

## 1 . Product and company identification

<b>Trade name</b>	: Famowood Wood Filler - Original Formula
<b>Supplier</b>	: Eclectic Products Inc. 1075 Arrowsmith Eugene, OR 97402 541-484-9621
<b>Material uses</b>	: Not available.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	: Eclectic Products Inc. 1075 Arrowsmith Eugene, OR 97402 541-484-9621
<b>Code</b>	: 10101100
<b>Validation date</b>	: 1/3/2014.
<b>Print date</b>	: 1/3/2014.
<b>Responsible name</b>	: <b>Regulatory Compliance</b>
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: CALL INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053 or 001-352-323-3500

## 2 . Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Paste.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: WARNING !  FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  Flammable liquid. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
<b><u>Potential acute health effects</u></b>	
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Irritating to respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Harmful if swallowed.
<b>Skin</b>	: Irritating to skin.
<b>Eyes</b>	: Irritating to eyes.
<b><u>Potential chronic health effects</u></b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Target organs</b>	: Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

## 2. Hazards identification

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing digestive disorders may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	5-10
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	5-10
Wood Dust Particles	9004-34-6	5-10
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	1-5
Solvent Naphtha	64742-89-8	1-5
Isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	<1

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

## 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## 4 . First aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** :  Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** :  No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Large spill** :  Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 7 . Handling and storage

### Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Product name

Acetone

### Exposure limits

#### ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).

STEL: 1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1188 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).

#### NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 250 ppm 10 hour(s).

#### OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

#### OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: The acetone STEL does not apply to the cellulose acetate fiber industry. It is in effect for all other sectors.

STEL: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 750 ppm 8 hour(s).

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

#### ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

#### NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour(s).

#### OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

#### OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Wood Dust Particles

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s). Form: Total

**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust

Isopropanol

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. ACGIH 2003 Adoption**

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).

Crystalline Silica

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C.**

TWA: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008). Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen**

TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s). Form: respirable dust

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: as quartz**

TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as quartz) 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable dust

**OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 9/2005).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable

TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust.

TWA: 250 mppcf 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable

### **Recommended monitoring procedures**

- : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

### **Engineering measures**

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### **Hygiene measures**

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

### **Personal protection**


#### **Respiratory**

- : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Precautions to be taken in use:** : This product may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates, which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. Wear a dust/mist respirator approved for dust when dusts are generated from sanding or abrading the dried film.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Paste.]
- Flash point** : Open cup: -17°C (1.4°F) []
- Color** : Various
- Odor** : Not available.
- Boiling/condensation point** : 56.111°C (133°F)
- Specific gravity** : 1.49 to 1.58
- Estimated Vapor Density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- VOC %** : 14.51% - 17.11%
- Evaporation rate** :  1 (ether (anhydrous) = 1)
- Solubility** : Partially soluble in the following materials: water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- Materials to avoid** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Will not occur.
- Conditions of reactivity** : Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	20 mL/kg	-
	LDLo	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	TDLo Oral	Rat	5 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	607 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			

# 11 . Toxicological information

Wood Dust Particles	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 g/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	>31600 mg/kg	-
Nitrocellulose Isopropanol	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
	TDL <sub>o</sub> Oral	Rat	120 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 gm/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	2735 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
Crystalline Silica	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	1088 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	800 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LDLo	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	LDLo	Rat	>200 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	LDLo Intravenous	Rat	90 mg/kg	-
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	100 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	50 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	30 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	25 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	15.69 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	10 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	10 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	5 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	1.5 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	1 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	1 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	1250 ug/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	150 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub>	Rat	150 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDL <sub>o</sub> Oral	Rat	120 g/kg	-	

## Carcinogenicity

### Conclusion/Summary

Limestone and natural iron oxide used in making this product contain crystalline silica as an impurity. Repeated, prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline dusts may increase the risk of developing a disabling lung disease called silicosis. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reports there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources. Based on studies of workers in industrial and occupational settings, The National Toxicology Program (NTP) Ninth Report on Carcinogens lists crystalline silica (respirable) as a substance known to be a carcinogen to humans.

