

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DURASPEED SOLVENT LOW VOC

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**MANUFACTURER:** Tarr, Incorporated  
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**EMERGENCY PHONE:** CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (US) Day or night  
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**PRODUCT NAME:** DURASPEED SOLVENT LOW VOC

**PRODUCT NUMBER:** DSLV

**UPC NUMBER:**

**PREPARED BY:** Patricia Rodabaugh

**DATE PREPARED:** 5/21/2003

**LAST REVISION:** 5/19/2003

**SYNONYMS:**



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
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	30-35	150 ppm	150 ppm	
Acetone	67-64-1	35-41	750 ppm	750 ppm	
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	15-17	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	
n-Propyl acetate	109-60-4	7-9	200 ppm	200 ppm	
n-Propanol	71-23-8	<0.2	200 ppm	200 ppm	
Xylenes, Mixed Isomers	1330-20-7	8-12	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1-3	100 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	7-9	400 ppm	400 ppm	

### 3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** DANGER! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**EYE CONTACT:** Liquid is severely irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations are also irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its 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. Vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing and chest discomfort.

**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. pneumonitis.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Liquid is mildly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated liquid contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged contact may cause more severe irritation with discomfort or pain, local redness and swelling and possible tissue destruction.

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Irritation as noted above. Shortness of breathing, confused behavior, redness of skin, swelling of tissues, watery eyes and diarrhea. 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 (bluish skin). In severe cases death may result.

Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and sometimes pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.

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

#### AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS:

Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired function from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

\* Note to physician: If victim is a child, give no more than 1 glass of water and 15cc (1 tlespoon) 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. Breathing air which contains butyl acetate, resulting from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung damage.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

##### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

**FLASH POINT:** 55 F

**FLASH POINT METHOD USED:** Tag Closed Cup

**AUTOIGNITION:** NDA

**LEL:** 0.008 **UEL:** 0.067

##### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

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

##### **SPECIAL 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.

##### **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 unidentified organic compounds 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. HANLDING 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. 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 silver shield 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:

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

### 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:** Complete solubility with most hydrocarbon solvents, partial solubility with water.

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR:** Clear, colorless liquid with a fragrant odor.

<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	277	<b>PERCENT VOLATILE:</b>	100
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	7	<b>PH:</b>	N/A
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	Slower than ether	<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	58.1
<b>POUNDS PER GALLON:</b>	7.24	<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	Heavier than air
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.87	<b>OTHER PROPERTIES:</b>	
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	NDA		
<b>FREEZING POINT:</b>	-140 F		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Stable

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Prevent vapor accumulation. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg. F.

### INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong acids, bases, oxidizers, alkali metals and halogens. (Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.)

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will Not Occur

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 100°F.

## 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated, prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Fetotoxicity: Was observed in rats exposed to high concentrations of butyl acetate (1500 ppm) and then only in the presence of maternal toxicity. No fetotoxic effects were seen in rabbits under similar exposure conditions.

## 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

<b>DOT Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (n-butyl acetate, acetone)	<b>PACKING GROUP:</b>	II
<b>HAZARD CLASS:</b>	3	<b>GUIDE NUMBER:</b>	128
<b>UN NUMBER:</b>	UN 1993	<b>DOT CLASS:</b>	Flammable liquid

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III Categories: 1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES 2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: YES 3. Fire Hazard: YES 4. Sudden Release of Pressure Haz.: NO 5. Reactivity Hazard: NO. This product contains toluene (108-88-3), cumene (98-82-8) and benzene (71-43-2) at less than 0.06% by weight.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

### SARA Title III Information:

<b>SARA 302:</b>	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.
<b>SARA 311/312:</b>	This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.
<b>SARA 313:</b>	Xylenes, ethyl benzene, toluene, cumene, benzene
<b>Supplemental Health Info.</b>	This product contains the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer & reproductive toxicity: Benzene

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**

### Disclaimer

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