# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued: 9/15/2009 MSDS No: 421B Date-Revised: 2/17/2014

**Revision No: 2** 

#### BELL ROLLER WASH

# 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** BELL ROLLER WASH

**PRODUCT CODE:** 421B

### **MANUFACTURER**

Tarr Acquisition, LLC 4115 W. Turney Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85019

**Service Number:** 602-233-2000

# 24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800) 424 - 9300 CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation): (613) 996 - 6666

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**IMMEDIATE CONCERNS:** DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor. May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. May cause asphyxiation, or brain, lung or other organ injury if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed by the skin.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**EYES:** Liquid is severely irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations are also irritating.

**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).

**INGESTION:** Ingestion may cause headache, dizziness, fatigue, and central nervous system depression.

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

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:** Pre-existing eye and skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

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

**COMMENTS HEALTH:** Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure. Refer to toxicology section 11 for detailed information.

# 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Acetone	73 - 76	67-64-1
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	16 - 20	64742-89-8
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	5 - 7	64742-95-6
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	0.5 - 1	95-63-6
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	< 1	1330-20-7
Cumene	< 1	98-82-8

### 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:** Flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing or shoes until cleaned.

**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.

**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.

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

**EYES:** Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

**SKIN:** Skin irritations signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blisters.

**INGESTION:** If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

**INHALATION:** Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

**ACUTE TOXICITY:** 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.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** If victim is a child, give no more than 1 glass of water and 15cc (1 tablespoon) syrup of ipecac. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage should be considered following intubation with a cuffed endotracheal tube.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**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:** WARNING! Flammable Liquid. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure NIOSH approved SCBA. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

**WATER SPILL:** Keep material out of storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

**GENERAL PROCEDURES:** 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

**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, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (less than or equal to 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then less than or equal to 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle an open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Permissible Exposure Limit is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.

**STORAGE:** Must be stored in a diked, well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked.

**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						
		OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		SupplierOEL		
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Acetone	TWA	1000	2400	500				
	STEL			750				
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	TWA	[1]	[1]			100 [2]	400 [2]	
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	TWA					50		
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	TWA			25	123			
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	TWA	100	435	100	434			
	STEL			150	651			
Cumene	TWA	50 [3]	245 [3]	50	246			

#### **OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:**

- 1. Our supplier has adopted, as Interim Standards, the OSHA PELs that were established in 1989 and later rescinded.
- **2**. In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that these values are adopted.
- 3. S = Skin

**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:** 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.

**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.

**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

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

**ODOR:** Fragrant odor.

**COLOR:** Colorless, clear to light colored liquid.

**pH:** NA = Not Applicable

**PERCENT VOLATILE: 100** 

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (1°F) to (111°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.001 to 0.128

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** No data available. **VAPOR PRESSURE:** ~ 18.8 kPa @ 20 deg C/ 68 deg F

**Notes:** Calculated

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
BOILING POINT: (133°F) to (360°F)
MELTING POINT: No data available.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

**EVAPORATION RATE:** Faster than Butyl Acetate.

**DENSITY:** 6.578

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.78 to 0.790

(VOC): 1.598 LBS./gal.

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABLE:** Yes

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No** 

**POLYMERIZATION:** Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition.

**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 <sub>50</sub> (rat)	DERMAL LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit)	INHALATION LC <sub>50</sub> (rat)
Acetone	5800 mg/kg (Rat)		
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	> 2000 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	> 5000 ppm / 1
	(Rat)	(rat)	hour (rat)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3400 to 6000	> 3160 mg/kg	18000 mg/m3,
	mg/kg (Rat)	(Rabbit)	4 h, (rat)
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	4300 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	6700 ppm / 4
	(Rat)	(Rabbit)	hours (rat)

**DERMAL LD**<sub>50</sub>: > 2000 mg/kg (rat)

**ORAL LD**<sub>50</sub>: > 2000 ml/kg (rat)

**Notes:** Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

**INHALATION LC**<sub>50</sub>: > 5000 ppm/1 hour, Rat

**Notes:** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

**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. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

#### 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.

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

**COMMENTS:** Our supplier reports that information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products and/or components.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:** Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Readily biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Keep out of waterways.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Mobility: Floats on water.

## 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.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

**EMPTY CONTAINER:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and 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:** Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.

**TECHNICAL NAME:** (Acetone, Solvent Naphtha)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1993

PACKING GROUP: II

**NAERG:** 128

LABEL: Flammable liquid

#### 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 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Cyclohexane (110-82-7), n-Hexane (110-54-3), Xylene (1330-20-7), Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,-(95-63-6) and cumene (98-82-8).

### 302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

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

# CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

**CERCLA RQ:** Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic (CAS 64742-89-8) Reportable quantity: 66,667 lbs., Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** To the best of our knowledge this material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**CLEAN WATER ACT:** Cyclohexane (110-82-7) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. The components with RQs are given for information.

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

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

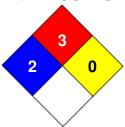
PREPARED BY: Compliance Dept.

**REVISION SUMMARY:** This MSDS replaces the 1/9/2012 MSDS. Revised: **Section 9:** VAPOR PRESSURE.

### **HMIS RATING**

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Н

### NFPA CODES



**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 SDS must be considered. Personal protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

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