



B700-141 Teak Oil (Fret Board Oil)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

RPM Wood Finishes Group
3194 Hickory Boulevard
Hudson, North Carolina 28638
828-728-8266

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

Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity 0

PRODUCT NAME: B700-141 Teak Oil (Fret Board Oil)

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 20/02/02
SUPERCEDES: None
MSDS NO. B700-141

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%	CAS #	PEL
Linseed Oil, Acid Refined	41-50	8001-26-1	No PEL established
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	11-20	64742-88-7	No PEL established
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	1-10	96-29-7	No PEL established
Cobalt Compounds	1-10	7440-48-4	0.1 mg/m3 TWA
1,2,4 -trimethylbenzene	<1	95-63-6	No PEL established
Manganese Carboxylate(Mn Neodecanoate,Mn Propionat	<1	7439-96-5	compounds, as Mn: C 5 mg/m3; fume, as Mn: C 5 mg/m3

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, ingestion, skin, eyes.
Medical Conditions Aggravated: Liver disease. Skin disease including eczema and sensitization. Kidney disease. Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects

Inhalation: No hazard in normal industrial use. Overexposure to processing fumes may cause metal fume fever which is an influenza like illness. Symptoms include headache, metallic taste in the mouth, cough, thirst, throat irritation, shortness of breath, fever, sweating and pain in the limbs. This illness is not permanent and recovery usually occurs within 24-48 hours after onset. Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. 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.

Eye Contact: No hazard in normal industrial use. 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: Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation and minor systemic damage.

Ingestion: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury. 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:

Cobalt metal, dust and fume	respiratory system, skin
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, blood
Manganese compounds	respiratory system, CNS, blood, kidneys

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP or 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: No information available.

Mutagenicity: No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% is mutagenic or genotoxic.

Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation. Prolonged contact with this product can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with a very small amount of the liquid material.

Skin Absorption: Skin sensitization, characterized by redness, inflammation, itching and/or burning may result from prolonged or repeated contact with this material.

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Blood. Liver. Skin. Kidneys. Nervous System. Respiratory Tract.

Supplemental Health Hazard Information: No additional health information available.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. 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 soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Ingestion:	Induce vomiting as a last measure. Induced vomiting may lead to aspiration of the material into the lungs potentially causing chemical pneumonitis that may be fatal. 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:	45C; 113F
Fire Hazards:	Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the 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:	H2O, CO2, dry chemical, foam. Use alcohol resistant spray, Carbon Dioxide, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish a fire involving this chemical. Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray when fighting fires. Water or foam may cause frothing if liquid is burning but it still may be a useful extinguishing agent if carefully applied to the fire. Do not direct a water stream directly into the hot burning liquid.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the 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.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide Nitrogen containing gases

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Mitigation Procedures General Methods:	No special spill clean-up considerations. Collect and discard in regular trash.
---------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Follow all protective equipment recommendations provided in Section VIII.
Storage:	Spontaneous combustion can occur.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Engineering Controls: Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used.

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: Cloudy Liquid
Odor: Oily Hydrocarbon
Solids Vol %: 46.8681
Solids Wt %: 51.3476
Material VOC lbs/gal: 3.4853
Material VOC gms/l: 418.5598
Weight per gallon: 7.1801000

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Spontaneous combustion can occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid: heat, sparks, flame and oxidizing agents. Contact with water.
Chemical Incompatibility: Oxidizing materials. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong oxidizers/acids/alkalis. Water.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	LD50/LC50
2-Butanone, oxime	96-29-7	Oral LD50 Rat : 930 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 1 gm/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 200 uL/kg
Cobalt	7440-48-4	Oral LD50 Rat : 6171 mg/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m ³ /4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
Manganese	7439-96-5	Oral LD50 Rat : 9 gm/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview (for ingredients): No data available.

Ecological Toxicity Values:

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Spent Product: Mixing spent or discarded material with other materials may render the mixture hazardous. Perform a hazardous waste determination on mixtures. The waste is a listed hazardous waste. Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste.

Disposal Methods: 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:

No chemicals subject to land disposal restrictions. %

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Paint 3 UN1263 PGII

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

Chemical Name	Regulation	CASRN	%
Cobalt	SARA 313 Reportable:	7440-48-4	3.93
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	95-63-6	0.25
Manganese	SARA 313 Reportable:	7439-96-5	0.02
Cobalt metal powder	California Proposition 65 Cancer List:	7440-48-4	3.93
Linseed Oil, Acid Refined	New Jersey Right To Know:	8001-26-1	44.55
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	New Jersey Right To Know:	64742-88-7	12.2
Resin	New Jersey Right To Know:		6.74
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	New Jersey Right To Know:	96-29-7	5.09
Cobalt	New Jersey Right To Know:	7440-48-4	3.93

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.