

Material Safety Data Sheet

BOARD DEFENSE® (Insecticide, Termiticide and Fungicide)

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name	BOARD DEFENSE	Manufacturer	InCide Technologies
Chemical Formula	Na ₂ B ₈ O ₁₃ ·4H ₂ O		50 N. 41 st Avenue
Chemical Name/Synonyms	DiSodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate		Phoenix, AZ 85009
Chemical Family	Inorganic Borates	EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
CAS Registry No.	12280-03-4	CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
TSCA Inventory No.	12008-41-2 (anhydrous form)	INCIDE TECHNOLOGIES	602-233-0756
EPA Pesticide Reg. No.	44757-20	Effective date	January 1, 2002

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS OSHA HAZARDS

This product contains greater than 99 percent (%) Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate (Na₂B₈O₁₃·4H₂O) CAS No. 12280-03-4. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard based on animal chronic toxicity studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals.

SECTION 3 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a white, odorless, powdered substance that is not flammable, combustible, or explosive, and it presents no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate presents little or no hazard (to humans) and has low acute oral and even lower dermal toxicity. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate released to the environment to avoid ecological effects.

POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Large amounts of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate can be harmful to boron-sensitive plants and other ecological systems.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not absorbed through intact skin.

Inhalation: Occasional mild irritation of nose and throat may occur from inhalation of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate dusts at levels greater than 10 mg/m³.

Eye Contact: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is non-irritating to eyes in normal industrial use.

Skin Contact: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate does not cause irritation to intact skin

Ingestion: Products containing Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate are not intended for ingestion. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate has a relatively low acute toxicity. Small amounts (e.g. a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause gastrointestinal symptoms.

Cancer: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not considered a carcinogen.

Reproductive: Long-term, high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals have demonstrated reproductive effects in male animals. A human study of occupational exposure to borate dust showed no adverse effect to reproduction.

Developmental: Multiple high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals have demonstrated developmental effects in fetuses of pregnant animals, including fetal weight loss.

Target Organs: No target organ has been identified in humans. Multiple high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals indicate the testes are the target organs in male animals.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to borate products have been associated with ingestion or by absorption through large areas of damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling. Refer to Section 11 for details on Toxicological Data.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: No specific treatment is necessary since Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation. Prolonged exposure to dust levels in excess of regulatory limits should always be avoided.

Eye Contact: Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse eye. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: No treatment necessary because non-irritating.

Ingestion: Swallowing less than one teaspoon will cause no harm to healthy adults. If larger amounts are swallowed, give two glasses of water to drink and seek medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: *Observation only is required for adult ingestion of a few grams of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate. For ingestion in excess of larger amounts, maintain adequate kidney function and force fluids. Gastric lavage is recommended for symptomatic patients only. Hemodialysis should be reserved for massive acute ingestion or patients with renal failure. Boron analyses of urine or blood are only useful for documenting exposure and should not be used to evaluate severity of poisoning or to guide treatment.*

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Hazard: None, because Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not flammable, combustible or explosive. The product itself is a flame retardant.

Extinguishing Media: Any fire extinguishing media may be used on nearby fires.

Flammability Classification (29 CFR 1910, 1200): Non-flammable solid.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a water-soluble white powder that may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. (Refer to Ecological information for specific information)

Land Spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. No personal protective equipment is needed to clean up land spills

Water Spill: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate will cause localized contamination of surrounding waters depending on the quantity dissolved in these waters. At high concentrations some damage to local vegetation, fish and other aquatic life may be expected.

Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a non-hazardous waste when spilled or disposed of, as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations (40 CFR 261). (Refer to Regulatory Information for additional references and information regarding EPA and California regulations.)

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperature: Ambient

Storage Pressure: Atmospheric

Special Sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)

General: No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. To maintain package integrity and to minimize caking of the product, bags should be handled on a "first-in first-out" basis. Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimize dust generation and accumulation.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate dust below permissible exposure levels.

