MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLANKET WASH 35

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Tarr, Incorporated
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PRODUCT NAME: **BLANKET WASH 35**

PRODUCT NUMBER: BW35

UPC NUMBER:

PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh

DATE PREPARED: 1/2/2001

LAST REVISION: 1/9/2001

SYNONYMS:

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

Print Date: 10/15/2004

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Solvent naphtha, light aromatic	64742-95-6	33-40	N/A	N/A	Contains the following constients:
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1-3	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	14-16	25 ppm	25 ppm	
Cumene	98-82-8	<1	50 ppm	50 ppm	
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	<1	100 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	51-56	100 ppm*	100 ppm*	Contains the following constituents:
Xylenes	1330-20-7	<1	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,-	95-63-6	<1	25 ppm	25 ppm	
Butoxyethanol, 2-	111-76-2	3-6	25 ppm (skin)	25 ppm (skin)	
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	<1	*	1ppm(.18 mg/m3)	
Terpene hydrocarbon	5989-27-5	1-4	N/A	N/A	

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: COMBUSTIBLE. Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Moderately irritating to the eyes.

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

INGESTION: Irritating to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain and vomiting, sometimes bloody. Ingestion may casue CNS depression, low blood pressure, rapid heart beat and liver damage.

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 an cyanosis.

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 victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get medical attention.

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. Impared function from preexisiting 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 nervouus system damage.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: 104 F **FLASH POINT METHOD USED:** Tag Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION: **LEL:** 0.008 **UEL:** 0.106

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:

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:

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.

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-suppling 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:

Neoprene or rubber if prolonged skin contact is likely.

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 material only in well ventilated areas.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble in most hydrocarbon solvents, slightly miscible with water.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear, water-white liqid with characteristic odor.

BOILING POINT:	304 - 360 F	**PERCENT VOLATILE:**	100
VAPOR PRESSURE:	1.0 - 2.9	**PH:**	
EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ether	**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:**	
POUNDS PER GALLON:	6.87	**VAPOR DENSITY:**	Heavier than air
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.739 - 0.789	**OTHER PROPERTIES:**	
MELTING POINT:			
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:

Acids and excessive heat.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May 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.

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. (naphtha, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	**PACKING GROUP:**	III
		GUIDE NUMBER:	128
HAZARD CLASS:	Combustible liquid	**DOT CLASS:**	Combustible Liquid
UN NUMBER:	NA 1993		

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 INFORMATON

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

SARA Title III Information:

SARA 302: Ethylene oxide (75-21-8) 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), ethyl benzene (100-41-4), toluene (108-88-3), benzene (71-43-2), Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3,- (526-73-8)

The national toxicology program (NTP, 1998) has conducted lifetime inhalation bioassays in rats and mice at concentrations up to 125 ppm and 250 ppm, 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 hemangiosaarcoma and forestomach tumors, respectively. The relevance of thise findings to humans is quesstionable: The male mouse liver tumors may be secondary to hemolysis and oxidative stress in the liver, effects which do not occur in humansk; forstomach tumors in female mice were secondary to chronic irritation of the forestomach, an organ for which humans have no structural and functional counterpart.

Exposure of rats by inhalation to 2-BE caused hemo

2-BE is not mutagenic.Xylene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA and we are not aware of data indicating it is mutagenic, carcinogenic or a skin sensitizer. Laboratory animals exposed to prolonged and repeated high doses of xylene by various routes have shown hearing loss and effects in liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart, blood and adrenals; developmental toxicity studies showed embryolethal/toxic and teratogenic effects with maternal toxicity. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with xylene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

Exposure of rats by inhalation to 2-butoxyethanol (2-BE) caused hemolysis, hemoglobinuria (blood in the urine) and a slight increase in liver weight. Other species, including man, were much less sensitive to hemolysis. The hemolytic effect seen in rats was transitory and/or reversible and not considered to be relevant to human health. Inhalation exposure of pregnant rabbits caused some lethality to the dam and fetus at 200 ppm, but there were no effects at 100 ppm and below. Inhalation exposure to pregnant rats caused irritancy to the dams and related fetotoxicity at 200 ppm and 100 pm, but there were no effects at 50 ppm and below. 2-BE did not cause birth defects in either study.

N/A = Not Applicable
NDA = No Data Available

Disclaimer

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be accurate. However, Tarr, Incorporated makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Tarr, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injuries from the use of the product described herein.