

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued: 09/14/2010

MSDS No: CWA142

C & W AUTOWASH 142

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: C & W AUTOWASH 142**PRODUCT CODE:** CWA142**MANUFACTURER**

Tarr, LLC

P.O. Box 12570

Portland, OR 97212

Service Number: 503-288-5294**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: Moderately irritating to the eyes.

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 cause CNS depression, low blood pressure, rapid heart beat and liver damage. 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. Irritating to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain and vomiting, sometimes bloody.

INHALATION: May cause mild irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

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. 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.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Preexisting diseases in or history of ailments involving skin, central nervous system, liver and kidney.

TARGET ORGAN STATEMENT: The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to this material. Heart, auditory system.

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 |
|---|-------|------------|-----------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic | 72.99 | 64742-88-7 | 265-191-7 |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillates | 27.01 | 64742-95-6 | 265-199-0 |

COMMENTS: Aromatic Petroleum Distillates contain the following constituents: Xylenes (1330-20-7) 1-3 % by weight, trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,- (95-63-6) less 31-40% by weight and Cumene (98-82-8) less than 2% by weight.

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: (111°F) to (162°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.0001 to 7.0

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined

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

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.

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.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

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 spilled material with absorbent, such as sawdust or vermiculite, and sweep into 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 proper disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: 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.

STORAGE: Store away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not weld, cut, grind, solder, or drill on or near empty containers. Empty containers may contain explosive concentrations of product vapors.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: 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 | |
| | | SupplierOEL | |
| Chemical Name | | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillates | TWA | 50 | |

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: Impervious gloves such as viton or nitrile should be worn at all times when handling this material. (Consult your safety equipment supplier.) In confined spaces or where the risk of skin exposure is much higher, impervious clothing should be worn. Safety showers should be available for emergency use.

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.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.

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

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

| Chemical Name | Flash Point (°C) | Solubility in Water |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic | 61 TAG CC | Solubility negligible in water. |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillates | 38 TAG CC | |

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

pH: Essentially neutral.

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

BOILING POINT: (300°F) to (419°F)

MELTING POINT: No data available.

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (111°F) to (162°F) TAG CC

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble in hydrocarbon solvents. Insoluble in water.

DENSITY: 6.699

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.804 to 0.804

(VOC): 6.699 lbs./gal.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

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 ₅₀ (rat) | DERMAL LD ₅₀ (rabbit) | INHALATION LC ₅₀ (rat) |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic | 25000 | > 4000 | > 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. 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.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic is a complex stream of predominately C8 to C10 hydrocarbons; the exact composition and concentrations will vary. Contains naphthalene 0.3 - .10% weight. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has reported a chronic inhalation study in rats of naphthalene, a minor component of this product. Naphthalene caused severe inflammation and an increase in tumors of the nasal epithelium in both sexes. NTP considered this to be clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of naphthalene in rats. The relevance to the inhalation toxicity of this product in humans is unknown.

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: Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing with light aromatic solvents demonstrated embryo/fetal effects but not malformations at concentrations producing maternal toxicity.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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, Petroleum distillates)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

UN/NA NUMBER: NA1993

PACKING GROUP: III

NAERG: 128

OTHER SHIPPING INFORMATION: Combustible exception: 173.150(f)(1)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

DOT LABEL SYMBOL AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION



Flammable Liquid

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

EPCRA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

| Chemical Name | Wt. % | CAS | Comments |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|---|
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillates | 27.01 | 64742-95-6 | Contains the following components: 1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (95-63-6) 31-40% Cumene (98-82-8) less than 2% Xylene, Mixed isomers (1330-20-7) 1-3% |

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

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

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

| Chemical Name | CAS |
|---|------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic | 64742-88-7 |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillates | 64742-95-6 |

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: COMPLIANCE DEPT.

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. Personal protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

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