



M145-1478 VAN DYKE BROWN W/S AEROSOL

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

RPM Wood Finishes Group
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EMERGENCY PHONE (CHEM TREC): 1-800-424-9300
FOR ALL INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS. 1-703-527-3887 (collect)

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Reactivity 0

PRODUCT NAME: M145-1478 VAN DYKE BROWN W/S AEROSOL

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 28/08/06
SUPERCEDES: None
MSDS NO. M145-1478

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%	CAS #	PEL
aliphatic petroleum distillates	51-60	64742-47-8	No PEL established
propane	11-20	74-98-6	1000 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m3 TWA
isobutane	1-10	75-28-5	No PEL established
aromatic hydrocarbons	1-10	64742-94-5	No PEL established
iron oxide red	1-10	1332-37-2	No PEL established
alkyd resin solids	1-10	PROPRIETARY	No PEL established
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	1-10	95-63-6	No PEL established
aliphatic hydrocarbons	1-10	8052-41-3	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA
naphthalene	<1	91-20-3	10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m3 TWA
carbon black	<1	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m3 TWA
Quartz	<1	14808-60-7	see Table Z-3
Pigment Yellow 74	<1	6358-31-2	No PEL established
m-xylene	<1	108-38-3	No PEL established

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Routes of Entry: Inhalation., Absorption., Skin contact., Eye contact., Ingestion.
Medical Conditions Aggravated: Persons with reduced pulmonary function may experience breathing difficulty. Pre-existing skin or respiratory conditions. Kidney disease. Eye disease. Skin disease including eczema and sensitization. Digestive tract disease. Liver disease.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects

- Inhalation:** High concentrations may be fatal. Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness). Chronic lung disease (silicosis) and/or lung cancer may result from prolonged/repeated breathing of the dust of this material. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Can cause severe respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.
- Skin Contact:** Continued or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Moderately irritating to the skin. Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage. No hazard in normal industrial use. Can cause severe irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Irritation effects may last for hours or days but will not likely result in permanent damage.
- Eye Contact:** Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.
- Skin Absorption:** Can be absorbed through the skin but exposure must be extensive before adverse health effects occur. Toxic and may be harmful if absorbed through the skin; may produce target organ damage. Minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.
- Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Severely irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity:

Propane	CNS
Isobutane	CNS
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, blood
Stoddard solvent	skin, eyes, CNS, respiratory system, kidneys
Naphthalene	eyes, blood, liver, kidneys, skin, CNS
Carbon black	respiratory system, eyes, lymphatic cancer
Silica, crystalline	respiratory system, eyes (in animals: lung cancer)
m-Xylene	CNS, eyes, blood, liver, kidneys, skin, GI tract, respiratory system

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

- Carcinogenicity:** ACGIH. IARC. NIOSH. NTP. OSHA. None of the substances have been shown to cause cancer in long term animal studies. Not a carcinogen according to NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
- Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:** A component in this product has been shown to cause birth defects and reproductive disorders in laboratory animals at doses that could be encountered in the workplace.
- Mutagenicity:** No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% is mutagenic or genotoxic.
- Inhalation:** Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause severe respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.
- Skin Contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation. May cause lingering affects but not likely to result in permanent damage if the exposure is eliminated. Upon prolonged or repeated contact can cause severe irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. May cause lingering affects but not likely to result in permanent damage if the exposure is eliminated.

Eye Contact:	Upon prolonged or repeated contact, dust contact can cause mechanical irritation. Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause severe irritation. Eye contact may result in corneal injury. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.
Skin Absorption:	Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, toxic if absorbed through the skin. Likely to cause systemic damage.
Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:	Kidneys. Eyes. Skin. Nervous System. Respiratory Tract. Digestive Tract. Liver. Blood.
Supplemental Health Hazard Information:	No additional health information available.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately. Have a trained individual administer humidified oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
Eyes:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.
Skin Contact:	Wash with mild soap and water. If irritation occurs get medical attention. If clothing is contaminated, remove and wash before reuse. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Ingestion:	DO NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. No hazard in normal industrial use. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop. Provide medical care provider with this MSDS.
Notes to MD:	No additional first aid information available.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary:

Flash Point:	-144 (CALC.) °F
Fire Hazards:	Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
Extinguishing Media:	Foam Carbon dioxide Dry chemical Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water spray or fog may also be effective for extinguishing if swept across the base of the fire. Water can also be used to absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Apply cooling water to exposed containers well after fire is out. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained toxic breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including; the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill.

