# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Date Issued:** 11/21/2007
**MSDS No:** 1625

## MA 100

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** MA 100
**PRODUCT CODE:** 1625, 1625NR, 2777, 2831, 2241
**ALTERNATE TRADE NAME(S):** RINSOLVE MA 100

**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

**PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:** Clear, water-white liquid.

**IMMEDIATE CONCERNS:** DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Can cause severe lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause CNS depression.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**EYES:** May cause moderate irritation, including burning sensation, tearing, redness or swelling.

**SKIN:** Liquid is mildly irritating to the skin. May cause a burning sensation, redness and/or swelling. 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. 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. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

**INHALATION:** 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. Vapors expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse (for example, sniffing glue or light hydrocarbons such as contained in this material) has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

## 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. Stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), pain in the abdomen, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage and death.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** 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. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to the material. Heart, kidney, liver, auditory system. In severe cases death may result.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** 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.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:** 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. The following organs and/or organ systems may be aggravated and/or damaged by overexposure to the material. Heart, kidney, liver, auditory system, blood, nervous system, lungs. In severe cases death may result.

**ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact.

**TARGET ORGAN STATEMENT:** Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects; mild, reversible kidney effects; nasal damage.

**SENSITIZATION:** 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 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 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 in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**COMMENTS HEALTH:** Laboratory studies have shown that harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Possible risks of irreversible effects.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** Light hydrocarbons like this one have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuser situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhances these effects.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Chemical Name | Wt.% | CAS |
|---|---|---|
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) | 30 - 40 | 1330-20-7 |
| Ethyl benzene | 4 - 10 | 100-41-4 |
| Acetone | 35 - 45 | 67-64-1 |
| Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic | 15 - 25 | 64742-89-8 |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, contact a physician.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, by the clock, and follow by washing with soap, if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

**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.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** Treat symptomatically. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. If pain, blinking, tears, or redness continue, patient should contact ophthalmologist.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Near fatal exposures may result in congestive effects to a wide variety of organs.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (30°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** 0.128 to 0.008

**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, releases flammable vapors. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor

source. Fine sprays/mists may be combustible at temperatures below normal flash point.

**FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** WARNING! Flammable Liquid. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Vapors may travel across the ground and distant ignition is possible. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. Do not use water in a jet.

**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:** 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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SMALL SPILL:** Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Personal not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

**LARGE SPILL:** Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump into clean storage/salvage vessels for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for proper disposal.

**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:** Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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.

**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** |
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) | **TWA** | 100 | 435 | 100 | 434 | | |
| | **STEL** | | | 150 | 651 | | |
| Ethyl benzene | **TWA** | 100 | 435 | 100 | 434 | | |
| | **STEL** | | | 125 | 543 | | |
| Acetone | **TWA** | 1000 | 2400 | 500 | | | |
| | **STEL** | | | 750 | | | |
| Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic | **TWA** | [1] | [1] | | | 100 [2] | 400 [2] |

**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.

**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:** 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 overexposure has been determined or documented, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety equipment supplier.) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Where splashing is possible, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**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:** May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventillation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**PHYSICAL STATE:** Liquid

**ODOR:** Pungent odor.

**APPEARANCE:** Colorless, mobile liquid.

**COLOR:** Clear, colorless liquid.

**pH:** No data.

**VAPOR PRESSURE:** 7

**VAPOR DENSITY:** Heavier than air.

**BOILING POINT:** (133°F) to (279°F)

**FREEZING POINT:** NDA = no data available.

**MELTING POINT:** No data available.

**FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:** (30°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Partially Soluble

**EVAPORATION RATE:** Slower than ether.

**DENSITY:** 6.85

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 0.820

**(VOC):** 100.000

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** No

**STABILITY:** Stable under normal conditions.

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

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid strong oxidizers. Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. Avoid extended contact with air or oxygen. PM Acetate, in contact with moisture, this hygroscopic (i.e. absorbs water from the air) material may degrade or become contaminated. Avoid heat, sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and oxidizing conditions.

**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 oxidizing agents. Moisture and humidity. May react with oxygen to form peroxides. However, there is no known evidence that it has nearly the peroxide forming

potential as, for example diethyl ether, etc.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ACUTE**

| Chemical Name | ORAL $LD_{50}$ (rat) | DERMAL $LD_{50}$ (rabbit) | INHALATION $LC_{50}$ (rat) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) | 4300 mg/kg (Rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | 6700 ppm / 4 hours (rat) |
| Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic | > 2000 mg/kg (Rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (rat) | > 5000 ppm / 1 hour (rat) |

**EYES:** /110 (rabbit)
**Notes:** Draize - xylene

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Xylene: Skin irritation: slight to moderate (rabbit)

**ORAL $LD_{50}$:** mg/kg (rat)

**SKIN EFFECTS:** Irritating to skin.

**CHRONIC:** 1- Methoxy-2-propanol acetate: Repeated Dose Toxicity - No known chronic health effects.

**CARCINOGENICITY**

**IARC:** 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 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 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 in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**Notes:** Carcinogenicity: Chronic inhalation exposure to 750 ppm ethyl benzene vapor produced increased incidences of renal tubular hyperplasia and neoplasms (males and females) and testicular adenomas in F344/N rats and alveolar/bronchiolar (males) and hepatocellular (females) neoplasms in B6C3F1 mice.Genetic toxicology studies found ethyl benzene not to be mutagenic or clastogenic. The relevance of these effects to humans are unclear. Ethylbenzene is listed by the IARC as a Group 2B - possible carcinogen.

