

## TAR-RID

Material Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1 • IDENTIFIERS

Product Name: Asphalt & Tar Remover  
Form Prepared: March 10, 1997  
Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

### Section 2 • HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

| Chemical Name                      | CAS #     | NFPA Code | ACGIH TWA | OSHA TWA |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Xylene (Xylol)                     | 1330-20-7 | 2,3,0,-   | 100 ppm   | 100 ppm  |
| Dichloromethane (Methane Chloride) | 75-09-2   | 2,1,0,-   | 50 ppm    | 500 ppm  |

### Section 3 • PHYSICAL DATA

#### Xylene

Boiling Point: 278°F  
Vapor Pressure: 5.10 mm Hg, 68°F  
Vapor Density: 3.6, Air=1  
Evaporation Rate: 0.86, 1=Butyl Acetate

#### Dichloromethane

Boiling Point: 104°F  
Vapor Pressure: 352 mm Hg, 68°F  
Vapor Density: 2.9, Air=1  
Evaporation Rate: 1.80, 1=Butyl Acetate

#### Asphalt & Tar Remover

Specific Gravity: 0.961  
% Volatile by Volume: 97.8  
Solubility in Water: 2.35  
Appearance: Clear liquid  
Odor: Petroleum odor

### Section 4 • FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 79°F, T.C.C.  
Flammable Limits: Lower 1.0, Upper 7.0  
Extinguishing Media: Use fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO<sub>2</sub>. Do not use a direct water stream. Avoid accumulation of water as product will float.  
Fire-Fighting Procedures: Do not enter confined fire space without proper protective equipment including a NIOSH/MSHA-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire-exposed containers, surrounding equipment, and structures with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas or areas inadequately ventilated. Vapors may also travel along the ground to be ignited at location distant from handling site. Flashback of flame to handling site may occur.

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

**Flammable!** Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, and open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions. Decomposition at high temperatures can produce hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and other irritating vapors.

### Section 5 • HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion.  
Carcinogen Information: **Xylene:** Not listed (OSHA, IARC, NTP). **Methylene Chloride:** NTP study found methylene chloride to produce tumors in some laboratory mice.

Effects of Overexposure: Has been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: Anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, lung damage, spleen damage, brain damage, and nervous system damage. Has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: Cardiac abnormality.

Eye Contact: Direct liquid contact will cause severe persistent irritation.

Skin Contact: Contact with skin will cause severe irritation resulting in reddening, drying, and cracking of affected areas. Prolonged and repeated contact can cause dermatitis.

Inhalation: High concentrations or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be slightly irritating to mucous membranes, cause dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation; also, kidney and lung damage and possible death.

Ingestion: Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as liquid contact with the lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Methylene chloride is metabolized in the body to carbon monoxide which reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

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**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

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| Eye Contact:  | If in eyes, flush with large amounts of water, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention  |
| Skin Contact: | Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention.   |
| Inhalation:   | Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing, but never to an unconscious or convulsing person. Keep person warm, quiet, and get immediate medical attention. <b>Do not</b> give stimulants, epineprine, or ephedrine which may affect the heart with fatal results.  |
| Ingestion:    | Do not induce vomiting even though vomiting may occur. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs which can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Get medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.<br><b>Note to Physician:</b> If more than 2.0 ml / kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions, or unconsciousness occur before emeses, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered. |

**Section 6 • REACTIVITY DATA**

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| Stability:                                      | Stable.   |
| Conditions To Avoid:                            | Heat, sparks, and open flame.   |
| Materials To Avoid:                             | Oxidizing or reducing materials, alkalis, water, moist air, aluminum, titanium, pure oxygen, and alkali metals. |
| Hazardous Combustion or Decomposition Products: | Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and other unidentified organic compound.          |

**Section 7 • SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

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| Material Released or Spilled: | <b>Large Spills:</b> Eliminate potential sources of ignition. Wear appropriate respirator and other protective clothing. Shut off source of leak only if safe to do so. Dike and contain. Remove with explosion-proof equipment. Soak up residue with a noncombustible absorbent such as clay or vermiculite; place in drums for proper disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue; dispose of flush solutions in drums.<br><b>Small Spills:</b> Soak up with a noncombustible absorbent and place in drums for disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue; collect flush solutions for disposal. |
| Waste Disposal Method:        | Dispose of in a facility approved under RCRA regulations for hazardous waste. Containers must be leak-proof and properly labeled.   |

**Section 8 • SPECIAL PROTECTION**

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| Respiratory Protection: | If Threshold Limit Value, TLV, of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA-jointly approved, air-supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environment 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. Prevent over-exposure in accordance with 29CFR 1910.134. |
| Ventilation:            | Provide sufficient general and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLF(s). Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below the TLV. Vapors are heavier than air, exhaust at floor level.  |
| Protective Clothing:    | Wear protective clothing as required to prevent skin contact.   |
| Protective Gloves:      | Wear solvent-resistant gloves.  |
| Eye Protection:         | Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your safety equipment supplier.) Do not wear contact lenses because they may contribute to the severity of an eye injury.  |
| Other:                  | Solvent-resistant boots and headgear, safety shower, and eyewash.   |

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**Section 9 • SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

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**Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:**

Store away from oxidizing materials in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and open flames. Keep containers tightly closed when not dispensing product. Wash up with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid). All hazard precautions given in the Data Sheet must be observed. Vent containers frequently and more often in warm temperatures to relieve pressure. Do not use pressure to empty the containers. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge. Containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring to transferring this material. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill on or near this container.

**Other Precautions:**

Environment Hazards – Keep out of surface water and water-courses or sewers entering or leading to surface waters.