

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Prepared : 06/04/2010  
 MSDS No : DCB  
 Date-Revised : 09/29/2015  
 Revision No : 1

## DAKOTA CREEK BLEND

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** DAKOTA CREEK BLEND  
**PRODUCT CODE:** DCB

#### MANUFACTURER

Tarr, LLC  
 P.O. Box 12570  
 Portland, OR 97212  
**Product Stewardship:** 503-288-5294

#### 24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

**CHEMTREC (US Transportation) :**(800) 424 - 9300  
**CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation) :**(613) 996 - 6666

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

##### Health:

Serious Eye Damage, Category 2A  
 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4  
 Acute Toxicity (Dermal), Category 4  
 Carcinogenicity, Category 3  
 Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated exposure), Category 2  
 Aspiration Hazard, Category 2

##### Environmental:

Chronic Hazards to the Aquatic Environment, Category 2  
 Acute Hazards to the Aquatic Environment, Category 2

##### Physical:

Flammable Liquids, Category 2

#### GHS LABEL



Flame



Health  
hazard



Exclamation  
mark

**SIGNAL WORD:** DANGER

#### HAZARD STATEMENTS

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H303 + H333: May be harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND**

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H373: May cause damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).

H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)****General:**

P243: Take action to prevent static discharges.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P241: Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

**Prevention:**

P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response:**

P304+P312: IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

**Storage:**

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**IMMEDIATE CONCERNS:** DANGER! Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Vapor harmful. May cause central nervous system depression. May be irritating to eyes, skin, nose, throat and respiratory tract.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

**EYES:** Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Can injure eye tissue.

**SKIN:** Liquid is mildly irritating to the skin. May cause a burning sensation, redness and/or swelling. 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 be irritating to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain and vomiting, sometimes bloody. Ingestion of product may result in low blood pressure, rapid heart beat, liver damage, vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspir. pneumonitis. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

**INHALATION:** Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Vapors expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged and repeated exposures

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND**

to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse (for example, sniffing glue or light hydrocarbons such as contained in this material) has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:** 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. The following organs and/or organ systems may be aggravated and/or damaged by overexposure to the material. Heart, kidney, liver, auditory system, blood, nervous system, lungs. In severe cases death may result.

**SENSITIZATION:** While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**COMMENTS HEALTH:** Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure. Refer to toxicology section 11 for detailed information.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** Light hydrocarbons like this one have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuser situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhances these effects.

**3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Ethyl methyl ketone	15 - 24	78-93-3
n-Butyl acetate	28 - 33	123-86-4
N-butanol	15 - 23	71-36-3
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	24 - 28	1330-20-7

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, contact a physician.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, by the clock, and follow by washing with soap, if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

## DAKOTA CREEK BLEND

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE vomiting. If conscious, have victim rinse mouth out with water, then drink sips of water to remove taste from mouth. DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS TO A DROWSY, CONVULSING OR UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**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.

### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

**ACUTE EFFECTS:** Irritation as noted above. 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 (bluish skin). Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and sometimes pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** 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. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to the material. Heart, kidney, liver, auditory system. In severe cases death may result.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water fog, "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or CO<sub>2</sub>. Do not use a direct stream of water. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide 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.

**FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** WARNING! Flammable Liquid. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure NIOSH approved SCBA. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

**WATER SPILL:** Keep material out of storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

**GENERAL PROCEDURES:** 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

**HANDLING:** Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND**

vapors are gone.

**STORAGE:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

**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	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethyl methyl ketone	<b>TWA</b>	200	590	200	590
	<b>STEL</b>			300	885
n-Butyl acetate	<b>TWA</b>	150	710	150	713
	<b>STEL</b>			200	950
N-butanol	<b>TWA</b>	100	300	20	
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	<b>TWA</b>	100	435	100	434
	<b>STEL</b>			150	651

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** 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.

### 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 exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 8) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

**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. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND**

**COMMENTS:** 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**

**PHYSICAL STATE:** Liquid

**ODOR:** Faint aromatic hydrocarbon odor.

**APPEARANCE:** Clear, water-white liquid.

**COLOR:** Clear, colorless liquid.

**pH:** Essentially neutral.

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (73°F)

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** 0.01 to 0.115

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** (689°F) to (986°F)

**VAPOR DENSITY:** Heavier than air.

**BOILING POINT:** to (277°F)

**MELTING POINT:** Not Established

**EVAPORATION RATE:** (n-Butyl Acetate=1)

**DENSITY:** 7.095 Lbs./Gal.

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** May occur.

