MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued: 10/18/2010
MSDS No: 43583

WCI XL-80

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: WCI XL-80
PRODUCT CODE: 43583

MANUFACTURER
Tarr Acquisition, LLC
4115 W. Turney Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85019
Service Number: 602-233-2000

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
CHEMTREC (US Transportation) :(800) 424 - 9300
CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation) :(613) 996 - 6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may increase the risk of skin cancer.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Liquid or vapor may cause eye irritation.

SKIN: 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).

INGESTION: Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed; may produce CNS depression. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

INHALATION: High concentrations are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, or narcosis (anesthetic like effects). Chronic overexposure may cause adverse effects in the liver, lung, reproductive system and kidney.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE TOXICITY: Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, choking, wheezing, labored breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Some isoparaffins have produced kidney damage in male rats only. No comparable kidney disease is known to occur in humans.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin.

COMMENTS HEALTH: 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.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS	EINECS
1-BROMOPROPANE	75 - 85	106-94-5	203-445-0
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	1 - 3	106-88-7	203-438-2
TRADE SECRET NOT RELEASED	6 - 8	TRADE	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	5 - 10	64742-88-7	265-191-7

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention, if irritation occurs or persists.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. 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. Seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: 61°C (141.8°F) to 72°C (162°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.8 to 7.00

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When heated above the flash point, this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point. Toxic and corrosive gases may be released. Vapor will form a flammable mixture in a narrow concentration range of 3.0% to 9.0% by volume in air.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water to prevent weakening of container structure which could result in container rupture.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Remove all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Wear protective

clothing as given in section 8. Dike area to contain spill. Take precautions as necessary to prevent contamination of ground and surface waters. Recover free product, if possible. Cover spill with inert, non-combustible absorbent material and remove to closed containers for disposal using non-sparking equipment. Do not flush to sewer. If area of spill is porous, remove as much contaminated earth and gravel, etc. as necessary and place in closed containers for disposal. Report spill as per regulatory requirements. Leaking drum should be emptied or placed into an oversized (recovery) drum.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store and use only in well ventilated, cool, dry areas. Store in original container. Minimize introduction of water or moisture into the product. Do not store or use near heat, sparks or open flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in absence of sparks or flames. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Empty containers may contain explosive concentrations of product vapors.

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) 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; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)							
		EXPOSURE LIMITS					
		OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		SupplierOEL	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1-BROMOPROPANE	TWA	[1]	[1]	10 [1]	[1]	100	
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	TWA	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]		

OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:
1. Not established.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: 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.

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

RESPIRATORY: If overexposure has been determined or documented, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety

equipment supplier.) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

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

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Where special or unusual uses or conditions exist, it is suggested that the expert assistance of an industrial hygienist or other qualified professional be sought. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Name	Flash Point (°C)	Solubility in Water
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	61 TAG CC	Solubility negligible in water.

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Hydrocarbon.

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

BOILING POINT: 71°C (160°F) to 160°C

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: 61°C (141.8°F) to 72°C (162°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

DENSITY: 10.552

Notes: LBS./gallon

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.768 to 1.34

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Stable under normal conditions. Avoid open flame, electric arc and other high energy ignition sources. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Prolonged contact with free water may result in diminished stabilizer and corrosion.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unidentified organic compounds and hydrogen bromide may be formed during combustion.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxygen, strong alkalis, oxidizing agents, bases, reactive metals and natural rubber.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

Chemical Name	ORAL LD_{50} (rat)	DERMAL LD_{50} (rabbit)	INHALATION LC_{50} (rat)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	25000	> 4000	> 700

DERMAL LD_{50}: 1,2 Butylene Oxide LD50/rabbit = 2,100 ul/kg

Solvent naphtha LD50/rabbit = 4,000

ORAL LD_{50}: n-Propyl bromide: LD50 oral/rat equals 4,260 mg/kg.
1,2 Butylene Oxide: LD50 oral/rat equals 500 mg/kg.
Solvent naphtha: LD50/rat equals 25,000

INHALATION LC_{50}: n-Propyl bromide LC50 inhalation/rat equals 253,000 mg/m3/0.5 hours.
1,2 Butylene Oxide LC50 inhalation/rat equals 6,300 mg/m3/ 4 hours.

Solvent naphtha LC50/ rat equals >700

EYE EFFECTS: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

SKIN EFFECTS: May cause moderate irritation to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

CHRONIC: Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

CARCINOGENICITY

Chemical Name	IARC Status
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	2B

IARC: 1,2 Butylene Oxide Carcenogenicity: IARC: 2B

Notes: Repeated exposure causes skin tumor promotion in experimental animals.

REPEATED DOSE EFFECTS: Repeated Dose Toxicity: Kidney: Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: n-Propyl. bromide: Reproductive: Male: BMDL of reduced sperm motility FO at 282 ppm rat/inhalation*
Female: LOAEL of increased estrous cycle length at 250 ppm rat/inhalation*
* USEPA SNAP Proposal conclusions based on outcome of Wil(2001).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Readily biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: The Ozone Depletion Potential of n-propyl bromide has been determined to be in the range of 0.006 to 0.013.

BIOACCUMULATION/ACCUMULATION: Has potential to bioaccumulate.

DISTRIBUTION: Mobility: Floats on water.

AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE): Acute Toxicity for Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic:
Fish: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

Algae: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 100 mg/l

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: 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.

EMPTY CONTAINER: 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.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Combustible Liquid, N.O.S.

TECHNICAL NAME: (Naphtha Solvent, n-Propyl Bromide)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: Combustible liquid

PACKING GROUP: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.

FIRE: Yes **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** Yes **CHRONIC:** Yes

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: 1,2 Butylene Oxide (106-88-7) and 1,2 Epoxybutane (106-88-7)

EPCRA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	1 - 3	106-88-7

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

EMERGENCY PLAN: To the best of our knowledge, none of the chemicals in this product are listed as an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 of SARA Title III nor does this product contain any other such substances.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

CERCLA REGULATORY: RQ of 100 lbs. for 1,2, Butylene Oxide (106-88-7).

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CERCLA RQ
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	1 - 3	100

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

Chemical Name	CAS
1-BROMOPROPANE	106-94-5
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	106-88-7
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7

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

GENERAL COMMENTS: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: E. MIRANDA

REVISION SUMMARY: New MSDS

HMIS RATING

HEALTH:	1
FLAMMABILITY:	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD:	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	G

HMIS RATINGS NOTES: The HMIS rating involves data interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in the MSDS must be considered.

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