

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CONGOR INC BLEND

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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PRODUCT NAME: CONGOR INC BLEND

PRODUCT NUMBER: CGI

UPC NUMBER:

PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh

DATE PREPARED: 2/25/2004

LAST REVISION: 8/3/1999

SYNONYMS: Solvent blend



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

Print Date: 10/28/2004

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Acetone	67-64-1	50-60	750 ppm	750 ppm	
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	64742-89-8	32-39	300 ppm	300 ppm	May contain the following 4 constituents:
Heptane, n-	142-82-5	1-6	500 ppm	400 ppm	
Toluene	108-88-3	6-10	200 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	The Fed/OSHA limits for Toluene are: 200 ppm or an 8-hour TWA; 300 ppm as a 10 minute STEL, and 500 ppm as a ceiling.
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	1-6	400 ppm	400 ppm	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1	300 ppm	300 ppm	
Xylenes	1330-20-7	5-8	100 ppm	100 ppm	Contains the next listed constituent
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	2-4	100 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Solvent Mask		<1			

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: WARNING! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Material is a severe eye irritant, direct contact with the liquid or exposure to vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and eye damage.

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). Direct contact may cause redness or burning, drying and cracking of the skin.

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. 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 give liquids if victim is unconscious or drowsy. Otherwise, give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by giving 30cc syrup of ipecac (or touching finger to the back of victim's throat). Keep victim's head below hips while vomiting. Call doctor.
- 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: 40 F

FLASH POINT METHOD USED: Tag Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION: NDA

LEL: 0.01 **UEL:** 0.08

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO₂).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be 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 carbon dioxide may be formed during combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:

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

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. 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. Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Neoprene or rubber gloves are recommended.

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 an 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: Soluble in most organic solvents, slightly miscible with water.

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

BOILING POINT:	177 F	PERCENT VOLATILE:	100
VAPOR PRESSURE:	78	PH:	N/A
EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ether	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	NDA
POUNDS PER GALLON:		VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier than air
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.78	OTHER PROPERTIES:	N/A
MELTING POINT:	NDA		
FREEZING POINT:	NDA		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Store away from heat, sparks, open flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Grind and bond all equipment when transferring from one container to another. Do not weld, cut, grind, solder, or drill on or near empty containers. Empty containers may contain explosive concentrations of product vapors.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong acids or bases, oxidizers, alkali metals, and halogens.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

Decomposition of chlorinated hydrocarbons can result in formation of hydrogen chloride and possible trace amounts of phosgene.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not 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. 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.

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: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Acetone, Xylene)

PACKING GROUP: II
GUIDE NUMBER: 128

HAZARD CLASS: 3
UN NUMBER: UN 1993

DOT CLASS: Flammable liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is listed on the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS INFORMATION: **HEALTH:** 2 **FLAMMABILITY:** 3 **REACTIVITY:** 0 **PROTECTIVE:** H

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: Toluene (108-88-3), cyclohexane (110-82-7), xylenes (1330-20-7), and ethyl benzene (100-41-4) are listed.

A chronic feeding study in rats with ethyl benzene caused cancer (increase in total malignant tumors). Developmental toxicity studies in rats with ethyl benzene showed evidence of skeletal and other malformations at maternally toxic doses; similar effects were not seen in rabbits. Ethyl benzene was not mutagenic in : Ames test, yeast, drosophila, sister chromatid exchange with cultured human lymphocytes cells and in vitro cytogenetics assay with CHO cells.

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.

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.

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 (mixed solvent) 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 (mixed solvent) 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 (mixed solvent) in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

N/A = Not Applicable

NDA = No Data Available

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