SAFETY DATA MATERIAL SHEET

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PRODUCT NAME: #INWOOD ALL COLORS

PRODUCT CODE: IW-CE

~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Manufacturer's Name : Quest Construction Products, LLC

Address : 1465 Pipefitter Street

: North Charleston, SC 29405

: INITIAL (FIRST CALL) CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

: (800) 739-5566 INFORMATION PHONE

TOLL FREE : BACKUP(800)541-4383

DATE REVISED : July February 2009

~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

CAS Number MM HG @ Temp Weight % Reportable Components 77F/25C Pure (Mineral Spirits) 8052-41-3 51

OSHA TWA: 100 ppm, 572mg/m3, ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm, 572mg/m3

N/A10 Alkyd resin solution MIXTURE N/A

No exposure limits established for this chemical.

Red Oxide Pigment Dispersion 1309-37-1 <1.00 68F/20C 0 - 5

Contains:

Transparent red oxide pigment CAS 1309-37-1 (30.5%)

OSHA TWA 10mg/m3, ACGIH TWA 5mg/m3

Stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3, (4.4%) ACGIH TWA: 100ppm, 572mg/m3

OSHA TWA 500ppm, 2900mg/m3.

Rule 66 mineral spirits, CAS#64742-88-7, (28.1%)

No exposure limits established for this chemical.

* Fungicide MIXTURE 10.9

Contains: glycol ether CAS# proprietary, ACGIH TWA TLV: 100ppm,

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate CAS# 55406-53-6, No OELs established.

N-cyclopropyl-N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diam CAS# 28159-98-0, No OELs established.

Yellow Oxide Disperson <1.0 25C 0 - 5MIXTURE

Contains:

Stoddard solvent, CAS#8052-41-3 (13%) ACGIH TWA: 100ppm, 572mg/m3

OSHA TWA 500ppm, 2900mg/m3.

Odorless mineral spirits, CAS#64742-88-7 (43.0%)

No exposure limits established for this chemical.

THIS MSDS MAY BE USED FOR OTHER COLORS AND CONTAINER SIZES

OF THIS PRODUCT.

~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Emergency Overview:

Potential Health Effects:

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent Contaminating building

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Eves:

Eye contact with vapor may cause minimal to moderate irritation. Contact with liquid may result in severe irritation. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

Skin:

THIS MATERIAL MAY CAUSE DEFATTING AND IRRITATION OF THE SKIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS.

Ingestion:

If ingested, may produce signs of intoxication as well as irritation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, headache, loss of consciousness, delirium, mental confusion, possibly slurred speech & stupor, and CNS effects (See Inhalation below).

Inhalation:

Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or spray mists can result in headache, dizziness, lack of coordination, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:

Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If redness, itching, or burning sensations persist consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:

Immediately wash skin with a generous amount of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash before reuse. If irritation persists consult a physician.

Ingestion:

Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting! Vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs, keep victim's head below the hips to prevent breathing vomit into the lungs. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Give victim a glass of water or milk but never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist consult a physician immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and call emergency medical services immediately.

Note to Physician:

Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing

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develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100% humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested this material presents a significant aspiration/chemical pneumontis hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Administer an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk or convulsing. Protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Obtain chest X-ray and liver function tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, eyes, and kidney.

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

Flammable Properties Flash Point: 100F/40C

Lower Flammable Limits: 0.8% Upper Flammable Limit: 12

Auto Ignition Temperature: 232C/450F

Extinguishing Media:

Carbon dioxide, dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam-type extinguishing media. Direct stream of water can scatter and spread flames.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (PRESSURE-DEMAND MSHA/NIOSH APPROVED OR EQUIVALENT) AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR. USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE EXPOSED CONTAINERS TO PREVENT PRESSURE BUILD-UP AND POSSIBLE CONTAINER RUPTURE

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

Small Spill:

CLEAN UP PERSONNEL MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH RESPIRATOR, GLOVES, GOGGLES (SEE SECTION#8). EVACUATE AREA OF ALL NON-ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL. EXTINGUISH ALL NEARBY SOURCES OF IGNITION AND VENTILATE AREA USING EXPLOSION PROOF MECHANICAL EXHAUST VENTILATION AS VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND ARE COMBUSTIBLE OR FLAMMABLE AND MAY MIGRATE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION. DIKE AND CONTAIN AND/OR ABSORB SPILL WITH INERT MATERIAL (SAND, EARTH OR OTHER SUITABLE NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL), TO PREVENT ENTRY INTO STORM DRAINS, SEWERS AND OTHER UNAUTHORIZED TREATMENT/DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND NATURAL WATERWAYS. COVER MINOR SPILLS WITH SODIUM BISULFATE TO NEUTRALIZE AND REDUCE VAPORS.SPRAY WITH WATER. PLACE IN APPROVED METAL DOT CONTAINERS FOR PROPER RECOVERY OR DISPOSAL. COVER WITH LID. USE ONLY NON-SPARKING TOOLS. IF SPILL OCCURS NEAR AIR INLETS OR INSIDE, TURN OFF HEATING OR AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT CONTAMINATING BUILDING.

Large Spill:

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Use same procedure as small spill.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

Handling & Storage:

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, FLAME, AND OXIDIZERS. STORE IN A COOL, DRY, WELL-VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. STORE IN CLOSED CONTAINERS.

