. EPA RCRA regulations. All disposal activities must comply with federal, state and local regulations. Contact your local or state environmental agency for specific rules. Do not dump into sewers, on the ground or into any body of water.

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## Section 14: Transportation Information

Shipping Name:	Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class:	
ORM-D UN Number:	NA
Packing Group:	NA
Label: NA Placard:	NA
Special Provisions:	NA

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## Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA: All components are either listed under TSCA or are exempt.

SARA Title III: Section 311/312: Acute/Pressure

Section 313\*: None

## XenTx Extreme Spray Lubricant

CERCLA/Superfund (RQ): NA

Extremely Hazardous Substances: No

California Prop 65: No

\* See section 2 for percentage

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### Section 16: Additional Information

dipropylene glycol methyl ether **is not** subject to EPA emergency planning requirements under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (Title III) in 42 USC 11022.

Employers **are not** required by the emergency release notification provisions in 40 CFR Part 355.40 to notify the National Response Center of an accidental release of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; there is no reportable quantity for this substance.

Employers **are not** required by EPA in 40 CFR Part 372.30 to submit a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory form (Form R) to EPA reporting the amount of dipropylene glycol methyl ether emitted or released from their facility annually.

Prepared By: Lonny D. Baer Date: April 7, 2005

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release. This information is accurate to the best of EMTA Corporations' knowledge or obtained from sources believed by EMTA to be accurate. Before using any product, read all warnings and directions on the label.

#### **LEGEND**

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

ppm: Parts per Million

TCC: Tag Closed Cup

LEL: Lower Explosive Limit

UEL: Upper Explosive Limit

PPE: Personal Protection Equipment

COC: Cleveland Closed Cup

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Determined

NE: Not Established

g/L: grams per Liter

lbs./gal: pounds per gallon

RQ: Reportable Quantity