

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued: 03/23/2011

MSDS No: 2069

RINSOLVE WEB WASH

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: RINSOLVE WEB WASH

PRODUCT CODE: 2069

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: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury.

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 slightly to moderately 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 (rash).

INGESTION: Irritating to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain and vomiting, sometimes bloody. Ingestion may cause CNS depression, low blood pressure, rapid heart beat and liver damage. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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: Irritation as noted above. Itching, burning or redness of the skin or eyes. 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. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to this material. Heart, auditory system.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Preexisting eye problems, skin disorders, or impaired kidney or liver function may be more susceptible to effects.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt. %	CAS	EINECS
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	1 - 3	9016-45-9	Not- Av-a
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	3 - 7	763-69-9	
D-Limonene	1 - 3	5989-27-5	- -
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha	40 - 50	64741-65-7	265-067-2
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	40 - 50	64742-95-6	265-199-0

COMMENTS: Aromatic Petroleum Distillates (solvent naphtha, light aromatic) contains xylene (CAS 1330-20-7), trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4- (CAS 95-63-6), ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) and cumene (CAS 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: 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: 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (111°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.0001 to 1

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.

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		Supplier OEL	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	TWA	[1]	[1]	[2]	[2]		
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha	TWA	100		100			
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	TWA					50	
OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:							
1. NA=NOT APPLICABLE							
2. NA = Not Applicable							

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.

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.

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	Specific Gravity
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	500		
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	136	Soluble with most ketones and hydrocarbons, solubility negligible in water.	0.95
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha	125		
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	38 TAG CC		

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Aromatic hydrocarbon odor.

COLOR: Clear, colorless to slightly yellow-colored liquid.

BOILING POINT: (310°F) to (400°F)

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (111°F) Lowest flash of chemical constituents within product.

DENSITY: 6.871

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.820 to 0.84

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

POLYMERIZATION: May 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)
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	1310		
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha	25000	5000	592

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.

CARCINOGENICITY

Chemical Name	IARC Status
D-Limonene	3

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Keep out of waterways. 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: (Naphtha, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1992

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.

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Xylenes (CAS 1330-20-7), Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4,- (CAS 95-63-6), Cumene (CAS 98-82-8). May be reportable under glycol ethers.

EPCRA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

Chemical Name	Wt. %	CAS	Comments
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	40 - 50	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, 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.

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

Chemical Name	CAS
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	9016-45-9
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9
D-Limonene	5989-27-5
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha	64741-65-7
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-95-6

TSCA REGULATORY: All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: Updated to new MSDS format.

PREPARED BY: E. MIRANDA

REVISION SUMMARY: New MSDS

HMIS RATING

HEALTH:	2
FLAMMABILITY:	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD:	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	H

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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