========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- APACHE BROWN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4307 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		46.6
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.7
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12051
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06342
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01227
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00219

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting

personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:

LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0211
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0677 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.0863 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.50 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL

52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
TOLUENE	108-88-3

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0677 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL EXT WOOD FINISH- AUTUMN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-5328 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/4/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : RED LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		45.4
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.8
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12016
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06323
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01291
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00338

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting

personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:

LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0241
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0836 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1162 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : RED LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.52 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL

52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
TOLUENE	108-88-3

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0836 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/4/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL EXT WOOD FINISH- BUCKSKIN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4368 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/4/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		45.9
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.9
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7		.28955
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12018
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06324
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01229
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00186

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# TITANIUM DIOXIDE ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 10 mg/M3 (Total Dust)	13463-67-7

Cobalt Neodecanoate 27253-31-2
ACGIH TLV: Not Established
OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co
HAPS = yes

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F
FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0239
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0819 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1064 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.52LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation

Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis.
Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

Titanium Dioxide - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 93(2006) TITANIUM DIOXIDE)

In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, and 250 mg/M3 of respirable TIO2. Slight lung fibrosis was observed at 50 and 250 mg/M3 levels. Microscopic lung tumours were also observed in 13 percent of the rats exposed to 250 mg/M3, an exposure level that caused lung overloading and impairment of rat lungs clearnace mechanisms.

In further studies, these tumours were found to occur only under particle overload conditions in a uniquely sensitive species, the rat, and have little or no relevance for humans. The pulmonary inflammatory response to TIO2 particles exposure was also found to be much more severe in rats that in other rodent species.

In February 2006, IARC has re-evaluated Titanium Dioxide as pertaing to Group 2B: "Possibly carcinogenic to humans", based upon inadequate evidence in humans snd sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide. IARC evaluation guidelines consider the generation of tumours, in 2 different studies within the same animal species, to be adequate criteria for an assessment of sufficient evidence.

The conclusions of several epidemiology studies on more than 20000 TIO2 industry workers in Europe and the USA did not

suggest a carcinogenic effect of TIO2 dust on the human lung. Mortality from other chronic diseases, including other respiratory diseases, was also not associated with exposure to TIO2 dust.

Based upon all available study results, DuPont scientists conclude that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory diseases in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h

NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

SILICA 14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)
CA Prop 65: CANCER

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID 149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established
OSHA PEL: Not Established
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

CUMENE 98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)
IARC-2B
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0819 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR

WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/4/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- CABIN BROWN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4115 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		46.0
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.4
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
+ METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	96-29-7	1.06	1.0
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12014
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06322
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01280
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00368

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting

personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
+ METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	96-29-7
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:

LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0242
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0738 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.0987 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.53 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis.
Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS 96-29-7) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4.8 mg/L 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS 96-29-7) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 1,000 - 1,800 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS 96-29-7) LD50 Oral - Rat = 2,326 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

methyl ethyl ketoxime:
Has been determined to be biodegradable.
fish: LC50 100 mg/L; 96h
fish: LC50 orange-red killifish: 100 mg/L; 96h
fish: LC50 daphnia: 100 mg/L; 48h
fish: EC50 daphnia: 100 mg/L: reproduction test 21d
Algae: EC50 11.6 mg/L; growth rate 72h
Algae: EC50 6.1 mg/L; biomass 72h
naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product

residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	

Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

CUMENE 98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)
IARC-2B
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0738 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- CANYON BROWN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4243 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========= SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS =========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		44.9
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.6
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.0
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.11970
MANGANITE	1317-34-6		.10107
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06299
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01399
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00546

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co	27253-31-2

HAPS = yes

MANGANITE 1317-34-6

ACGIH TLV: 5.0 mg/M3

OSHA PEL: 5.0 mg/M3

METHANOL 67-56-1

ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)

OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3

Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)

OSHA PEL: 100 ppm

IARC-2B

RQ = 1000 lbs

HAPS = Yes

CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI

OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3

CERCLA RQ 100 pounds

HAPS = Yes

IARC-2B, NTP-R

Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION

Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F
FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.028
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0843 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1235 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.56 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation

Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis.
Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	

RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0843 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- FRONTIER PINE **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-3385 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		45.1
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.8
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.0
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7		.45246
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.11968
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06298
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01297
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00333

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# TITANIUM DIOXIDE ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 10 mg/M3 (Total Dust)	13463-67-7

# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co	
HAPS = yes	
METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI	
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3	
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds	
HAPS = Yes	
IARC-2B, NTP-R	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION

Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F
FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0282
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0799 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1179 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.56 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation

Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis.
Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

Titanium Dioxide - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 93(2006) TITANIUM DIOXIDE)

In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, and 250 mg/M3 of respirable TIO2. Slight lung fibrosis was observed at 50 and 250 mg/M3 levels. Microscopic lung tumours were also observed in 13 percent of the rats exposed to 250 mg/M3, an exposure level that caused lung overloading and impairment of rat lungs clearnace mechanisms.

In further studies, these tumours were found to occur only under particle overload conditions in a uniquely sensitive species, the rat, and have little or no relevance for humans. The pulmonary inflammatory response to TIO2 particles exposure was also found to be much more severe in rats that in other rodent species.

In February 2006, IARC has re-evaluated Titanium Dioxide as pertaing to Group 2B: "Possibly carcinogenic to humans", based upon inadequate evidence in humans snd sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide. IARC evaluation guidelines consider the generation of tumours, in 2 different studies within the same animal species, to be adequate criteria for an assessment of sufficient evidence.

The conclusions of several epidemiology studies on more than 20000 TIO2 industry workers in Europe and the USA did not

suggest a carcinogenic effect of TIO2 dust on the human lung. Mortality from other chronic diseases, including other respiratory diseases, was also not associated with exposure to TIO2 dust.

Based upon all available study results, DuPont scientists conclude that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory diseases in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h

NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

SILICA 14808-60-7
- ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)
- OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)
- IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)
- CA Prop 65: CANCER

METHANOL 67-56-1
- ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
- OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
- Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID 149-57-5
- ACGIH TLV: Not Established
- OSHA PEL: Not Established
- Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

CUMENE 98-82-8
- ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)
- OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)
- IARC-2B
- Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
- ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
- OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
- IARC-2B
- RQ = 1000 lbs
- HAPS = Yes
- CA Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
- ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
- OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
- CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
- HAPS = Yes
- CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
- ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
- OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
- CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
- HAPS = Yes
- IARC-2B, NTP-R
- Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
- ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
- OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
- see 29 CFR 1910.1018
- IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
- Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0799 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR

WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- GOLDEN HONEY **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-3335 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		45.9
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.4
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	2	9.0
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12244
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06443
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01311
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00521

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm, 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2
METHANOL ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL) OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3 Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	67-56-1

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION

Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0278

VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 1.9173 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.0156 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.53 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.

Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat >5,500 mg/M3 4 hr

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Skin - Rabbit >3,000 mg/kg
Rabbit eye test = moderate

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Oral - Rat >5,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize

cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI	
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3	
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds	
HAPS = Yes	

IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

1.9173 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- HISTORIC BRN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4363 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/4/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========= SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS =========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		42.4
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.0
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.8
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.0
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.4
Iron Oxide	1332-37-2		1.8
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.11859
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06240
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01385
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00540

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Iron Oxide ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/M3 (Total TWA); 3 mg/M3 (Respirable TWA) OSHA PEL: 50 Mppcf, 15 mg/M3 (Total Dust); 15 Mppcf, 5 mg/M3 (Respirable Fraction)	1332-37-2
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3	111-84-2

OSHA PEL: Not Established

Cobalt Neodecanoate 27253-31-2

ACGIH TLV: Not Established

OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co

HAPS = yes

METHANOL 67-56-1

ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)

OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3

Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)

OSHA PEL: 100 ppm

IARC-2B

RQ = 1000 lbs

HAPS = Yes

CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI

OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3

CERCLA RQ 100 pounds

HAPS = Yes

IARC-2B, NTP-R

Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION

Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F
FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0377
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0789 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1659 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.64 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis.
Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.

(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	

IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

TOLUENE 108-88-3
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (TWA); 75mg/M3 Skin Notation
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm Ceiling; 500ppm Max Peak
for 10 minute Maximum Duration)
CERCLA RQ 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA-Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY; FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY;

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0789 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/4/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- NATURAL PINE **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-3422 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : LT. YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		46.3
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.5
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12059
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06346
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01316
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00412

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2
METHANOL ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL) OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3 Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	67-56-1

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION

Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0204

VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0819 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1009 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : LT. YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.49 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.

Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize

cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI	
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3	
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds	
HAPS = Yes	

IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0819 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/3/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL EXT WOOD FINISH- RUSTIC PINE **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-3311 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 5/30/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		45.5
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.6
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12015
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06323
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01345
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00459

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting

personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:

LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0241
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0862 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1162 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.52 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL

52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

ARSENIC 7440-38-2
ACGIH TLV: 0.01mg/M3 TWA
OSHA PEL: 10ug/M3 TWA
see 29 CFR 1910.1018
IARC-1, NTP-K, OSHA-Ca
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0862 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 5/30/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL WOOD FINISH- SADDLE BROWN **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-4399 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/4/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and crossbones; Health Hazard

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

May cause cancer.

Air oxidation may cause this product to spontaneously combust.

Causes damage to organs after single exposure.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin, or if inhaled.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-

ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Wear appropriate respiratory protection and use appropriate engineering controls to avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist.

Keep out of reach of children.

INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		44.8
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		10.2
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.0
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# SILICA	14808-60-7		.12727
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.11960
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06294
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01159

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# SILICA ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA) OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable) CA Prop 65: CANCER	14808-60-7
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2
METHANOL ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	67-56-1

OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F
FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:
LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 300 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0289
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0839 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1251 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NOT SOLUBLE READILY SOLUBLE

ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
MELTING POINT: N/A
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

APPEARANCE : BROWN LIQUID
DENSITY : 8.56 LB/GAL
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B

carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Silica (Crystalline) - The IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). (IARC Monographs VOL 68(1997) SILICA)

NTP lists crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite as a known human carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List. The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	

Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID 149-57-5

ACGIH TLV: Not Established

OSHA PEL: Not Established

Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4

ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)

OSHA PEL: 100 ppm

IARC-2B

RQ = 1000 lbs

HAPS = Yes

CA Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0839 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

DATE PREPARED: 6/4/2014

REVISION : I-12

========== SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: WEATHERSEAL EXT WOOD FINISH- SUNLITE **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 82-3341 **2*2 1 G**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: THE CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
ADDRESS : 1150 East 222 Street, Euclid, OH 44117

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800)255-3924 **DATE PRINTED : 6/3/2014**
INFORMATION PHONE : (216)531-0710 **NAME OF PREPARER : John Stevens**

========== SECTION II - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION ==========

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

APPEARANCE : LT YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER!
PICTOGRAM: Flame; Skull and Crossbones; Health Hazard; Environment

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. CONTAINS METHANOL. Ingestion of as little as 10ml methanol has caused blindness. 60ml to 200ml methanol is a fatal dose for most adults. With massive overdoses, liver kidney and heart muscle injuries have been described. There may be a delay of several hours between swallowing methanol and the onset of signs and symptoms.
IF SWALLOWED contact a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention.
Toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not allow contact with air.

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Wear respiratory protection.

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

Dispose of rags/debris/overspray in a water-filled, airtight container. Rags/debris/overspray may spontaneously combust with exposure to air while drying.

Keep product container and disposal container tightly closed.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Do not take internally. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. This material is electrically conductive. Do not apply by electrostatic spray equipment unless the equipment is modified and intended for the application of conductive coatings. INHALATION: Toxic if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, visual disturbance.

INGESTION: Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Get immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed several hours. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

SKIN: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Wash affected area promptly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation. Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION VIII

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

DANGER! Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Acute and delayed effects:

Irritant effects, drowsiness, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, blindness, vision impairment, coma, drying and defatting of skin.

