



Wood Tone Wiping Stain Dark Red Mahogany

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

RPM Wood Finishes Group
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Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity 0

PRODUCT NAME: Wood Tone Wiping Stain Dark Red Mahogany

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 21/09/05
SUPERCEDES: 22/07/05
MSDS NO. M530-010
OSHA HAZ. CLASS: Neurotoxin - may cause nervous system damage. Eye irritant.
Hepatotoxin - may cause liver damage. Nephrotoxin - may cause kidney damage.

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%	CAS #	PEL
Methyl acetate	51-60	79-20-9	200 ppm TWA; 610 mg/m3 TWA
modified alkyd resin non volatiles	11-20	PROPRIETARY	No PEL established
p-chlorobenzotrifluoride	11-20	98-56-6	No PEL established
alkyd resin solids	1-10	PROPRIETARY	No PEL established
iron oxide	1-10	1332-37-2	ACGIH TLV: 5mg/M3 TWA OSHA STEL: 10 ppm (iron Oxide Fume as Fe)
aromatic hydrocarbons	1-10	64742-95-6	No PEL established
Pigment Black 9	1-10	8021-99-6	No PEL established
aliphatic petroleum distillates	1-10	64742-89-8	No PEL established
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	1-10	95-63-6	No PEL established
butanol	<1	78-92-2	150 ppm TWA; 450 mg/m3 TWA
toluene	<1	108-88-3	200 ppm TWA; C 300 ppm
m-xylene	<1	108-38-3	No PEL established
carbon black	<1	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m3 TWA
ethylbenzene	<1	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA
o-xylene	<1	95-47-6	No PEL established
cumene	<1	98-82-8	50 ppm TWA; 245 mg/m3 TWA
p-xylene	<1	106-42-3	No PEL established
Quartz	<1	14808-60-7	see Table Z-3

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Routes of Entry: Skin contact., Eye contact., inhalation, ingestion., Absorption.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis. Kidney disease. Liver disease. Eye disease. Skin disease including eczema and sensitization. Digestive tract disease.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects

Inhalation: Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness). High concentrations in immediate area can displace oxygen and can cause dizziness, unconsciousness, and even death with longer exposure. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Chronic lung disease (silicosis) and/or lung cancer may result from prolonged/repeated breathing of the dust of this material. Can cause severe respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.

Skin Contact: 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.

Eye Contact: Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result in tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.

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. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity:

Methyl acetate	skin, eyes, respiratory system, CNS
Iron oxide dust and fume	respiratory system
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, blood
n-Butyl alcohol	eyes, CNS, skin, respiratory system
Toluene	CNS, liver, kidneys, skin, eyes, respiratory system
m-Xylene	CNS, eyes, blood, liver, kidneys, skin, GI tract, respiratory system
Carbon black	respiratory system, eyes, lymphatic cancer
Ethyl benzene	eyes, respiratory system, skin, CNS
o-Xylene	CNS, eyes, blood, liver, kidneys, skin, GI tract, respiratory system
Cumene	eyes, respiratory system, skin, CNS
p-Xylene	CNS, eyes, blood, liver, kidneys, skin, GI tract, respiratory system
Silica, crystalline	respiratory system, eyes (in animals: lung cancer)

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity: ACGIH. IARC. NIOSH. NTP. OSHA. Contains a substance that is a probable cancer hazard based on human studies.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Possible reproductive hazard. 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 effects but not likely to result in permanent damage if the exposure is eliminated. Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.
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, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.
Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:	Nervous System. Eyes. Central nervous system stimulation. Kidneys. Liver. Respiratory Tract. Nervous System. Kidneys. Liver. Eyes. Skin. Digestive Tract. Blood.
Supplemental Health Hazard Information:	No additional health information available.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and have a trained individual administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
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:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim 1-2 glasses of water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If the material is swallowed, get immediate medical attention or advice -- Do not induce vomiting. Dilute with water and immediately induce vomiting. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting and seek medical attention immediately. Drink two glasses of water or milk to dilute. Provide medical care provider with this MSDS.
Notes to MD:	No additional first aid information available.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary:

Flash Point: 9 (CALC.) °F

Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 16.0 @ 77° F
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 3.0 @ 77° F