Other Precautions:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electrical charges, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and/or emit toxic vapors causing injury or death. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers, especially drums, should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and storage tanks and other confined spaces. Vapors could migrate to sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode due to pressure build-up if exposed to extreme heat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep out of the reach of children.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

Respiratory Protection:

WEAR A NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR.

Skin Protection:

The use of nitrile rubber gloves is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Eye Protection:

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields recommended.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

Boiling Range: 315-385F - 396F/202C

Melting Point: -65 TO -25 C (-85 TO -13F)

Specific Gravity (H2O=1): .8432

Vapor Density (Air=1): Heavier than air

Vapor Pressure: NO DATA

Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) :

Coating V.O.C.: 3.88 lb/gl Coating V.O.C.: 464 g/l Material V.O.C.: 3.87 lb/gl Material V.O.C.: 463 g/l

Solubility in Water: NEGLIGIBLE

Appearance: Moderately viscous pigmented liquid, various

colors.

Odor: PETROLEUM DISTILLATE ODOR

pH: N/A

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

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## Stability:

Stable

### Conditions To Avoid:

Avoid contact with open flame, electric arcs, or other hot surfaces that can cause thermal decomposition.

## Incompatible Materials:

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS LIQUID CHLORINE, CONCENTRATED OXYGEN, SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE OR CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may yield carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Unidentified organic compounds in fumes and smoke may be formed during combustion.

## Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur

## ~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

## Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:

NO DATA

## Materials having a known dermal toxicity.

MINERAL SPIRITS: LD50 DRML/RABBIT 15.4G/KG.

## Materials having a known oral toxicity.

MINERAL SPIRITS: LD50 ORAL/RAT 34600MG/KG.

## Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:

MINERAL SPIRITS: LC50 INHL/RAT 21400MG/M3/4H.

## Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:

Irritation eyes, nose, throat; dizziness; dermatitis;

chemical pneumonia (aspiration liquid); in animals: kidney damage.

## Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:

Stoddard solvent, CAS #8052-41-3 can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats and male and female mice, and in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. It is therefore highly unlikely that the kidney effects observed in male rats have significant implications for humans exposed at or below the recommended vapor limits in the workplace.

## Identified Teratogens:

NO DATA

## Identified Reproductive toxins :

NO DATA.

## Identified Mutagens:

NO DATA.

## ~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

## Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

NO DATA AVAILABLE

## Chemical Fate :

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers.

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Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

### ~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

#### Instructions:

DISPOSE OF UNUSED PRODUCT OR CONTAMINATED PRODUCT AND MATERIALS USED IN CLEANING UP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS IN A MANNER APPROVED FOR THIS MATERIAL. EMPTY CONTAINERS WILL RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE AND VAPORS AND ARE SUBJECT TO PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL, AS ABOVE.

## ~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

## Shipping Information:

DOT INFORMATION: 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION: NON HAZARDOUS FOR GROUND TRANSPORT; FOR AIR, AND BY

SHIP: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, PG III.

### ~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

# (Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented) US Regulations:

### Status Of Substances Lists:

The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.

A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).

If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3, Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.

# Components present that could require reporting under the statute are: $\mathtt{NONE}\ \mathtt{KNOWN}$

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities (TPQ'S) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

## Components present that could require reporting under the statute are: $\mathtt{NONE}\ \mathtt{KNOWN}$

EPCRA 40 CFR 372 (Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material. Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

## Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

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### See Section II

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers, anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

## International Regulations:

## Canadian WHMIS:

CLASS B - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS Division 3 - Combustible Liquid WHMIS classification of Division 3 of class B

## Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

NONE KNOWN

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL. See section 2 for composition/information on ingredients.

## **EINECS:**

NO INFORMATION. ON INVENTORY.

## State Regulations:

#### California:

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING: This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

## A: Cause Cancer

PRESENT AT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.1% SEE SECTION II \*If tinted contains Carbon Black:CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica:CAS#14808-60-7

## B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :

PRESENT AT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.1% SEE SECTION II In addition to the above named chemical(s)(if any), this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

## Delaware:

NONE KNOWN

#### Florida:

Mineral spirits stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3 listed as toxic

## Idaho:

Mineral Spirits CAS# 8052-41-3

Idaho Air Pollutant List:

Title 585--AAC: 26.25

Title 586--AAAC: -Title 585--EL: 35

Title 586--EL: -Title 586--OEF: --

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Massachusetts:

Mineral spirits CAS#8052-41-3 substance codes: 2,4

Michigan: NONE KNOWN

Minnesota:

Listed in the Minnesota hazardous substances list: Mineral spirits stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3

Codes: ANO Ratings: --

Status:

New Jersey:

NONE KNOWN

New York:

NONE KNOWN

Pennsylvania:

Mineral spirits stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3 CODE:--

Washington:

Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent) CAS#8052-41-3 Washington air contaminant: ma/m3ppm TWA 100 525 STEL UNK UNK CEILING UNK UNK SKIN: UNK UNK

Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN HAZARDOUS AIR CONTAMINANT LIST: MINERAL SPIRITS CAS#8052-41-3 TABLE A.

West Virginia

The following is on the West Virginia Toxic Air Pollutant

List:

Mineral Spirits: CAS#8052-41-3 (Pounds per Year):

~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~

HMIS® III

Health : 2
Flammability : 2
Physical Hazard : 0

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : J

This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them & determine the suitability & completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers