

**PRODUCT: Wood Sealer**

**SECTION 1: MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND USE**

TDG CLASSIFICATION ..... Not regulated  
 UN NUMBER ..... Flammable Liquid  
 PACKING GROUP ..... Packing Group III  
 WHMIS CLASSIFICATION ..... Combustible Liquid NOS  
 CHEMICAL FORMULA ..... Not applicable  
 CHEMICAL FAMILY ..... Blend of drying oils and petroleum solvent  
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT ..... Not applicable  
 MATERIAL USE ..... Wood Sealer

**SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	%	CAS#	LD <sub>50</sub> (species & route)
Mineral Spirits (petroleum)	15%	64742-88-7	>5 ml/kg (oral, rat)

**SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE ..... Coloured liquid  
 ODOUR ..... Solvent odour  
 FREEZING POINT (°C) ..... Not available  
 BOILING POINT (°C) ..... >325°F (hydrocarbon)  
 ODOUR THRESHOLD ( ppm) ..... Not available  
 VAPOUR PRESSURE ( mm HG) ..... 7mm/Hg at 70°F (hydrocarbon)  
 VAPOUR DENSITY (air=1) ..... 4.8  
 PERCENT VOLATILE ..... Not available  
 EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc=1) ..... Not available  
 pH ..... Not available  
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water=1) ..... 1.0  
 COEFF. OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION ..... Not available  
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER ..... Insoluble

**SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA ..... Water spray, foam, alcohol foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical.  
 SPECIAL PROCEDURES ..... Wear goggles and positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.  
 FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARDS ..... Explosive mixtures can form with air, toxic fumes are released in fire situation, vapours may travel to the source of ignition and then flash back.  
 FLASHPOINT (°C) and METHOD ..... 47°C TCC  
 AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C) ..... Not available  
 LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT ..... Not available  
 UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT ..... Not available  
 HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS ..... Not available  
 SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE ..... Not available  
 SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT ..... Not available

## SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

CHEMICAL STABILITY .....	Stable under normal storage conditions. Avoid excessive heat, open flames, ignition sources.
INCOMPATIBILITY .....	(Specific Materials To Avoid) Oxidizing materials.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS .....	Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomers
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION .....	Will not occur.

## SECTION 6: TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

### ROUTES OF ENTRY:

INGESTION .....	Harmful if swallowed can cause gastro-intestinal track irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
SKIN ABSORPTION.....	A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
SKIN CONTACT .....	Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.
EYE CONTACT.....	May cause severe irritation with corneal injury. Vapours may irritate eyes. May cause lachrymation (tears)
INHALATION .....	Excessive vapour concentrations are attainable and could be hazardous on single exposure. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness.
CARCINOGENICITY .....	None
SYSTEMATIC & OTHER EFFECTS .....	Prolonged or repeated overexposure to solvents can cause the following: Irritation of the respiratory track, enlarged liver, kidney effects, cardiac sensitization.
EXPOSURE LIMIT OF MATERIAL	
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE .....	100 ppm (ACG111-TLV)
LD <sub>50</sub> OF MATERIAL.. .....	Not known
LC <sub>50</sub> OF MATERIAL.. .....	Not known

## SECTION 7: PREVENTIVE MEASURES

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

GLOVES.....	Rubber or PVA Gloves
RESPIRATOR .....	Atmosphere levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
EYE .....	Use chemical goggles. If vapour exposure causes eye irritation, use a full face respirator.
FOOTWEAR.....	Neoprene boots
CLOTHING.....	Wear impervious protective clothing.
OTHER .....	Maintain a sink, eye bath, and safety shower in the work area.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS.....	Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the recommended exposure guidelines. Local exhaust ventilation should be explosion proof with the minimum velocity 100r/min.
LEAK and SPILL PROCEDURES .....	Soak up spills in absorbent material such as sand and collect suitable containers. Residual resin may be removed using steam or hot soapy

<b>WASTE DISPOSAL</b> .....	water. Solvents are not recommended for clean up unless the recommended exposure guidelines and safe handling practices for the specific solvent are followed. For large spills, evacuate upwind of spills and contain dike. Resin can be disposed of through burning in an adequate incinerator or burying in an approved landfill in accordance with federal, state/provincial and local regulations.
<b>HANDLING PROCEDURES and EQUIPMENT</b> .....	Treat as flammable liquid: keep heat, flame, or spark inducing equipment away. Protect personnel from vapours. Practice good care and caution to avoid skin and eye contact and to avoid breathing vapours. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.
<b>STORAGE REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	Keep containers closed when not in use. Ground all equipment to avoid static accumulation. Do not cut, drill or weld in the storage area.
<b>SPECIAL SHIPPING INFO.</b> .....	Keep container tightly closed.

**SECTION 8: FIRST AID MEASURES**

<b>EYE CONTACT</b> .....	Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Consult medical professional.
<b>SKIN CONTACT</b> .....	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off in flowing water and soap or shower.
<b>INGESTION</b> .....	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.
<b>INHALATION</b> .....	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be given. Seek medical attention.
<b>SOURCES USED</b> .....	Raw materials and suppliers data sheets
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by the attending physician. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgement of the physician in response to the reactions of the patient.

**SECTION 9: PREPARATION DATE OF SDS**

**ORIGINAL PREPARATION BY** ..... LINO TATONE  
**DATE**..... JANUARY 01, 2021

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