HALLMAN/LINDSAY PAINTS
SEMI TRANSPARENT DECK AND SIDING STAIN

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name : SEMI TRANSPARENT DECK AND SIDING STAIN
Product Code : 197'
Recommended Use: Stain for wood

Company Identification:

HALLMAN/LINDSAY PAINTS
P.O. BOX 109
SUN PRAIRIE, WI 53590

Information Phone: (608) 834-8844
Emergency Phone: 1-800-633-8253

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard-determining component	Signal Word	Hazard Class/Catagory code
Petroleum Naphtha (Medium)	DANGER	Asp.Tox 1

Hazard Pictogram Description
GHS02-Flame GHS08-Health hazard

Hazard statements
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary statements
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 Use personal protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. P301 + P310 (P) If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center,doctor if you feel unwell. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: This material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and delerium as well as additional central nervous system effects.

Inhalation: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: Vapors can cause irritation of the respiratory tract. High concentrations can cause headache, nausea, weakness, lightheadedness, and stupor (CNS depression).

Chronic (Cancer) Information:
For complete discussion of toxicology data refer to section 11. EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: Possible brain damage from overexposure. Overexposure may cause nervous system damage. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Significant exposure to this chemical may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the respiratory system,central nervous system, kidney, liver, skin, and/or eyes.

Teratology (Birth Defects) Information:
Not determined

Reproduction Information:
Not determined

Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:
Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System,Liver,Kidneys,Central Nervous System (CNS)

3. Composition/Information on IngredientsComponent

Component	CAS#	% by Wt.
Petroleum Naphta (Medium)	64742-88-7	15%-20%

OSHA Z1 PEL: 500 PPM, ACGIH TWA: 100 PPM		
OSHA Z1A TWA: 100 PPM		
Petroleum Distillates Light	64742-47-8	10%-15%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	10%-15%
OSHA PEL: 100ppm,ACGIH TLV: 100ppm		
STEL TLV: 150ppm		
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-47-8	05%-10%
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	64742-95-6	05%-10%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	0%-05%
ACGIH TWA: 125 MG/M3		

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes:
Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin:
Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:
Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physicians:
INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable Properties:
Flash Point: 152 F Method: PMCC

Explosive Limits:
Lower explosive limit: .9
Upper explosive limit: 7

Autoignition Temperature:
AP 230°C (AP 446°F)

Hazardous Combustion Products:
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Extinguishing Media:
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.
LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent

structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Firefighting Procedures:
Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:
Eliminate ignition sources, provide good ventilation, dike spill to minimize contamination. Absorb with inert material. Collect in containers. Keep spill out of waterways.

Large Spill:
For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection.Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

Environmental Precautions:
Not determined

Methods/Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:
Not determined

7. Handling and Storage

Handling:
Keep out of reach of Children. Avoid prolonged contact with liquid and/or vapor. Do not store near heat, sparks, or flame. Store in a cool, dry,and well vented area. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ground all containers when transferring liquid. Use non sparking tools.

Storage:
Keep away from heat and open flames. Store in a cool and well vented area. Keep containers closed when not in use.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:
Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials is maintained below applicable exposure limits. When spraying controlling exposure requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Wash hands after using.

Engineering Controls:
Use appropriate engineering control such as process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Where such systems are not effective wear suitable personal protective equipment, which performs satisfactorily and meets OSHA or other recognized standards. Consult with local procedures for selection, training, inspection and maintenance of the personal protective equipment. General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be suitable to keep the vapor concentrations below TLV values. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:
For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below),use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used.

Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% ofthe lower flammable limit of this product.

Skin Protection:

Chemical-resistant gloves and chemical goggles, face -shield and synthetic apron or coveralls should be used to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Eye Protection:

Wear appropriate protective glasses or splash goggles as described by 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA eye and face protection regulation. Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point:

Not determined

Freezing Point:

Not determined

Flash Point:

152 deg F

Vapor Pressure:

Not determined

Vapor Density:

Not determined

Solubility in Water:

Not determined

Evaporation Rate:

Slower than ether.

Exposure:

Upper Exposure Limit: No Data
Lower Exposure Limit: No Data
Specific Gravity: .88

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC Theoretical - As Packaged)

Material VOC (Includes Water and Exempt Solvent)	**Emitted VOC**
511 g/l	4.27 lb/gl

Coating VOC (Minus Water and Exempt Solvent)	
522 g/l	4.36 lb/gl

Odor:

Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.

Odor Threshold:

Not determined

Appearance:

Liquid coating.

Viscosity: Not determined

Autoignition Temperature:

Decomposition Temperature:

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (Conditions to Avoid):

CONTAINS LINSEED OIL. RAGS OR CLOTHING SOAKED WITH THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE IMMERSED ENTIRELY IN WATER UNTIL DISPOSAL TO PREVENT SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatibility:

Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and unidentifiable organic materials. No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Stable. Hazardous Polymerization Not expected to occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Not determined

Eye:

Eye Irritation: Data available. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.

Skin:

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat. May cause moderate irritation to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Ingestion:

Acute Oral Toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Inhalation:

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration./1 hours, Rat. Repeated Dose Toxicity Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

Subchronic:

Not determined

Chronic/Carcinogenicity:

Not determined

- IARC: Not determined
- NTP: Not determined
- OSHA: Not determined

Teratology: Not determined

Reproduction: No Data

Mutagenicity: Not determined

Acute Toxicity: Eye Contact: May cause: Moderate irritation. Skin: May cause: Moderate irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause skin sensitization. Inhalation: of vapor or mist can cause headache, nausea, and irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Ingestion: May cause: Nausea. May be harmful if swallowed.

STOT-single exposure: Not determined

STOT-repeated exposure: Not determined

Routes of Exposure: Not determined

12. Ecological Information

This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) for this product is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

Not determined

14. Transport Information

UN Number:
1263

UN Shipping Name:
Paint

Transport Hazard Class:
3

Packing Group:
III

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA:
Not determined
Section 313:
Not determined

16. Other Information

Prepared By: hallman/lindsay Regulatory Department
Manufacturer Disclaimer:
The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for the user's own particular use.