Personal Protection: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, NIOSH/MSHA certified respirators must be used. Eye goggles and gloves are not required for normal industrial exposures, but may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

Occupational Exposure Limits: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is listed/regulated by OSHA, Cal OSHA and ACGIH as "Particulate Not Otherwise Classified" or "Nuisance Dust".

OSHA: PEL*	15 mg/m ³ total dust and 5 mg/m ³ respirable dust
ACGIH: TLV**	10 mg/m ³
Cal OSHA: PEL*	10 mg/m ³

**TLV-"Threshold Limit Value"

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White, odorless powder	Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Negligible @ 20°C	Flash Point:	None
Solubility in Water:	9.5% @ 20°C; 32.0% @ 50°C;	pH:	8.3 (3.0% solution); 7.6
	(10.0% solution) @ 23°C		
Formula Weight:	412.52		

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a stable product.

Incompatible Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.

Hazardous Decomposition: None

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion (acute oral toxicity): Low acute oral toxicity; LD₅₀ of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate in rats is 2500 mg/kg of body weight.

Skin (acute dermal toxicity): Low acute dermal toxicity; LD₅₀ of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg of body weight. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not absorbed through intact skin.

Primary Skin Irritation Index: 0.5, Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is non-corrosive

Eye: Draize test in rabbits produced mild eye irritation effects. Many years of occupational exposure history reflects no indication of human eye injury from exposure to Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate.

NOTE: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is chemically and toxicologically related to boric acid; the majority of the borate chronic toxicology studies were conducted using boric acid. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is converted to boric acid in biological systems. The boric acid data discussed in this section can be converted to Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate equivalent data by dividing by a factor of 1.1992.

Inhalation: Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid dust and sodium borate dust.

Carcinogenicity: A Technical Report issued by the National Toxicology Program showed "no evidence of carcinogenicity" from a full 2-year bioassay on boric acid in mice at feed doses of 2500 and 5000 ppm in the diet. No mutagenic activity was observed for boric acid in a recent battery of four short-term mutagenicity assays.

Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity: Animal studies indicate Boric Acid reduces or inhibits sperm production, causes testicular atrophy, and, when given to pregnant animals during gestation, may cause developmental changes. These feed studies were conducted under chronic exposure conditions leading to doses many times in excess of those that could occur through inhalation of dust in occupational settings.

Reproductive Toxicity (Fertility): Dietary boric acid levels of 6,700 ppm in chronic feeding studies in rats and dogs produced testicular atrophy, while dogs and rats receiving 2000 ppm did not develop testicular changes (¹Weir, Fisher, 1972). In chronic feeding studies of mice on diets containing 5000 ppm (550 mg/kg/d) boric acid, testicular atrophy was present while mice fed 2500 ppm (275 mg/kg/d) boric acid showed no significant increase in testicular atrophy (²NTP, 1987). In another boric acid chronic study, in mice given 4500 ppm (636 mg/kg/d), degeneration of seminiferous tubules was present together with a reduction of germ cells, while at 1000 ppm (152 mg/kg/d) no effect was seen (³Fail et al., 1991). In a reproduction study on rats, 2000 ppm of dietary boric acid had no adverse effect on lactation, litter size, weight and appearance (¹Weir, Fisher, 1972). In a continuous breeding study in mice there was reduction in fertility rates for males receiving 4500 ppm (636 mg/kg/d) boric acid, but not for females receiving 4500 ppm boric acid (³Fail et al., 1991)

Developmental Toxicity: Boric acid at dietary levels of 1000 ppm (78 mg/kg/d) administered to pregnant female rats throughout gestation caused a slight reduction in fetal weight, but was considered to be close to the LOAEL. Doses of 2000 ppm (163 mg/kg/d) and above caused fetal malformations and maternal toxicity. In mice the no effect level for fetal weight reduction and maternal toxicity was 1000 ppm (248 mg/kg/d) boric acid. Fetal weight loss was noted at dietary boric acid levels of 2000 ppm (452 mg/kg/d) and above. Malformations (agenesis or shortening of the thirteenth rib) were seen at 4000 ppm (1003 mg/kg/d), (⁴Heindel et al., 1992).

¹ (Weir, R.J. and Fisher, R.S., Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol., 23:351-364 (1974))

² (National Toxicology Program (NTP)-Technical Report Series No. TR324, NIH Publication NO. 88-2580 (1987),PB88-213475/XAB)

³ (Fail et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 17, 225-239 (1991))

⁴ (Heindel et al., Fund Appl. Toxicol. 18, 266-277 (1992))

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Phytotoxicity: Although boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of boron-sensitive plants, it can be harmful to plants in higher quantities. Plants and trees can easily be exposed by root absorption to toxic levels of boron in the form of water-soluble borate leached into nearby soil or waters. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of borate product released to the environment.

Fish Toxicity: Boron naturally occurs in sea water at an average concentration of 5 mg B/liter. In laboratory studies the acute toxicity (96-hr LC₅₀) for under-yearling Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in sea water was determined as 40 mg B/L (added as sodium metaborate). Boron concentrations in fresh surface waters are generally less than 1 mg B/L. Laboratory studies on the toxicity of freshwater fish were determined using early life (embryo-larval) stages in natural water and Boric Acid as a test substance. The results were:

Rainbow Trout (*S. gairdneri*)
24-day LC₅₀=150.0 mg B/L
36-day NOEC•LOEC=0.75-1 mg B/L
Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)
7-day NOEC•LOEC=26.50 mg B/L
3-day LC₅₀=178 mg B/L

Invertebrate Toxicity: The acute toxicity (48-hour LC₅₀) to Daphnids (*Daphnia magna* Straus) in natural water is reported to be 133 mg B/L (added as boric acid). Estimated chronic toxicity (21-day NOEC•LOEC) values of 6-13 mg B/L (added as boric acid) have also been reported.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA:

Persistence/Degradation: Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

Soil Mobility: The product is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil.

NOTE: Boron (B) is the element in Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate which is used to characterize borate product ecological effects. To convert Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate data to Boron (B), multiply by 0.2096.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Guidance: Small quantities of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate can usually be disposed of at Municipal Landfill sites. No special disposal treatment is required, but refer to state and local regulations for applicable site-specific requirements. Tonnage quantities of product are not recommended to be sent to landfills. Such product should, if possible, be re-used for an appropriate application.

RCRA (40 CFR 261): Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed under any sections of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

California Hazardous Waste Designation: California identifies substances with acute LD₅₀'s less than 5000 mg/kg as "hazardous wastes". Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is therefore a "hazardous waste" if spilled in California, and should be handled in accordance with applicable state regulations. Refer to Regulatory Information for additional information

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Hazardous Material Classification: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material.

DOT Hazardous Substance Classification: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not a DOT Hazardous Substance.

International Transportation: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate has no U.N. Number, and is not regulated under international rail, highway, water, or air transport regulations.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA No.: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate appears on the EPA TSCA inventory list under the CAS No. 12008-41-2, which represents the anhydrous form of this inorganic salt.

FIFRA: Board Defense® (insecticide) is registered with the EPA, in accordance with Section 3 of FIFRA, as a pesticide product. Refer to official EPA registered product label for additional product Hazard and Precautionary information.

RCRA: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or regulations (40 CFR 261 et seq.).

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed under CERCLA (the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA, (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65; Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355; or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

Safe Drinking Water Act: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq. Consult state and local regulations for possible water quality advisories regarding boron.

Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act): 33 USC 1251 et seq.

a.) Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not itself a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33USC 1314

b.) It is not on the Section 307 List of Priority Pollutants, 33 USC 1317, 40 CFR 129

c.) It is not on the Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances, 33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 116.

OSHA/Cal OSHA: This MSDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Cal OSHA (Title 8 CCR 5194(g)) hazard communication standards. Refer to Exposure Control/Personal Protection for regulatory exposure limits.

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (of the World Health Organization) does not list or categorize Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate as a carcinogen.

NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed.