Spill Mitigation Procedures General Methods: Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment following the recommendation of Section VIII at a minimum. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Rags or other materials containing this product may oxidize and ignite. All contaminated materials should be isolated immediately to avoid spontaneous combustion. Iron oxide pigments may accelerate this process. Avoid contact with material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Harmful or irritating material. Avoid contact and avoid breathing the material. Use only in a well ventilated area.

Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool dry ventilated location. Isolate from incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Engineering Controls: Engineering controls must be designed to meet the OSHA chemical specific standard in 29 CFR 1910. Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash and safety shower. Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure.

Protective Equipment

Respiratory Tract:

Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2-1992). A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage should be implemented.

Eyes:

Wear chemically resistant safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

Skin:

Avoid skin contact by wearing chemically resistant gloves, an apron and other protective equipment depending upon conditions of use. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Physical State:	COLORED LIQUID
Odor:	OIL ST/FLLR/HYDROCARBON
Solids Vol %:	3.6822
Solids Wt %:	8.6209
Material VOC lbs/gal:	5.6846
Material VOC gms/l:	682.6748
Coatings VOC lbs/gal:	5.6848
Coatings VOC gms/l:	682.693
Weight per gallon lbs:	6.2353

VOC data per US EPA guidelines. State and local variations may apply.

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid: heat, sparks, flame and oxidizing agents. High temperatures. None known.
Chemical Incompatibility:	Strong oxidizing agents. Metals. Strong acids.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	LD50/LC50
Propane, 2-methyl-	75-28-5	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 57 pph/15M
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Inhalation LC50 Rat : >340 mg/m3/1H; Oral LD50 Rat : 490 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 533 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >20 gm/kg
Carbon black	1333-86-4	Oral LD50 Rat : >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >3 gm/kg
No data available		
m-Xylene		

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview (for ingredients):	No data available. This material is not expected to be harmful to the ecology.
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XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Spent Product: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste.

Disposal Methods: Comply with all Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations. Dispose of by incineration following Federal, State, Local, or Provincial regulations.

Potential EPA Waste Codes: If discarded, this product is considered a RCRA ignitable waste, D001.

Components Subject to USEPA Land Disposal Restrictions:

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.78 %
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XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, 2.1, UN 1950
See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and Quantity Limitations.

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Regulation	CASRN	%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	95-63-6	1.47
Naphthalene	SARA 313 Reportable:	91-20-3	0.78
Aluminum oxide	SARA 313 Reportable:	1344-28-1	0.53
m-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	108-38-3	0.02
o-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	95-47-6	0.01
Ethyl benzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	100-41-4	0.01
p-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	106-42-3	0.00
Methanol	SARA 313 Reportable:	67-56-1	0.00
Toluene	SARA 313 Reportable:	108-88-3	0.00
Benzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	71-43-2	0.00
Carbon Black	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	1333-86-4	0.4
Quartz	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	14808-60-7	0.18
Benzene, ethyl-	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	100-41-4	0.01
Benzene, methyl-	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	108-88-3	0.00
Benzene	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	71-43-2	0.00
Ethyl alcohol	California Proposition 65	64-17-5	0.00
Toluene	Developmental Toxicity: California Proposition 65	108-88-3	0.00
Benzene	Developmental Toxicity: California Proposition 65	71-43-2	0.00
Benzene	Developmental Toxicity: California Proposition 65 Reproductive - Female:	71-43-2	0.00
aliphatic petroleum distillates	New Jersey Right To Know:	64742-47-8	58.08
propane	New Jersey Right To Know:	74-98-6	15.5
isobutane	New Jersey Right To Know:	75-28-5	7.02
aromatic hydrocarbons	New Jersey Right To Know:	64742-94-5	6.98
iron oxide red	New Jersey Right To Know:	1332-37-2	3.06

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Information:

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MSDS glossary.