**SENSITIZATION:** Repeat Dose Testing: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbon vapors (e.g., the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animals studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances.

**REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:** 2-Methoxy-1-propanol acetate: Repeated Dose Toxicity 2-Methoxy-1-Propanol has been shown to cause developmental effects in offspring of female rabbits exposed to 0, 145,

225, 350, and 545 ppm by inhalation during pregnancy. 145 ppm was the no observed effect level (NOEL) in this study.

**TARGET ORGANS:** 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.

**TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environmental may cause symptoms of hearing loss.

**COMMENTS: This product may contain benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2) and Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) at less than 1% weight. Acute Toxicity for Xylene:** Dermal - LD50, results: Approximately 5 ml/kg (rabbit); Inhalation - LC50, results: 6700 ppm (v) (rat) 4 hour(s); Oral - LD50, results: 3.523 g/kg (rat). Eye Irritation: Draize - 9.0/110 (rabbit), skin irritation: Slight to moderate (rabbit). Repeat Dose Testing: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbon vapors (e.g., the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animals studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances. **Carcinogenicity:** Chronic inhalation exposure to 750 ppm ethyl benzene vapor produced increased incidences of renal tubular hyperplasia and neoplasma (males and females) and testicular adenomas in F344/N rats and alveolar/bronchiolar (males) and hepatocellular (females) neoplasma in B6C3F1 mice. Genetic toxicology studies found ethyl benzene not to be mutagenic or clastogenic. The relevance of these effects to humans are unclear. Ethylbenzene is listed by the IARC as a Group 2B - possible carcinogen. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: In developmental toxicity studies conducted in laboratory animals, there is no evidence of teratogenicity following inhalation exposure to xylene, but delayed development and behavioral impairments have been observed at does levels causing no or only slight maternal toxicity. **Neurotoxicity:** Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environment may cause symptoms of hearing loss. Short term repeated inhalation exposure of humans to m-xylene (200 ppm or greater) was reported to produce slight impairment of vestibular and visual function and reaction time. In these studies, there was no evidence of cumulative effects but some evidence of tolerance or adaptation. Other Information: Over exposures of humans to xylene or xylene solvent mixtures produced predominated central nervous system (CNS) effects with less common effects reported to the lung, gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidney and heart. High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at levels toxic to the mother, affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known. Ethylbenzene Acute Data: LD50 Oral Rat = 3500 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation Rat = 4000 ppm for 4 hours, LD50 Dermal Rabbit = 17.8 mL/kg.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:** It may enter soil and may contaminate water.

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

**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:** Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.

**TECHNICAL NAME:** (Xylenes, Acetone)

**PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION:** 3

**UN/NA NUMBER:** UN1993

**PACKING GROUP:** II

**NAERG:** 128

**LABEL:** Flammable liquid

## 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:** Xylenes (1330-20-7), Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)

**TITLE III NOTES:** This product contains Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic, which may contain the following constituents: heptane, n- (CAS 142-82-5) less than 2.5% by weight, methylcyclohexane (CAS 108-87-2) less than 2.5% by weight and cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7) less than 1.5% by weight.

**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:** Component RQ (lbs)
Acetone 5000
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) 100
Ethylbenzene 1000

**TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)**

**TSCA REGULATORY:** This product is a mixture and each component is listed in the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity: Benzene, Toluene

**OSHA HAZARD COMM. RULE:** This product is considered hazardous by OSHA.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**REASON FOR ISSUE:** Updated MSDS information and changed to new format.

**PREPARED BY:** COMPLIANCE DEPT.

**REVISION SUMMARY:** New MSDS

**HMIS RATING**

| | |
|---|---|
| **HEALTH:** | **2** |
| **FLAMMABILITY:** | **3** |
| **PHYSICAL HAZARD:** | **0** |
| **PERSONAL PROTECTION:** | **H** |

**ADDITIONAL MSDS INFORMATION:** Last revision date 9/20/2002

**MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMER:** The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be accurate. However, Tarr Acquisition, LLC (Tarr, LLC) makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Tarr, LLC assumes no responsibility for injuries from the use of the product described herein.