

SAFETY DATA SHEET

New SDS.



Date Issued : 6/27/2013

MSDS No : BWNT

BLANKET WASH NT**1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****PRODUCT NAME:** BLANKET WASH NT**PRODUCT CODE:** BWNT**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**GHS CLASSIFICATIONS****Health**

Combustible Liquid, Category II

GHS LABEL**WARNING**

H227: Combustible liquid and Vapor.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)**Prevention:**

5902FN30: Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Liquid is moderately irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness.

SKIN: Liquid is mildly 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).

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INGESTION: 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.

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

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE TOXICITY: 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 eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

COMMENTS HEALTH: 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.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Vol. %	CAS	EINECS
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	96 - 99	64742-88-7	265-191-7
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),-(nonylphenyl)-w-hydroxy	1 - 3	9016-45-9	xxx-xxx-x

COMMENTS: Solvent Naphtha contains the following constituents: Xylenes (1330-20-7) less than 1 % by weight and trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,- less than 1% 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: Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse.

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE CLASS: Class II combustible liquid.

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

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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

SMALL SPILL: Small spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

LARGE SPILL: Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

WATER SPILL: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

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.

HANDLING: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Protect from physical damage. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water, and incompatible materials. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes.

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

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heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Chemical splash goggles and face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

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.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g., acid suit) and boots are required.

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: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Name	Flash Point (°C)	Solubility in Water	Specific Gravity
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	42 TAG CC	Solubility negligible in water.	0.77

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Mild odor.

APPEARANCE: Clear.

COLOR: Water-white.

pH: 5.5 to 6.0

PERCENT VOLATILE: 98

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (108°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 1.0 %Vol to 7.0 %Vol

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: No data available.

VAPOR PRESSURE: < 5

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

BOILING POINT: (300°F) to (415°F)

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FREEZING POINT: NDA = no data available.

MELTING POINT: No data available.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.

DENSITY: 6.447

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.773 to 0.775

(VOC): ~ 6.320 LBS./gal.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

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

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. There should be no decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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

DERMAL LD₅₀: > 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)

ORAL LD₅₀: > 5000 ml/kg (rat)

CHRONIC: 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. Not listed as a carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Notes: Acute LC50 2200 micrograms/liter Fresh Water: Fish - *Lepomis macrochirus*

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

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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: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

TECHNICAL NAME: (naphtha solvent)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: Combustible liquid

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1268

PACKING GROUP: III

NAERG: 128

OTHER SHIPPING INFORMATION: USDOT combustible exception: 173.150(f)(1).

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1268

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

PACKING GROUP: III

ERG: 128

VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)

SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1268

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

PACKING GROUP: 128

MARINE POLLUTANT #1: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

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

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

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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
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),-(nonylphenyl)-w-hydroxy	9016-45-9

TSCA REGULATORY: All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under CFR 40 CFR 720.30.

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

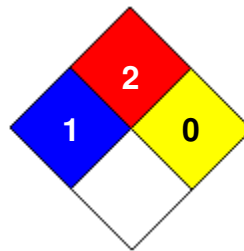
16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: New product.

PREPARED BY: COMPLIANCE

HMIS RATING

HEALTH		1
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		H

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.

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