CARCINOGENICITY

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Respiratory difficulties or preexisting skin sensitization. Repeated exposure to emitted vapors may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May aggravate an existing skin dermatitis condition.

========== SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Water (nonhazardous)	7732-18-5		46.1
LINSEED OIL	8001-26-1		13.2
+ STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3		9.6
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE	13701-59-2		6.1
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX	Wax Mixture		2.5
Nonane	111-84-2		.9
# Cobalt Neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.12047
METHANOL	67-56-1		.06340
# ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4		.01288
# NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		.00350

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
+ indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 311 and 312 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

# Indicates a Chronic hazard. See warning (if applicable) in Section XI.

========== SECTION IV - FIRST-AID MEASURES ==========

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call for prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Get immediate medical attention. Should vomiting occur spontaneously keep head lower than hip level to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious rinse mouth with water.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or foam. If water, fog nozzles preferred.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up when exposed to extreme heat. Firefighting

personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously ignite. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled rags, spray booth filters, and overspray wastes in a water-filled metal container. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame.

========== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid by addition of inert absorbent to spill area. Sweep up and place material in a suitable disposal container. Wash down spill area with copious quantities of water. Wet floors may be slippery. Post appropriate warnings.

========== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Do not store below 40 Degrees Fahrenheit or above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not reuse product container for any purpose.

Keep container tightly closed.

========== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER
Water (nonhazardous) ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	7732-18-5
LINSEED OIL ACGIH TLV: 0.02 mg/M3; OSHA PEL: 5 mg/M3 (respirable), 15 mg/M3 (total) DANGER-Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly disposed. Immediately after each use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Used spray booth filters should be handled with the same care.	8001-26-1
+ STODDARD SOLVENT ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm; 525 mg/M3 (TWA) OSHA PEL: 500 ppm; 2900 mg/M3	8052-41-3
+* BARIUM METABORATE MONOHYDRATE ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/M3 (TWA as Barium) OSHA PEL: 0.5mg/M3 as Barium This ingredient is a FIFRA registered pesticide	13701-59-2
+ Proprietary HYDROCARBON WAX ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: Not Established	Wax Mixture
Nonane ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 1050 mg/M3 OSHA PEL: Not Established	111-84-2
# Cobalt Neodecanoate ACGIH TLV: Not Established OSHA PEL: 0.1 as Co HAPS = yes	27253-31-2

METHANOL 67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL

ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE 100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
IARC-2B
RQ = 1000 lbs
HAPS = Yes
CA Prop 65: CANCER

NAPHTHALENE 91-20-3
ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Observe the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) for respirator selection and use. Selection of the most appropriate respirator will depend on the specific work environment and should be made only by a person familiar with the working conditions and with the benefits and limitations of respiratory protection products.

VENTILATION
Ventilation should dilute to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate. All applications areas should be ventilated in accordance with the applicable regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1910.
Respiratory protection should be provided in accordance with the OSHA Standards listed above under Respiratory Protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Recommended if skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical goggles or safety eyewear with splash shields is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
Do not take internally. Wear impervious clothing and appropriate eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Barrier cremes are not recommended.

This product is for industrial use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

FLASHPOINT FLASHPOINT : 105 DEG F FLASHPOINT METHOD USED: SETAFLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME:

LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 6.0
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined
BOILING RANGE: 147 F - 395 F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0214
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C (for EPA Permitting purposes): 2.0805 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C. (all volatile content): 1.1025 lb/gl
pH : N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: READILY SOLUBLE
ODOR: CHARACTERISTIC PAINT ODOR
APPEARANCE : LT YELLOW LIQUID
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not Determined
DENSITY : 8.50 LB/GAL
MELTING POINT: N/A
VISCOSITY : 107 KU STORMER
FREEZING POINT: Approximately 40 Deg F
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Determined

========== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ==========

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, open flame and fire. Material is subject to freezing. Do not store above 120 Degrees Fahrenheit.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Halocarbons, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, bases, acids, amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
BY FIRE: Normal products of incomplete combustion. May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide/dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR

========== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methyl Alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.

