













B730-120 Deluxing Compound

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity 0

PRODUCT NAME: B730-120 Deluxing Compound

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 20/02/02 SUPERCEDES: None MSDS NO. B730-120

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%	CAS#	PEL
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	31-40	64742-88-7	No PEL established
Wax	31-40	64742-60-5	No PEL established
Quartz	11-20	14808-60-7	see Table Z-3
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	1-10	8042-47-5	No PEL established
Oil	1-10	68187-84-8	No PEL established
Carnuba Wax	1-10	8015-86-9	No PEL established
Rottenstone	1-10	14808-60-7	No PEL established
1,2,4 -trimethylbenzene	<1	95-63-6	No PEL established

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Routes of Entry: Eye contact., Ingestion., Inhalation and skin., None Known. **Medical Conditions Aggravated:** Eye disease. Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects

Inhalation: At elevated temperatures may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract.

Chronic lung disease (silicosis) and/or lung cancer may result from

prolonged/repeated breathing of the dust of this material. No hazard in normal industrial use. Can cause minor respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue,

nausea, and headache.

Skin Contact: Can cause moderate injury (reddening and swelling). Can cause moderate irritation,

tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Eye Contact: Can cause mechanical irritation if dusts are generated. { Can cause moderate irritation,

tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: No component(s) in this product is known to be absorbed through the skin. { A single

exposure is not likely to result in the product being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal

discomfort.

Ingestion: Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be

fatal. Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury. Mildly irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause abdominal

discomfort.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity:

Silica, crystalline respiratory system, eyes (in animals: lung cancer) 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, blood

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.No data.

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 can result in defatting and drying of the skin which

may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). Prolonged or repeated contact may

cause irritation.

Eye Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, dust contact can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Absorption: Skin sensitization, characterized by redness, inflammation, itching and/or burning

may result from prolonged or repeated contact with this material.

Contains methanol. Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, may cause deterioration of the optic nerve if large quantities are absorbed through the skin. Repeated absorption

of large quantities may lead to blindness.

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Eyes. Respiratory Tract. No Data. Lungs.

Supplemental Health Hazard

Information:

No additional health information available.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation: No specific treatment is necessary since this material is not likely to be hazardous by

inhalation. If exposed to excessive levels of dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air and get medical attention if cough or other symptoms develop. {Remove to fresh air. No first aid expected to be needed. {Remove to fresh air.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 with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact

lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Have eyes examined and tested by medical personnel. { Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. Hold eyelids apart periodically while flushing. 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.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. { For hot product, immediately immerse in or flush the

affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention. No attempt should be made to remove material from skin or to remove contaminated clothing as the damaged flesh can be easily torn. { 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: 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. { Drink 1-2 glasses of water or milk.Minimal risk of harm if swallowed. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. Provide medical care provider with

this MSDS.

Notes to MD: Aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible

oral toxicity.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary:

Flash Point: 45C; 113F Autoignition Temperature: 274 deg. C

Fire Hazards: Use process enclosures to control the level of dust in the air.

Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and possible endanger the life of firefighter. Material may be ignited if preheated to temperatures above the flash

point in the presence of a source of ignition.

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol resistant spray, Carbon Dioxide, water spray or dry chemical to

extinguish a fire involving this chemical. CO2, dry chemical, foamUse alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical 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 surface of the fire. Do Not direct a stream of water into the

hot burning liquid.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Use process enclosures to control the level of dust in the air.

Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and possible endanger the life of firefighter. Material may be ignited if preheated to temperatures above the flash

point in the presence of a source of ignition.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons. Carbon dioxide, Carbon

monoxide

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health Consideration for Spill

Response:

Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up.No adverse health affects expected from the clean-up of spilled material. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS.

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

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation.

Storage: Keep container closed when not in use.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Engineering Controls: Additional area ventilation or local exhaust may be required to maintain air

concentrations below recommended exposure limits. Ventilation is required to

maintain worker comfort and ensure employees are not overexposed.

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 %: 48.2386
Solids Wt %: 48.7707
Material VOC lbs/gal: 3.119
Material VOC gms/l: 374.5643

Weight per gallon: 7.9794000

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Stable.

Conditions to Avoid: Contamination. Contact with oxidizing materials.

Chemical Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents. Oxidizing materials. Metals.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name CAS Number LD50/LC50

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- 95-63-6 Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview (for ingredients): No data available.

Ecological Toxicity Values:

Product:

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Spent Mixing spent or discarded material with other materials may render the mixture

hazardous. Perform a hazardous waste determination on mixtures. 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 PGIII

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):				
Chemical Name	Regulation	CASRN	%	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	SARA 313 Reportable:	95-63-6	0.78	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	New Jersey Right To Know:	64742-88-7	38.39	
Wax	New Jersey Right To Know:	64742-60-5	33.75	
Quartz	New Jersey Right To Know:	14808-60-7	12.05	
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	New Jersey Right To Know:	8042-47-5	7.67	
OXIDIZED CASTOR OIL	New Jersey Right To Know:	68187-84-8	3.74	

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Information:

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MSDS glossary.