



**Safety Data Sheet**  
Original LUBE-MATIC Liquid

**SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

- 1.1 Product Identifier**  
Trade Name: Original LUBE-MATIC Liquid  
Product Number: 007040, 007050
- 1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against**  
Product Use: Welding Process Aid
- 1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet**  
Manufacturer: Weld-Aid Products  
14650 Dequindre  
Detroit, Michigan  
Information Phone Number: +1 (313) 883-6977  
+1 (313) 883-4930  
E-mail: info@weldaid.com
- 1.4 Emergency Telephone Number**  
Emergency Spill Information: +1 (800) 255-3924

SDS Date of Preparation: August 29, 2017

**SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture**

**CLP/GHS Classification (1272/2008):**

Physical:	Health:	Environmental
None	Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319) Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3 (H335, H336) Carcinogen Category 1B (H350)	None

**2.2 Label Elements**

Danger! Contains methylene chloride



**Hazard Phrases**

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.

**Precautionary Phrases**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing mist, vapors and spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

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### 5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Concentrated vapors can be ignited by an ignition source. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low lying areas.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Combustion may produce hydrogen chloride, phosgene and silicone dioxide.

### 5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters:

Firefighters should always wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires involving chemicals or in confined spaces. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Stay upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate spill area and keep unprotected personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in Section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental Precautions:

Avoid contamination of soil, surface water and ground water. Do not flush to sewer! Report releases as required by local, state and federal authorities.

### 6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Contain and collect using an absorbent material and place in an appropriate container for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to Other Sections:

Refer to Section 8 for protective equipment and Section 15 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not swallow. Wear protective clothing and equipment as described in Section 8. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using restroom. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat, open flames and all other high energy sources. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.

Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on or near containers, even empty containers. Do not reuse empty containers. Empty containers retain product residues can be hazardous. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

In the United States, refer to OSHA 1910.1052 for requirements for handling and use of methylene chloride.

### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from ignition sources. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Prevent moisture from entering containers. Store away from oxidizers and other incompatible materials.

Do not store product in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics containers. Contact with aluminum parts in a pressurized system may cause violent reactions.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s):

Welding product

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters:

Chemical Name	Exposure Limits
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	25 ppm TWA OSHA PEL, 125 ppm STEL 50 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 100 ppm TWA UK OEL, 300 ppm STEL 75 ppm TWA Germany AGS, 300 ppm STEL

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**Skin:** Liquid methylene chloride is painful and irritating if confined to skin by gloves, clothing, etc. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Absorption through intact skin is possible if contact with liquid is prolonged.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause mucous membrane and gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea and other symptoms listed under inhalation. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression with symptoms of headache, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, drunkenness, stupor, irregular heartbeat, cardiac arrest, unconsciousness and death. Overexposure may cause cardiac sensitization and increased risk of cardiac arrest, adverse effects on the lungs, liver, kidney, nervous system and other internal organs.

Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to methylene chloride causing stress on the cardiovascular system. Alcohol consumption may increase adverse effects.

#### Acute Toxicity Values:

Methylene Chloride: Oral rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 49 mg/L/7 hr, Skin rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg.  
Alkyl-Aryl Siloxane Copolymer: No toxicity data available

**Irritation:** Methylene chloride has been shown to be irritating in humans on repeated contact particularly when sealed to the skin by shoes or tight clothing.

**Corrosivity:** This is not a corrosive product.

**Sensitization:** This product is not expected to cause sensitization.

**Repeat Dose Toxicity:** Epidemiology studies of 751 humans chronically exposed to methylene chloride in the workplace, of which 252 were exposed for a minimum of 20 years, did not demonstrate any increase in deaths caused by cancer or cardiac problems. A second study of 2,227 workers confirmed these results.

**Carcinogen Status:** Methylene chloride has been evaluated for possible cancer causing effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation studies at concentrations of 2,000 and 4,000 ppm increased the incidence of malignant liver and kidney tumors in mice. Three inhalation studies of rats have shown increased incidence of benign mammary gland tumors in female rats at concentrations of 500 ppm and above and increases in benign mammary gland tumors in males at concentrations of 1,500 ppm and above. Rats exposed to 50 and 200 ppm via inhalation showed no increased incidence of tumors. Mice and rats exposed by ingestion at levels up to 250-ppm/kg/day lifetime and hamsters exposed via inhalation to concentrations up to 3,500-ppm lifetime did not show an increased incidence of tumors.

Methylene Chloride is listed by IARC as "Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2B) by IARC, as "Reasonably Anticipated to Be a Human Carcinogen" by NTP, as a "Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (A3) by ACGIH, and a Carcinogen Category 2 by the European Union. It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. None of the other ingredients are classified as carcinogens by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, OSHA, or the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Methylene chloride tested positive in AMES test but negative in CHO assay and in vivo micronucleus assay.

**Toxicity for Reproduction:** Methylene chloride has been shown to cause reproductive toxicity and/or birth defects only at doses that produce significant toxicity in the parent animal.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity:

Methylene Chloride: LC50/96-hour Fathead Minnow - >190 mg/l, 48 hr LC50 daphnia magna 27 mg/L

#### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

Methylene is reported to completely biodegrade under aerobic conditions with sewage seed or activated sludge between 6 hours to 7 days. 86-92 % conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> will occur after a varying acclimation period using anaerobic digestion in wastewater.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential:

Methylene chloride as an estimated BCF of <2 which suggests the potential for bioaccumulation is low.

#### 12.4 Mobility in Soil:

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**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment:**  
Not required

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

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**SDS Revision History:**

09/26/14: Converted US SDS to EU REACH SDS

10/6/14: Section 2 GHS Classification, Hazard Phrases, Precautionary Phrases, Section 3, GHS Classification, Section 4 First Aid Measurers, Most Important symptoms and effects, Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment, Section 9, Flammable Limits, Vapor Density, Section 11 Information on Toxicological Effects – Ingestion, Carcinogen Status, Section 12 – Toxicity, Section 15 WHMIS Classification, Section 16 GHS Phrases for Reference

8/29/17: Section 2: Signal Word

**GHS Phrases for Reference (See Section 2 and 3):**

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H350 May cause cancer.

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