Effects of Methyl Alcohol due to ingestion may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, coma, seizures.

Symptoms of Methyl Alcohol exposure may be delayed.

TARGET ORGAN: Methyl Alcohol may cause damage to eyes, liver, kidney, heart, central nervous system.

Avoid ingestion of this product. Seek immediate medical help if this product is ingested.

EYE:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) LD50 Eye - Rabbit = moderate eye irritation
Eye Irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness.

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) Rabbit
Result: eye irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Eye Irritation Rabbit = mild eye irritation
Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Napthalene is retinotoxic and systemic absorption of its vapors above 15 ppm may result in: cataracts, optic neuritis, corneal injury, eye irritation.

INHALATION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 87.6 mg/l 4hr
LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 64,000 ppm 4hr

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 4,000 ppm 4 hr

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 5,500 mg/M3: 4h

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LC50 Inhalation - Rat = 340 mg/M3 1h
Remarks: Sense organs and special senses (nose, eye, ear, and taste): Eye: lacrimation.
Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

SKIN:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 15,800 mg/kg
Irritation, may cause burns on long term exposure.

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 17,800 ul/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit > 3,000 mg/kg
Result: Moderate skin irritation

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Skin - Rabbit = 20,000 mg/kg

INGESTION:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
LD50 Oral - Rat = 5,628 mg/kg

ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) LD50 Oral - Rat = 3,500 mg/kg

Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits) (CAS 8052-41-3) LD50 Oral - Rat > 6,000 mg/kg

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) LD50 Oral - Rat = 490 mg/kg
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria, nausea, headache, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, convulsions, anemia, kidney injury may occur, seizures, coma.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:

Cobalt Compounds - IARC concludes there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that cobalt compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL

52(1991) COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS)

There is no specific data for this product. The following information exists for Cobalt powder:
Cobalt has not been shown to be carcinogenic to humans. The National Toxicological Program (NTP) does not recognize cobalt as an animal or human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies cobalt as "possibly carcinogenic" to humans (Class 2B) based on animal studies. Refer to the IARC website (www.iarc.fr) for most recent information. ACGIH has given Cobalt and Cobalt Inorganic Compounds a rating of A3, animal carcinogen. They state that available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.
Workers with occupational asthma arising from cobalt powder are sensitized as may be demonstrated by a positive bronchoprovocation challenge test with cobalt chloride. However, this test is not widely available and should only be performed by physicians experienced in the procedure. This latter test is not widely available. Cobalt-related asthma may include early, late and dual reactions. The late reaction may appear up to 48 hours after exposure. Improvement typically occurs with cessation of exposure, such as weekends and vacations. Patch test and intradermal skin tests do not discriminate patients with cobalt-related asthma from controls in the general population.
Cobalt-induced allergic contact dermatitis is characterized by erythematous papules occurring commonly on the hands. The prevalence of this condition in the workplace may be 10-15%. Most cobalt-related rashes begin in the first year of employment where cobalt is used. Risk factors include prior nickel sensitization and irritant dermatitis. 25% of nickel-sensitive individuals develop cobalt allergy compared with 5% of the general population. Sensitization to nickel and cobalt result from co-exposure rather than crossreactivity. The diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity may be made by patch testing. However, the diagnosis of cobalt sensitivity is complicated by the fact that nickel contamination of cobalt patch tests may produce false positive skin tests for cobalt in patients who are highly sensitive to nickel.

Ethyl Benzene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethyl benzene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Ethyl benzene has been classified by the IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen. (IARC Monographs VOL 77(2000) SOME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS).

Naphthalene - IARC concludes that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals. IARC's overall evaluation is that naphthalene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). (IARC Monographs VOL 82(2002) SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES, SOME MYCOTOXINS, NAPHTHALENE AND STYRENE)

NTP lists Naphthalene as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
rat, female, inhalation, gestation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 100 ppm, NOAEL (maternal).
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
rabbit, female, inhalation, gestation, daily,
NOAEL (teratogenicity): < 1,000 mg/M3
NOAEL (maternal): < 1,000 mg/M3
Teratogenic effects seen only with maternal toxicity.
Fetotoxicity effects seen only with maternal toxicity.

