

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GC3 BLANKET & ROLLER WASH



1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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PRODUCT NAME: GC3 BLANKET & ROLLER WASH

PRODUCT NUMBER: 4214


UPC NUMBER:

PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh

DATE PREPARED: 4/5/2004

LAST REVISION: 4/5/2004

SYNONYMS:



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

Print Date: 10/28/2004

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Chemical Name | CAS # | Weight % | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV | NOTE |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Solvent naphtha, light aromatic | 64742-95-6 | 40-60 | N/A | N/A | Contains the following 4 constituents: |
| Xylenes | 1330-20-7 | 2-5 | 100 ppm | 100 ppm | |
| Trimethylbenzene | 526-73-8 | 15-20 | 25 ppm | 25 ppm | |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 | 0.5- 1.5 | 50 ppm | 50 ppm | |
| Ethyl benzene | 100-41-4 | <0.5 | 100 ppm | 50 ppm (skin) | |
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate | 64741-65-7 | 35-45 | 100 ppm * | 100 ppm * | |
| 2-butoxyethanol | 111-76-2 | 3-6 | 50 ppm | 20 ppm | |
| Ethoxylated nonyl phenol | 9016-45-9 | 0.5 - 2 | Not established | 10 ppm | |

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: COMBUSTIBLE. Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Contains <0.25% ethylene oxide. Risk to your health depends on level and duration of exposure. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Moderately irritating to the eyes. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes. Can injure eye tissue.

INHALATION: May cause mild irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may result in headaches, dizziness and central nervous system (CNS) depression.

INGESTION: May be harmful if swallowed. Liquid can directly enter the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs.

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:

Stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways). Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Pain in the abdomen, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis

(bluish skin).

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. Overexposure to the 2-Butoxyethanol has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible spleen effects blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, kidney damage. Developmental Information: This material has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

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. Cancer Information on 2-Butoxyethanol: The National Toxicology Program (NTP, 1998) has conducted lifetime inhalation biassays in rats and mice at concentrations up to 125 ppm and 250 ppm 2-butoxyethanol, respectively. NTP found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats, equivocal evidence in female rats based on adrenal tumors, and some evidence in male and female mice based on liver hemangiosarcoma and forestomach tumors. The relevance of these findings to humans is questionable. NTP concludes that the human carcinogenic potential of this material cannot be determined at this time. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Inhalation exposure of pregnant rabbits caused some lethality at 200 ppm, but there were no effects at 100 ppm and below. In another study in rats, by the same route, irritancy was noted in the dams and a related fetotoxicity was observed at 100 and 200 ppm, but there were no effects 50 ppm and below. Birth defects were not noted in either study.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: 125 F

FLASH POINT METHOD USED: Tag Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION: NDA

LEL: 0.01 **UEL:** 0.127

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water fog, "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or CO₂.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Water run off from fire fighting may be slippery. 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. Minimize breathing gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products.

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:

Remove all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Wear protective equipment as given in Section 8. Dike around large spills to prevent spreading. Absorb small spills with inert material (clay, sand). Prevent contamination of surface waters.

7. HANLDING 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. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe material. Glycol ethers can be peroxide formers. Wash thoroughly after handling. Potential exists for runaway reaction at elevated temperature in the presence of strong bases and salts of strong bases. Avoid contact with aluminum surfaces. If the surface aluminum oxide film is removed, release of hydrogen gas can result.

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. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation while in use. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Bond and ground handling equipment and transfer containers to prevent sparking. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid material. Ground fixed equipment.

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:

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

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:

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

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: Clear water-white liquid. Aromatic hydrocarbon odor.

BOILING POINT: 300 - 395 F
VAPOR PRESSURE: .88 - 1.9
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether
POUNDS PER GALLON: 6.90
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:
MELTING POINT: NDA
FREEZING POINT: NDA

PERCENT VOLATILE: >95
PH:
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
OTHER PROPERTIES: VOCs: 6.832 lbs/gal, 818.773g/l

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:

Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. Fumes, smoke and aldehydes may occur.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur

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

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

This product may contain benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2) at a concentration less than 10 ppm. Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate (CAS 64741-65-7): Acute Toxicological Data for Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Alkylate: LC50 Inhalation Rat >5900 mg/m3 for 4 hours, LD50 Oral Rat >8000 mg/kg, LD50 Dermal Rat >4000 mg/kg. Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption and skin or eye contact. This product is not a primary skin irritant after exposure of short duration, is not a skin sensitizer and is not irritating to the eyes. This product may contain ethylene oxide (CAS No. 75-21-8) at a concentration up to 0.05 ppm. Target Organ Effects: Studies with rabbits indicate that sustained, concluded skin contact with undiluted surfactant may result in the development of inflammatory changes in the lung. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects. Developmental Information: Based on the available information, risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material cannot be assessed. Cancer Information: There is no information available. The chance of this material causing cancer is unknown. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, The National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. May contain up to 5 ppm of ethylene oxide, (CAS 75-21-8). Ethylene oxide has been determined to be a cancer and reproductive hazard by the state of California. The OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV for ethylene oxide is 1 ppm.

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: Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Solvent Naphtha)

HAZARD CLASS: Combustible liquid

UN NUMBER: NA 1993

PACKING GROUP: III

GUIDE NUMBER: 128

DOT CLASS: Combustible Liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III Categories: 1. Immediate (Acute) Health Affects: YES 2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: YES 3. Fire Hazard: YES 4. Sudden Release of Pressure Haz.: NO 5. Reactivity Hazard: NO

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

SARA Title III Information:

SARA 302: Ethylene oxide is listed.

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 (CAS 1330-20-7), cumene (98-82-8), ethyl benzene (100-41-4), ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (glycols), ethylene oxide (75-21-8).

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.

Xylene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

California Proposition 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer. BENZENE, ETHYLENE OXIDE.

N/A = Not Applicable

NDA = No Data Available

Disclaimer

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