OSHA Carcinogen: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed on any Proposition 65 lists of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Product Label Text Hazard Information: Refer to EPA approved product label for additional product Hazard and Precautionary information.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Classification:

Health - 0, Flammability - 0, Reactivity 0*

Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS):

Red: (Flammability) - 0, Yellow: (Reactivity) - 0, Blue: (Acute Health) - 1*

*Chronic Effects

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but it is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and adopt necessary safety precautions. We make no warranty as to results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions or use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to use of any material supplied by us.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BOR8RODS
DESCRIPTION: A solid wood preservative.
EPA Reg. No.: 70114-1

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

Wood Care Systems
707 Kirkland Ave.
Kirkland, WA 98033
(425) 827-6000

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Composition</u>
Anhydrous Disodium Octaborate	Same	NA ₂ B ₈ O ₁₃	12008-41-2	96.7%

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

4. FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-827-3480 for emergency medical treatment information.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: Not flammable, will not flash

Fire and Explosion Hazards: May release toxic gasses through thermal decomposition.

Means of Extinction: Use appropriate extinguishing material for surrounding fires.

Fire Fighting Instructions: A foam or dry chemical fire extinguishing system is preferred to prevent environmental damage from excessive water run off. If water is used, avoid heavy hose streams. If possible, dike and collect water used to fight fire to prevent/minimize run off.

Firefighting Equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Gaseous boron compounds.

NFPA Ratings: Health-0 / Flammability-0 / Reactivity-0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

No special release measures are required for this product. Handle according to instructions in Sections 7 and 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wash thoroughly after handling this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

No special clothing / personal protection measures are required when handling this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, hard glass-like rods

Odor: None

pH: N/A

Specific Gravity: 2.2 (water = 1)

Solubility in Water: Soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid extremely high temperatures.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Product is normally stable. However, product may decompose if heated.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Heat and fire may result in thermal decomposition and the release of gaseous boron compounds.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS: None known.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY

Oral LD₅₀ (rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

EYE IRRITANT: Moderate

SKIN IRRITATION: Mild

SENSITIZATION: Non-Sensitizer

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None known.

CARCINOGENICITY:

ACGIH: Not listed

IARC: Not listed

NTP: Not listed

OSHA: Not listed

MUTAGENIC DATA: No evidence of mutagenic effects during *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays.

ADDITIONAL DATA: None.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated by DOT.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No

DOT EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE: N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FIFRA –

All pesticides are governed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The regulatory information presented below is pertinent only when this product is handled outside of the normal use and application as a pesticide.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD STATUS: Not Regulated

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
Not listed

SARA Title III – Section 311/312 Hazard Categories
Immediate

SARA Title III – Section 312 Threshold Planning Quantity
The threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for this product treated as a mixture is 10,000 lbs. This product contains no ingredients with a TPQ of less than 10,000 lbs.

SARA Title III – Section 313 Reportable Ingredients
None

CERCLA –
None

CALIFORNIA PROP 65 STATUS –
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

DISCLAIMER:

Wood Care Systems warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label only when used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions of use. Wood Care Systems MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES EITHER OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE. Handling, storage and use of the product by buyer or user are beyond the control of Wood Care Systems. Risks such as ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences resulting from, but not limited to, failure to follow label directions will be assumed by the Buyer or User. IN NO CASE WILL Wood Care Systems BE HELD LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING, STORAGE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

Effective Date: February 25, 2009



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N; Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **RotFix Resin Part A**
MSDS Number: 1500A
Product Type: Epoxy Polymer Mixture
24-Hr. Emergency Phone:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Date of Prep: August 1, 2011
Information: 253-333-8118
Prepared By: J. Bartlett

Hazard Ratings:
Health 2
Fire 1
Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	AMOUNT	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol A (DGEBA)	60-70%	25068-38-6	none established	none established
Alkylglycidyl Ether	20-30%	17557-23-2	none established	none established
Benzyl Alcohol	10-15%	100-51-6	none established	none established

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: not applicable
Vapor Density: Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether
Appearance and Odor: Liquid or with little or no odor.

Specific Gravity: 1.1-1.3
Material V.O.C.: None
Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 300°F
Flammable Limits in Air By Volume - Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

Special Firefighting Procedures: When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Toxic fumes may be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.
Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, Lewis and mineral acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, aldehydes, acids

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke resulting in hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: Slightly irritating to skin, moderately irritating to eyes. Odor may irritate nose, throat and respiratory tract of some persons.

Chronic: May cause skin sensitization from prolonged and repeated contact.

Carcinogenicity: Early studies with DGEBA have been negative. The IARC concluded in 1988 that DGEBA was not classifiable as a carcinogen.

Rot-Fix PART A (cont.)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wipe excess off skin. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing in soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned. Contaminated leather articles (shoes) cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not give liquids if victim is unconscious or very drowsy. Otherwise, give no more than 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons syrup of ipecac (1 tablespoon and 1 glass of water for child). If ipecac is unavailable, give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching finger to back of throat. Keep head below hips while vomiting. Get medical attention.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Other than skin sensitization which appears to be permanent, epoxy resin does not appear to cause long term health effects. Nor, does it appear to aggravate other medical conditions.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Department of Transportation Classification: Not Hazardous

D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Other Requirements:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, System Three Resins, Inc. makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. System Three assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N; Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **RotFix Hardener Part B**
MSDS Number: 1500B
Product Type: Amine Polymer Mixture
24-Hr. Emergency Phone:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Date of Prep: August 1, 2011
Information: 253-333-8118
Prepared By: J. Bartlett

Hazard Ratings:
Health 2
Fire 1
Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	AMOUNT	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Modified Aliphatic Amines (Mixture is trade secret)	80-90%	-----	none established	
Benzyl Alcohol	10-20%	100-51-6	none established	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: N/A
Vapor Density: Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether
Appearance and Odor: Thin, dark liquid with characteristic odor.

Specific Gravity: 0.97
Material V.O.C.: None
Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 250F° Method: Pensky-Martins Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air By Volume: Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Special Firefighting Procedures:

When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Toxic fumes will be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, nitrogen

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: May cause burns to skin and eyes. High vapor concentration can cause severe irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. Liquid causes severe damage to mucous membranes if swallowed.

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause skin sensitization, asthma or other allergic responses.

Carcinogenicity: Results of in vitro mutagenicity tests on ethylene amines have been negative. It is not expected that any of the ingredients are carcinogenic.

Rot-Fix PART B (cont.)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and flood area with water. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard shoes. Get medical attention if redness, soreness, or blistering occur or persist.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if necessary. Get medical attention if breathing is difficult or cough develops.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Vomiting will cause further damage to throat or respiratory tract. Dilute by giving water or milk to drink if victim is conscious. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: This material may be a strong skin sensitizer in certain susceptible persons. Once sensitized, most persons are unable to work around amine cured epoxy resins without an allergic reaction. Sensitized persons are not known to have other health problems as a result of sensitization.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Department of Transportation Classification: Not Hazardous

D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Other Requirements:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, System Three Resins, Inc. makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. System Three assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Sculpwood Putty Part A**
Product Type: Epoxy Resin Mixture
24-Hr. Emergency Phone:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

MSDS Number: 1600A
Date of Preparation: October 19,2011
Information: 253-333-8118
Prepared By: J. Bartlett

Hazard Ratings:
Health 2
Fire 1
Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	AMOUNT	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol A (DGEBPA)	60-70%	25068-38-6	none established	none established

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: not applicable
Vapor Density: Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether
Appearance and Odor: White paste with little or no odor.

Specific Gravity: 0.72
Material V.O.C.: None
Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 300°F
Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air By Volume - Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Special Firefighting Procedures: When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire exposed containers. Toxic fumes may be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.
Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, Lewis and mineral acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, aldehydes, acids

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke resulting in hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: Slightly irritating to skin, moderately irritating to eyes. Odor may irritate nose, throat and respiratory tract of some persons.

