

## M A T E R I A L   S A F E T Y   D A T A   S H E E T

## I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: Old Masters  
1900 Albany Place SE  
Orange City, IA 51041

REVISED: 08/16/2007  
PRINTED: 08/21/2007

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone**  
**CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

General Information:  
Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM  
712-737-4993

**TRADE NAME: OM REFINISHER**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: 006**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1,2)
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 350mmHg@20	LEL%: 12		
CAS #67-64-1	Acetone	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 500 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL: 1000 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 185mm Hg60F	LEL%: 2.6%		
CAS #67-56-1	Methanol	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm SKIN	ACGIH STEL: 250 ppm SKIN		
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm SKIN	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 92mmHg 20C	LEL%: 6.0%		
CAS #108-88-3	Toluene	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING: 300 ppm	OSHA PEAK: 500 ppm	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 23.0 mm Hg	LEL%: 1.3		

## WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) Methylene chloride has been shown to cause cancer in certain laboratory animals. Risk to your health depends on level and duration of exposure. Methylene Chloride is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report of Carcinogens (latest edition) and has been found to be a possible human carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) monographs.
- (3) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 102-232° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 100.00%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.59 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 2.29  
EPA VOC (lb/gal): 6.81

EPA VOC (g/L): 816.11

#### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -10° C 14° F LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water Fog, Dry Chemical, Foam, Carbon Dioxide

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: With excessive heat, cans will rupture from internal pressure and discharge flammable contents. Vapors may ignite explosively. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and other sources of ignition during use and until all vapors are gone. Prevent build up of vapors by opening all windows and doors to achieve cross-ventilation.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

#### V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

INHALATION- Major route of potential exposure. Methylene Chloride depresses the central nervous system. Concentrations between 900-1000 ppm may cause dizziness. Nausea, headache, and vomiting can occur at concentrations above 2000 ppm. At 7000 ppm, numbness and tingling in arms and legs and rapid heartbeat have occurred. Loss of consciousness and death have occurred at levels above 9000 ppm, if exposure is prolonged. Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to methylene chloride and can cause a substantial stress on the cardiovascular system. This

elevation can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

Skin- Liquid methylene chloride is painful and irritating if confined to skin by gloves, clothing, etc. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Absorption through intact skin is possible if contact with liquid is prolonged. Propylene oxide as a pure substance, has caused allergic reaction if repeated contact occurs.

Eyes- Liquid may cause temporary irritation with temporary corneal injury. Vapors may irritate eyes.

Ingestion- Single dose toxicity low to moderate. If vomiting occurs, methylene chloride can be aspirated into lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

#### MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Alcoholism, acute and chronic liver and kidney disease, anemia, coronary disease or rhythm disorders of the heart

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation

#### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes- Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Consult medical personnel.

Skin- Wash off in flowing water or shower.

Ingestion- Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Inhalation- Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Note to physician- Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn after decontamination. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reaction of the patient.

## VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: \*stable\*

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: \*will not occur\*

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong alkalies, oxygen, nitrogen peroxide, sodium, potassium, and other oxidizers and reactive metals. Contact with aluminum parts in a pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Open flames and welding arcs can cause thermal degradation with the evolution of hydrogen chloride and small amounts of phosgene gas and chlorine.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

## VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

## VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In confined areas of poor ventilation, use chemical cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. A mechanical filter respirator should be used for normal spray applications.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Permeation resistant gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile rubber) should be used. Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles if there is a danger of splashing or if product is applied by spraying.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing such as coveralls or lab coats must be worn.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

## IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use explosion proof equipment. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after the container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Prevent eye and skin contact.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Ingredient	CAS #	Wt% of HAPS in product	Pounds HAPS/ Gal product
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	30.4 %	2.3
Methanol	67-56-1	19.4 %	1.5
Toluene	108-88-3	10.2 %	0.8

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