

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CAPITOL CITY PRESS #24A

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Tarr, Incorporated
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PRODUCT NAME: CAPITOL CITY PRESS #24A

PRODUCT NUMBER: CCP24A

UPC NUMBER:

PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh

DATE PREPARED: 3/11/2003

LAST REVISION: 2/5/2003

SYNONYMS: CCP#24-A

Tarr

Portland, Oregon
Phoenix, Arizona
Auburn, Washington
Vancouver, Washington

Print Date: 10/27/2004

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1-2	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Cumene	98-82-8	<1	50 ppm	50 ppm	skin
Solvent naphtha, light aromatic	64742-95-6	58-62	N/A	N/A	Contains the following constituents:
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,-	95-63-6	15-20	25 ppm	25 ppm	
Solvent naphtha, mineral spirits	64742-88-7	33-38	100 ppm*	100 ppm*	
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	034590-94-8	4-6	100 ppm	100 ppm	

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Liquid is moderately irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness.

INHALATION: May cause mild irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

INGESTION: Irritating to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain and vomiting, sometimes bloody. Ingestion may cause CNS depression, low blood pressure, rapid heart beat and liver damage. Can cause severe lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed.

SKIN CONTACT: Liquid is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis. Primary target organs: The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to this material. Heart, auditory system.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If irritation occurs, get medical attention.
- INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get medical attention immediately.
- INGESTION:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.
- SKIN CONTACT:** Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS:

Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired function from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Male rats exposed for 90 days by inhalation to vapors of similar solvents showed evidence of kidney damage. The relevance of this effect to humans is unknown. In one of the studies a low grade anemia was also observed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: 114 F

FLASH POINT METHOD USED: Tag Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION: 864 F

LEL: 0.009 **UEL:** 0.14

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water fog, "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. For large scale fires, alcohol resistant foams are preferred, if available.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. When using water spray, boil over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water (tank type scenarios, not spills). Water may be used to flush spills away from fire exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Contain fire runoff water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

When heated above the flash point this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mist or spray may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:

WARNING. Flammable. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from vapors. Only specially trained or qualified personnel should handle the emergency.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 2) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respir. or an air-purifying respir. for organic vapors.

VENTILATION:

Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Use impervious gloves when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur.

EYE PROTECTION:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work areas.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g., acid suit) and boots are required.

WORK / HYGENIC PRACTICES:

Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use this material only in well ventilated areas.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Solubility negligible in water

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colorless, clear to light colored liquid. Mild odor.

BOILING POINT:	300 - 372 F	PERCENT VOLATILE:	100
VAPOR PRESSURE:	<5	PH:	
EVAPORATION RATE:	Less than 1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	
POUNDS PER GALLON:	7.03	VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier Than Air
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.843	OTHER PROPERTIES:	VOC's: 7.032 lbs/gal @ 60 F
MELTING POINT:	NDA		
FREEZING POINT:			

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg. F.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with : strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May Occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated, prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Reproductive & Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing with light aromatic solvents demonstrated embryo/fetal effects but not malformations at concentrations producing maternal toxicity. Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether: single dose oral toxicity is low. The oral LD50 for rats is 5.4 ml/kg.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (naphtha, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether)	PACKING GROUP:	III
HAZARD CLASS:	3	GUIDE NUMBER:	128
UN NUMBER:	UN 1993	DOT CLASS:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS INFORMATION: **HEALTH:** 2 **FLAMMABILITY:** 2 **REACTIVITY:** 0 **PROTECTIVE:** H

SARA Title III Information:

SARA 302:	To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.
SARA 311/312:	This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.
SARA 313:	Xylene, Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-, cumene, ethyl benzene
Comments:	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic is a complex stream of predominately C8 to C10 hydrocarbons; the exact composition and concentrations will vary. Contains naphthalene 0.3 - .10% weight.

Carcinogenicity: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has reported a chronic inhalation study in rats of naphthalene, a minor component of this product. Naphthalene caused severe inflammation and an increase in tumors of the nasal epithelium in both sexes. NTP considered this to be clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of naphthalene in rats. The relevance to the inhalation toxicity of this product in humans is unknown.

N/A = Not Applicable

NDA = No Data Available

Disclaimer

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