REPRODUCTION:

ethylbenzene: reported to cause reproductive effects in laboratory animals

MUTAGENICITY:

methanol (CAS 67-56-1) numerous endpoints reported in RTECS indicate mutagenicity and developmental effects in various species of bacteria, rats, and mice via oral, dermal, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes and levels of exposure.

========== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

ECOTOXICITY:

methanol:
toxicity to fish: LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 19,000 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 15,400 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 Daphnia magna: 24,500 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 Fresh water algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum): 22,000 mg/L 96h

Biodegradability: aerobic, 72% rapidly biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 degrees C, bioconcentration factor (BCF) = 1.0

ethylbenzene:
toxicity to fish: LC50 trout: 14 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 fathead minnow: 12.1 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 blue Gill/sunfish: 150 mg/L; 96h
toxicity to fish: LC50 sheepshead minnow: 42.3 mg/L: 96h
Biodegradation: Aerobic: 50%, exposure time: 28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.8%; 35 days, 1,780 mg/g
Bioaccumulation: Cyprinus carpio (carp): 15 BCF

naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3):
toxicity to fish:
LC50 rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.9 - 9.8 mg/l; 96h
LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 1 - 6.5 mg/l; 96h
NOEC other fish: 1.8 mg/l; 3d
LOEC - other fish: 3.2 mg/l; 3d
toxicity to daphnia: EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.00 - 3.40 mg/L; 48h
toxicity to algae: EC50 no information available: 33 mg/l 24h
biodegradability: naphthalene is not readily biodegradable.
bioaccumulation: bioconcentration factor (BCF): 427 - 1,158
Harmful to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

========== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Disposal must be made in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

========== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

DOT REGULATORY STATUS:

Not regulated by DOT for domestic, ground, transportation in non-bulk packaging.
(per 49 CFR 173.150)

MARINE POLLUTANT:

Not Applicable

========== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

U.S. FEDERAL, CANADIAN, INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

All components of this product are listed in the TSCA inventory.

This product has not been evaluated to determine if all components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.
The WHMIS status and hazard ratings are for information only.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)

ethylbenzene, CAS 100-41-4
Cobalt Neodecanoate, CAS 27253-31-2
naphthalene, CAS 91-20-3

SARA 313 (see Chemical Information Section III)

CANADIAN WHMIS: B3; D1; D2

WHMIS STATUS: Controlled

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

WARNING. The following chemical(s) are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

METHANOL	67-56-1
ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm; 262 mg/M3 (Skin Notation TWA) 250 ppm; 328 mg/M3 (STEL)	
OSHA PEL: 200 ppm; 260 mg/M3	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	149-57-5
ACGIH TLV: Not Established	
OSHA PEL: Not Established	
Ca Prop 65: DEVELOPMENTAL	
CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm, 246 mg/M3 (Skin TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/M3 (Skin Notation)	
IARC-2B	
Ca Prop 65: CANCER	
ETHYLBENZENE; PHENYL ETHANE	100-41-4
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm (87 mg/M3); STEL 125 ppm (543 mg/M3)	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	
IARC-2B	
RQ = 1000 lbs	
HAPS = Yes	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
SILICA	14808-60-7
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable) (TWA)	
OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/M3 (Respirable)	
IARC-1, NTP-K (respirable)	
CA Prop 65: CANCER	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3

ACGIH TLV: 10 ppm, 52 mg/M3 (TWA); 15 ppm, 79 mg/M3 (STEL); Skin; BEI
OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/M3
CERCLA RQ 100 pounds
HAPS = Yes
IARC-2B, NTP-R
Ca Prop 65: CANCER

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (EPA Method 24)

2.0805 lb/gl

========== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION ==========

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER NO GUARANTY OR WARRENTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION ABOVE.

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