Fire Hazards: Container may explode in heat of fire. Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks, flame or oxidants. Material can spontaneously ignite (pyrophoric) when exposed to air at normal or slightly elevated temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Combustible Liquid. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Extinguishing Media: Water may be ineffective in fire fighting due the material (or component(s)) low flash point, low solvent density, and limited miscibility with water. Alcohol foam Carbon dioxide Water spray Foam Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water may be ineffective but water spray can be used to extinguish a fire if swept across the base of the flames. Water can absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained 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

VII. 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. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid contact with material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Harmful or irritating material. Avoid contact and avoid breathing the material. Use only in a well ventilated area.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. 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: 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:	STRONG SOLVENT
Solids Vol %:	23.5985
Solids Wt %:	26.4207
Material VOC lbs/gal:	0.5437
Material VOC gms/l:	65.2921
Coatings VOC lbs/gal:	1.7279
Coatings VOC gms/l:	207.5013
Weight per gallon lbs:	8.3609

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

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Spontaneous combustion can occur. Normally stable. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid: heat, sparks, flame and oxidizing agents. High temperatures. None known.

Chemical Incompatibility: Acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Chlorine. Acetic anhydride. Peroxides. Oxidizing materials. Strong acids. Metals.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	LD50/LC50
Acetic acid, methyl ester	79-20-9	Oral LD50 Rat : >5 gm/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >5 gm/kg
Toluene, p-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-	98-56-6	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 22 gm/m3; Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 20 gm/m3; Oral LD50 Rat : 13 gm/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 11500 mg/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
sec-Butyl alcohol	78-92-2	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 8000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 790 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 2680 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 3400 mg/kg
Toluene	108-88-3	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 49 gm/m3/4H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 400 ppm/24H; Oral LD50 Rat : 636 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 14100 uL/kg
m-Xylene	108-38-3	Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 14100 uL/kg
Carbon black	1333-86-4	Oral LD50 Rat : >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >3 gm/kg
Benzene, ethyl-	100-41-4	Oral LD50 Rat : 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 17800 uL/kg
Cumene	98-82-8	Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 10 gm/m3/7H; Oral LD50 Rat : 1400 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 12750 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 12300 uL/kg
p-Xylene	106-42-3	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 4550 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview (for ingredients): No data available. No ecological information available.

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:

n-Butyl alcohol	78-92-2	0.31 %
Toluene	108-88-3	0.24 %
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.06 %

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT PAINT, 3, UN 1263, II
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	1.00
sec-Butyl alcohol	SARA 313 Reportable:	78-92-2	0.31
Toluene	SARA 313 Reportable:	108-88-3	0.24
m-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	108-38-3	0.14
Ethyl benzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	100-41-4	0.06
o-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	95-47-6	0.06
Cumene	SARA 313 Reportable:	98-82-8	0.05
p-Xylene	SARA 313 Reportable:	106-42-3	0.04
Methanol	SARA 313 Reportable:	67-56-1	0.00
Benzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	71-43-2	0.00
Carbon Black	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	1333-86-4	0.09
Benzene, ethyl-	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	100-41-4	0.06
Quartz	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	14808-60-7	0.00
Benzene	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	71-43-2	0.00

Toluene	California Proposition 65 Developmental Toxicity:	108-88-3	0.24
Ethyl alcohol	California Proposition 65 Developmental Toxicity:	64-17-5	0.00
Benzene	California Proposition 65 Developmental Toxicity:	71-43-2	0.00
Benzene	California Proposition 65 Reproductive - Female:	71-43-2	0.00
Methyl acetate	New Jersey Right To Know:	79-20-9	56.21
modified alkyd resin non volatiles	New Jersey Right To Know:	PROPRIETARY	14.07
p-chlorobenzotrifluoride	New Jersey Right To Know:	98-56-6	10.83
alkyd resin solids	New Jersey Right To Know:	PROPRIETARY	6.4
iron oxide	New Jersey Right To Know:	1332-37-2	2.32

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Information:

IMPORTANT: WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, IT IS PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. BECAUSE MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION/USE, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU PERFORM AN ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF A PRODUCT FOR YOUR PARTICULAR PURPOSE PRIOR TO USE. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED, DATA OR INFORMATION SET FORTH. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, OR DATA PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE. FURTHER, THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED HEREUNDER ARE GIVEN GRATIS. NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN ARE ASSUMED. ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.

MSDS glossary.