MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLANKET WASH 140F

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

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Tarr, Incorporated
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SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BLANKET WASH 140F
PRODUCT NUMBER: BW140F
UPC NUMBER:
PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh
DATE PREPARED: 12/2/1998
LAST REVISION: 12/7/1998

SYNONYMS: Hydrocarbon blend

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Combustible liquid, n.o.s., (Naphtha)
UN NUMBER: NA 1993
PACKING GROUP: III
GUIDE NUMBER: 128
DOT CLASS: Combustible Liquid

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Raffinates (Petroleum), Sorption Process	64741-85-1	63-70	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Solvent naphtha, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	18-22	400	N/A	May also contain the following two constituents:
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,-	95-63-6	4-6	25 ppm	25 ppm	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1	10 ppm	10 ppm	
Butoxyethanol, 2-	111-76-2	8-12	25 ppm (skin)	25 ppm (skin)	
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	1-3	*	1ppm(.18 mg/m3)	
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	<1	3 ppm	3 ppm	

SECTION III - PHYSCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT: 355-395 F
VAPOR PRESSURE: 1.46
EVAPORATION: Slower than ether
POUNDS PER GALLON: 7.021

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.82
MELTING POINT: NDA
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
PH: N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble in most ketones and hyrocarbons, negligible in water

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear water white liquid. Mild odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE/EXPLOSION

FLASH POINT: 142 F
FLASH POINT METHOD USED: Tag Closed Cup

LEL: 0.01
UEL: 0.064

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.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABLE:

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will Not Occur

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Liquid or vapor may cause eye irritation.

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

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 aspir. pneumontis.

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 SYMPOTOMS 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 and cyanosis.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS:

Existing lung or skin conditions may be aggravated by repeated exopsure. May cause skin and liver disease, may attack respiratory tract.

SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

Ethylene oxide has been determined to be a cancer and reporductive hazard. Trace levels in product should not result in any acute or long term hazards, however, concentrated fumes collected in empty containers may be cause for concern.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

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.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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.

WASTE 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.

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.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

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. 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. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Test data indicate the best protection is provided by neoprene, nitrile, and natural rubber gloves.

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.