

**Section 1. Identification**

<b>Trade name</b>	: Famowood Wood Filler - Original Formula
<b>Product code</b>	: 10101100
<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	: 9/10/2014.
<b>Supplier</b>	: Eclectic Products Inc. 1075 Arrowsmith Eugene, OR 97402 541-484-9621
<b>Responsible name</b>	: Regulatory Compliance
<b>Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)</b>	: CALL INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 001-352-323-3500 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

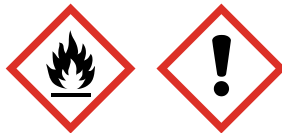
**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Putty.

**Section 2. Hazards identification**

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

**GHS label elements****Hazard pictograms**

**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary statements**

**General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

**Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Acetone	5-10%	67-64-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	5-10%	78-93-3
Wood Dust Particles	5-10%	9004-34-6
Solvent Naphtha	1-5%	64742-89-8
Isopropyl alcohol	1-5%	67-63-0
crystalline silica respirable	<1%	14808-60-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**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.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : No specific data.  
**Skin contact** : No specific data.  
**Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- 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.  
**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.  
**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.  
**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. 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.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.

**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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : 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.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**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).

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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). 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
Acetone	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> STEL: 1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<p>TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> 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 minutes.          STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.          TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices          STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.          STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b>          STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.          STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.          TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b>          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>          STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.          STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Wood Dust Particles	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b>          TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction          TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Total</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b>          TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction          TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>          TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction          TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b>          TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Isopropyl alcohol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b>          TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.          STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.          STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.          TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.          STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.          STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
crystalline silica respirable	<p><b>OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 9/2005).</b>          TWA: 250 MPPCF / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+5) 8 hours. Form: Respirable          TWA: 10 MG/M<sup>3</sup> / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+2) 8 hours. Form: Respirable          TWA: 30 MG/M<sup>3</sup> / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+2) 8 hours. Form: Total dust.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>          TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as quartz) 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).**

TWA: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).**

TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: respirable dust

- Appropriate engineering controls** : 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.
- 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.
- Individual protection measures**
- 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.
- Eye/face protection** : 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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : 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. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : 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.
- 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid. [Paste.]
Color	: Various
Odor	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling point	: 56.111°C (133°F)
Flash point	: Open cup: -17°C (1.4°F) []
Flammability	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: <1 (ether (anhydrous) = 1)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Specific gravity	: 1.49 to 1.58
Solubility	: Partially soluble in the following materials: water.
VOC (wt%)	: 14.51% - 17.11%
Viscosity	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions 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.
Incompatible materials	: 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.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
Wood Dust Particles	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Solvent Naphtha	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>5000 ppm	1 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 parts per million	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 microliters	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams	-
Isopropyl alcohol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

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	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Wood Dust Particles	-	1	-
crystalline silica respirable	-	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Isopropyl alcohol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent Naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	31050.4 mg/kg
Dermal	51058.4 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	114824 ppm

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Acute EC50 >500000 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 5091000 to 6440000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours
Isopropyl alcohol	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l	Fish - Gambusia affinis	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability





Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	1993	1993	1993	1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone )	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone )	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone)
<b>Transport hazard class (es)</b>	3 	3 	3 	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	II	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
Immediate (acute) health hazard

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	Zinc Stearate	557-05-1	1-5
<b>Supplier notification</b>	Zinc Stearate	557-05-1	1-5

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

### California Prop. 65

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**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".

Wood Dust Particles Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator.

### Ingredient name

Wood Dust Particles  
crystalline silica respirable

### Cancer

Yes.  
Yes.

### Reproductive

No.  
No.

### 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

- : Not determined.

### International regulations

#### International lists

- : **Australia inventory (AICS):** Not determined.
- China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory:** Not determined.
- Korea inventory:** Not determined.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.
- Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



### Key to abbreviations

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- UN = United Nations

### References

- : Not available.

📌 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.