Chronic: May cause skin sensitization from prolonged and repeated contact.

Carcinogenicity: Early studies with DGEBPA have been negative. The IARC concluded in 1988 that DGEBPA was not classifiable as a carcinogen.

Sculpwood Putty Part A (cont.)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wipe excess off skin. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing in soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned. Contaminated leather articles (shoes) can not be decontaminated and should be destroyed.

Inhalation: Remove individual to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not give liquids if victim is unconscious or very drowsy. Otherwise, give no more than 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons syrup of ipecac (1 tablespoon and 1 glass of water for child). If ipecac is unavailable, give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching finger to back of throat. Keep head below hips while vomiting. Get medical attention.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Other than skin sensitization which appears to be permanent, epoxy resin does not appear to cause long term health effects. Nor, does it appear to aggravate other medical conditions.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Department of Transportation Classification: Not Hazardous

D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Other Requirements:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Sculpwood Putty Part B**
Product Type: Polyamide Resin Mixture
24-Hr. Emergency Phone:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

MSDS Number: 1600B
Date of Preparation: October 19, 2011
Information: 253-333-8118
Prepared By: J. Bartlett

Hazard Ratings:
Health 2
Fire 1
Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	AMOUNT	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Polyamide Polymer	40-50%	Trade Secret	none established	none established
Benzyl Alcohol	5-10%	100-51-6	none established	none established

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: N/A
Vapor Density: Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether
Appearance and Odor: Tan, past with mild ammonia smell.

Specific Gravity: 0.72
Material V.O.C.: None
Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 250F° Method: Pensky-Martins Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air By Volume: Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Special Firefighting Procedures:

When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire exposed containers. Toxic fumes will be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, nitrogen

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: May cause burns to skin and eyes. High vapor concentration can cause severe irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. Liquid causes severe damage to mucous membranes if swallowed.

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause skin sensitization, asthma or other allergic responses.

Sculpwood Putty Part B (cont.)

Carcinogenicity: Results of in vitro mutagenicity tests on polyamides have been negative. It is not expected that any of the ingredients are carcinogenic.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and flood area with water. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard shoes. Get medical attention if redness, soreness, or blistering occur or persist.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if necessary. Get medical attention if breathing is difficult or cough develops.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Vomiting will cause further damage to throat or respiratory tract. Dilute by giving water or milk to drink if victim is conscious. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: This material may be a strong skin sensitizer in certain susceptible persons. Once sensitized, most persons are unable to work around amine cured epoxy resins without an allergic reaction. Sensitized persons are not known to have other health problems as a result of sensitization.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Department of Transportation Classification: Not Hazardous D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Other Requirements:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N; Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Sculpwood Paste PART A**

MSDS Number: 1610A

Date of Prep: October 19, 2011

24-Hr. Emergency Phone:

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Information: 253-333-8118

Product Type: Epoxy Resin Mixture

Prepared By: J. Bartlett

WHMIS Hazard Ratings: D2B

Health 2

Fire 1

Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

AMOUNT

CAS NUMBER

OSHA PEL

ACGIH TLV

Diglycidyl Ether of

Bisphenol A (DGEBA)

60-70%

25068-38-6

none established

none established

Alkylglycidyl Ether

20-30%

68081-84-5

none established

none established

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: not applicable

Vapor Density: Heavier than Air

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether

Appearance and Odor: Colored paste with little or no odor.

Specific Gravity: 0.8-0.9

Material V.O.C.: None

Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 300°F

Flammable Limits in Air By Volume - Lower: N/A Upper: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

Special Firefighting Procedures: When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Toxic fumes may be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, Lewis and mineral acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, aldehydes, acids

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke resulting in hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: Slightly irritating to skin, moderately irritating to eyes. Odor may irritate nose, throat and respiratory tract of some persons.

Chronic: May cause skin sensitization from prolonged and repeated contact.

Carcinogenicity: Early studies with DGEBA have been negative. The IARC concluded in 1988 that DGEBA was not classifiable as a carcinogen.