**STABILITY:** Stable under normal conditions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid strong oxidizers. Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg. F.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION 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.

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** Strong oxidizers.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****ACUTE**

Chemical Name	ORAL LD <sub>50</sub> (rat)	DERMAL LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit)	INHALATION LC <sub>50</sub> (rat)
n-Butyl acetate	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 23.4 to 29.2 mg/l, exposure time: 4.00 h (Rat)
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	4300 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	6700 ppm / 4 hours (rat)

## DAKOTA CREEK BLEND

**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. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

### CARCINOGENICITY

**IARC:** While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**Notes:** Carcinogenicity: Chronic inhalation exposure to 750 ppm ethyl benzene vapor produced increased incidences of renal tubular hyperplasia and neoplasms (males and females) and testicular adenomas in F344/N rats and alveolar/bronchiolar (males) and hepatocellular (females) neoplasms in B6C3F1 mice. Genetic toxicology studies found ethyl benzene not to be mutagenic or clastogenic. The relevance of these effects to humans are unclear. Ethylbenzene is listed by the IARC as a Group 2B - possible carcinogen. At only 10% Volume of this blend, Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

**TARGET ORGANS:** 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.

**TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environment may cause symptoms of hearing loss.

**MUTAGENICITY:** Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

**GENERAL COMMENTS:** Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: In developmental toxicity studies conducted in laboratory animals, there is no evidence of teratogenicity following inhalation exposure to xylene, but delayed development and behavioral impairments have been observed at does levels causing no or only slight maternal toxicity. Neurotoxicity: Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environment may cause symptoms of hearing loss. Short term repeated inhalation exposure of humans to m-xylene (200 ppm or greater) was reported to produce slight impairment of vestibular and visual function and reaction time. In these studies, there was no evidence of cumulative effects but some evidence of tolerance or adaptation. Other Information: Over exposures of humans to xylene or xylene solvent mixtures produced

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND**

predominated central nervous system (CNS) effects with less common effects reported to the lung, gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidney and heart. High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at levels toxic to the mother, affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known. Ethylbenzene Acute Data: LD50 Oral Rat = 3500 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation Rat = 4000 ppm for 4 hours, LD50 Dermal Rabbit = 17.8 mL/kg.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** 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. Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for reuse. 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:** Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.

**TECHNICAL NAME:** (n-butyl acetate, xylene)

**PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION:** 3

**UN/NA NUMBER:** 1993

**PACKING GROUP:** II

**NAERG:** 128

**LABEL:** Flammable liquid

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****UNITED STATES****DOT LABEL SYMBOL AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

Flammable  
Liquid

**DAKOTA CREEK BLEND****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

**302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING**

**EMERGENCY PLAN:** To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.

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

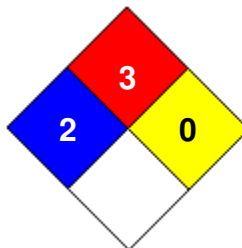
**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**PREPARED BY:** Compliance **Date-Revised:** 09/29/2015

**REVISION SUMMARY:** This MSDS replaces the 08/03/2010 MSDS. Revised: **Section 1:** PREPARED BY. **Section 2:** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW - IMMEDIATE CONCERNS POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS - EYES. **Section 9:** FLASHPOINT AND METHOD. **Section 16:** NFPA CODES ( HEALTH, REACTIVITY, NFPA STORAGE CLASSIFICATION ).

**HMIS RATING**

<b>HEALTH</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2</b>
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>3</b>
<b>PHYSICAL HAZARD</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>
<b>PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>H</b>

**NFPA CODES**

**NFPA STORAGE CLASSIFICATION:** These ratings are part of a specific hazard communication program and should be disregarded where individuals are not trained in the use of this hazard rating system. You should be familiar with the hazard communication programs applicable to your workplace.

**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 SDS must be considered. Personal protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

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