



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

WOOD-TEX FACE GRADE SYN WOOD/ALL COLORS
PRODUCT NAME: WOOD-TEX FACE GRADE SYN WOOD/ALL COLORS
PRODUCT CODE: M740-021 022,023,024,026,027,029
HMIS CODES H2 F3 R0

SECTION 1 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

NAME: RPM, WFG
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DATE REVISED 6/20/00

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION

Table with columns: REPORTABLE COMPONENTS, CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ tEmp), Weight Percent. Rows include ACETONE, WOOD DUST, * METHYL ETHYL KETONE, SOLVENT NAPHTHA, and Isopropanol.

Di-(Heptyl,nonyl,undecyl)phthalate
• Indicates toxic chemical (s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
dot Classification: Flammable liquid n.o.s. (contains acetone), 3, UN 1993, PGII ERG #128
Limited Quantities (0.3 gallon or less): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 133 DEG F
VAPOR DENSITY; Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.
Appearance AND ODOR: Colored paste appearance with solvent odor.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1)a 1.46
MATERIAL VOC; 2.32 lb/gal
SOLUBILITY IN WATER; NIL

VOC calculations are based on the federal EPA definition of volatile organic compound under Clean Air Act. State and local air quality authorities may have more stringent regulation

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

FLASH POINT: 1.4 DEG F METHOD USED: Calculated
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER; 0.9 UPPER; 12.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Alcohol Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Dangerous when exposed to heat, flame, or sparks- Easily ignited and burns rapidly with intense heat.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid exposure to heat.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong oxidizing agents, alkalis, and acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

A single brief (minutes) exposure is not likely to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure cause irritation to upper respiratory tract and may cause anesthetic or narcotic effects, (i.e. headache, dizziness, drowsiness)

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN: Can cause irritation with redness, chapping, and inflammation. May cause drying or flaking of skin. EYES: Vapors may irritate eyes. Contact may cause redness, moderate to severe irritation, with possible corneal injury.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. The LD₅₀ skin absorption for acetone in rabbits is 20,000 mg/kg.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, headache, diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of wood dust or respirable crystalline silica containing in excess of appropriate exposure -Limits may cause silicosis, a lung disease. (*Please note SECTION 11/Hazardous Ingredients to determine if wood dust or crystalline silica is present

CHRONIC: Health studies of solvents allege a potential relationship between occupational overexposure and certain neurological disorders. Exposure to liquids, vapors or mists should be minimized. Solvent components may increase the toxicity to liver and kidney induced by other chemicals.

CARCINOGENICITY; NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED:No

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of wood dust or respirable crystalline silica containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits may cause silicosis, a lung disease. (*Please note Section 11/Hazardous Ingredients to determine if wood dust or crystalline silica are present.*)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing eye, skin, liver, kidney, or pulmonary disorders may be aggravated by acetone exposure,

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES; Immediately flush with clean flowing water for at least 15 minutes lifting eyelids to ensure thorough flushing. SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. inhalation: If affected, remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless advised to do so by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Shut off or extinguish all sources of ignition. Absorb with absorbent material and remove to covered metal containers.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

SMALL SPILL: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood or open air. Dispose of hardened material in approved landfill. LARGE SPILL: Destroy by incineration. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations -

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Handle carefully - do not puncture, drop or slide container. This product may react with alkaline materials and strong acids and should not be stored near such materials. Keep away heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact. Wear impervious clothing as necessary to protect exposed skin- Eye wash stations and safety showers should be easily accessible and in good working order.

SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If work place exposure limits of product or components are exceeded (see Section II), a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator for organic vapors is advised in the absence of proper environmental control. Sanding of cured product can create nuisance dust; wear dust respirator workstation conditions should be evaluated by management to determine proper personal protective equipment.

VENTILATION

Adequate ventilation should be provided to keep vapor concentrations below acceptable exposure limits.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Wear resistant gloves such as natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber or other impervious material.

EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing. Eyewash fountains safety showers should be easily accessible.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Do not allow eye or skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.

SECTION 9 - DISCLAIMER

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