Sculpwood Paste Part A (cont.)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wipe excess off skin. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing in soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned. Contaminated leather articles (shoes) cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not give liquids if victim is unconscious or very drowsy. Otherwise, give no more than 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons syrup of ipecac (1 tablespoon and 1 glass of water for child). If ipecac is unavailable, give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching finger to back of throat. Keep head below hips while vomiting. Get medical attention.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Other than skin sensitization which appears to be permanent, epoxy resin does not appear to cause long term health effects. Nor, does it appear to aggravate other medical conditions.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Classification: Not regulated

Consumer warnings: Caution: Irritant, skin sensitizer.

Canada NSNR: All components in this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

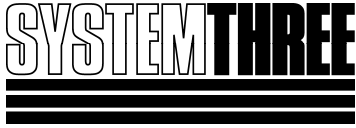
Department of Transportation Classification: Not Hazardous

U.S. D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Other Requirements:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (and of 40 CFR 372).

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

System Three Resins, Inc.

3500 W. Valley Hwy N; Suite 105

Auburn, Washington 98001

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Sculpwood Paste PART B**
MSDS Number: 1610B
Date of Prep: October 19, 2011
24-Hr. Emergency Phone:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Information: 253-333-8118
Product Type: Amine/Pigment Mixture
Prepared By: J. Bartlett
WHMIS Hazard Ratings: D2B
Health 2
Fire 1
Reactivity 0

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	AMOUNT	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Aliphatic Amines	50-60%	(Mixture is a trade secret)	none established	
Alkyl Phenols	35-45%	(Mixture is a trade secret)	none established	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Range: N/A
Vapor Density: Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether
Appearance and Odor: Off-white paste with ammonia-like odor.
Specific Gravity: 0.7-0.8
Material V.O.C.: None
Water Solubility: Negligible

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: > 250F° Method: Pensky-Martins Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air By Volume: Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

Special Firefighting Procedures:

When fighting chemical fires wear full protective equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Toxic fumes will be evolved when this substance is burned.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Epoxy resins and epoxy resin hardeners react with each other producing heat. They should not be mixed with each other under uncontrolled conditions or in large mass as the ensuing exotherm may result in heat and smoke.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon, nitrogen

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute: May cause burns to skin and eyes. High vapor concentration can cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. Liquid may cause damage to mucous membranes if swallowed.

Sculpwood Paste Part B (cont.)

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause skin sensitization, asthma or other allergic responses.

Carcinogenicity: Results of in vitro mutagenicity tests on ethylene amines have been negative. It is not expected that any of the ingredients are carcinogenic.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and flood area with water. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard shoes. Get medical attention if redness, soreness, or blistering occur or persist.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if necessary. Get medical attention if breathing is difficult or cough develops.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Vomiting will cause further damage to throat or respiratory tract. Dilute by giving water or milk to drink if victim is conscious. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: This material may be a strong skin sensitizer in certain susceptible persons. Once sensitized, most persons are unable to work around amine cured epoxy resins without an allergic reaction. Sensitized persons are not known to have other health problems as a result of sensitization.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If Material is Spilled: Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should leave the area of the spill until cleanup is complete. Stop spill at source, dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or drum. Remaining liquid may be taken up on clay, diatomaceous earth, sawdust, or other absorbent, and shoveled into disposal containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Waste is not hazardous by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Normally none is required when adequate ventilation is provided. In the absence of proper environmental control NIOSH approved respiratory is required. For emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus or full-faced respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in work areas. Confine material in sealed containers when not in use.

Hand Protection: Always wear impervious gloves, neoprene, vinyl or rubber.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles or safety spectacles with side shields are recommended. Always wear eye protection when sanding cured epoxy resins to avoid dust in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear clean, body-covering clothing to avoid skin contact.

SECTION IX – OTHER REQUIREMENTS

U.S. Department of Transportation Classification and T.D.G. Classification: Not regulated

Consumer Warnings: None.

Canada NSNR: All substances in this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

SARA Title III:

This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the report requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

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