## Classification

Product/ingredient name

ACGIH

IARC

EPA

NIOSH

NTP

OSHA

## 11 . Toxicological information

Wood Dust Particles	-	1	-	-	-	-
Crystalline Silica	A2	1	-	+	Proven.	-

**IDLH** : Not available.

**Synergistic products** : Not available.

## 12 . Ecological information

**Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	-	Acute LC50 6900 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia -	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 5.54 to 6.33 ml/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 12100000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 11000000 to 11300000 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Alburnus alburnus	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 10700000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 9218000 to 14400000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 9100000 to 9482000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8800000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8300000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8300000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8120000 to 8760000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8098000 to 8640000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 7810000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 7460000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 7280000 to 7880000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 6210000 to	Fish - Pimephales	96 hours



## 12 . Ecological information

		7030000 ug/L	promelas	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		>100000 ug/L	Pimephales	
		Fresh water	promelas	
	-	Acute LC50	Daphnia -	48 hours
		10000 ug/L	Daphnia magna	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Daphnia -	48 hours
		13300000 ug/L	Daphnia magna	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Daphnia -	48 hours
		12600000 ug/L	Daphnia magna	
		Fresh water		
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	-	Acute EC50	Daphnia -	48 hours
		5091000 to	Daphnia magna	
		6440000 ug/L		
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		3220000 to	Pimephales	
		3320000 ug/L	promelas	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Daphnia -	48 hours
		>520000 ug/L	Daphnia magna	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish - Gambusia	96 hours
		5600000 ug/L	affinis	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50 >400	Fish -	96 hours
		ppm Marine water	Cyprinodon	
			variegatus	
	-	Chronic NOEC	Daphnia -	48 hours
		<70000 ug/L	Daphnia magna	
		Fresh water		
Isopropanol	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		11130000 ug/L	Pimephales	
		Fresh water	promelas	
	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		10400000 to	Pimephales	
		10600000 ug/L	promelas	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		9640000 to	Pimephales	
		10000000 ug/L	promelas	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish -	96 hours
		6550000 to	Pimephales	
		7450000 ug/L	promelas	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish - Rasbora	96 hours
		4200000 ug/L	heteromorpha	
		Fresh water		
	-	Acute LC50	Fish - Gambusia	96 hours
		>1400000 ug/L	affinis	
	-	Acute LC50	Fish - Lepomis	96 hours
		>1400000 ug/L	macrochirus	

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Biodegradability**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.





## 13 . Disposal considerations

**Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

## 14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)	3	II		<b>Remarks</b> The product is a consumer commodity. < 0.3 gal Consumer commodity ORM-D
<b>TDG Classification</b>	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)	3	II		-
<b>IMDG Class</b>	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)	3	II		-
<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)	3	II		-

PG\* : Packing group

## 15 . Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TCSCA 8(b) inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.  
SARA 311/312 - fire, Acute, Chronic

### SARA 313

Form R - Reporting requirements	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
	Zinc Stearate	557-05-1	1-5

This product contains toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and subpart C-Supplier Notification Requirement of 40 CFR Part 372.

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. The California listing of silica, crystalline as a carcinogen is qualified as "airborne particles of respirable size". Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. If dust is generated and ventilation is inadequate, use NIOSH certified respirator that will protect against dust/mist.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive
Wood Dust Particles	Yes.	No.
Crystalline Silica	Yes.	No.

### Canada

## 15 . Regulatory information

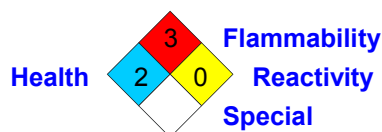
**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-2: Flammable liquid  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

**Canada inventory** : **Canada inventory:** Not determined.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

### Mexico

**Classification** :



### EU regulations

**Hazard symbol or symbols** :



**Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.  
R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Safety phrases** : S2- Keep out of the reach of children.  
S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### International regulations

**International lists** : **Australia inventory (AICS):** Not determined.  
**China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.  
**Korea inventory (KECI):** Not determined.  
**Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ENCS):** Not determined.

**EU Inventory** : **Europe inventory:** Not determined.

## 16 . Other information

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)** :



**Date of printing** : 1/3/2014.

## 16 . Other information

**Date of issue** : 1/3/2014.

**Date of previous issue** : 10/10/2011.

**Version** : 1.06

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.