

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## WATER DISPLACEMENT



### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**MANUFACTURER:** Tarr Acquisition, LLC  
4115 W. Turney Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85019

**INFORMATION PHONE:** (602) 233-2000

**EMERGENCY PHONE:** CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (US) Day or night  
International Call Collect CHEMTREC 202-483-7616

**PRODUCT NAME:** WATER DISPLACEMENT

**PRODUCT NUMBER:** 2560

**UPC NUMBER:**

**PREPARED BY:** Patricia Rodabaugh

**DATE PREPARED:** 11/30/2004

**LAST REVISION:** 3/5/1998

**SYNONYMS:** WD



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

**Print Date:** 11/30/2004

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Solvent naphtha, mineral spirits	64742-88-7	97-99	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Butoxyethanol, 2-	111-76-2	<2	25 ppm (skin)	25 ppm (skin)	

### 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:** Liquid is moderately irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating.

**INHALATION:** Vapors may be irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomit into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Liquid is slightly 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:

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.

### 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. (see Note to Physician on page 5)

**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.

**SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION:**

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:** 111 F

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

**AUTOIGNITION:** NDA

**LEL:** 0.01 **UEL:** 0.07

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

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

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**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. 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. of an air-purifying respir. for organic vapors.

**VENTILATION:**

Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations.

**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:**

Wear gloves and protective clothing which are impervious to this product for the duration of anticipated exposure, if there is potential for skin contact.

**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 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:** Colorless, clear liquid. Mild odor.

<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	324 F	<b>PERCENT VOLATILE:</b>	100
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	.6 mmHg @ 20 C	<b>PH:</b>	N/A
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	Slower than ether	<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	NDA
<b>POUNDS PER GALLON:</b>	6.34	<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	Heavier than air
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.76	<b>OTHER PROPERTIES:</b>	N/A
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	NDA		
<b>FREEZING POINT:</b>	NDA		

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**STABILITY:** Stable

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

**INCOMPATIBILITY:**

Strong oxidizers.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:**

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

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will Not Occur

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

**11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION**

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

## 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

<b>DOT Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., (naphtha)	<b>PACKING GROUP:</b>	III
<b>HAZARD CLASS:</b>	3	<b>GUIDE NUMBER:</b>	128
<b>UN NUMBER:</b>	UN 1268	<b>DOT CLASS:</b>	Combustible Liquid

## 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:** 1    **FLAMMABILITY:** 2    **REACTIVITY:** 0    **PROTECTIVE:** G

### SARA Title III Information:

**SARA 302:** 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.

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

**SARA 313:** To the best of our knowledge, chemicals in this product are not listed as toxic chemicals under Section 313 of SARA Title III.

**Supplemental Health Info.:** 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.

Note to Physician: \*If more than 2.0 ml per kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

**N/A = Not Applicable**  
**NDA = No Data Available**

### Disclaimer

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