Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

STEINA Semi-Transparent Exterior Wood Stain - Tintable base

PE700884

SECTION 1.	IDENTIFICATION	
	Product identifier	STEINA Semi-Transparent Exterior Wood Stain - Tintable base PE700884
	Other Means of Identification	PRESERVA WOOD® 250 g/L (All Colors)
	Recommended Use	Wood Stain
	Restrictions On Use	Other Than Recommended Use
	Supplier Identifier	Preserva Products Ltd. 12860 Earhart Avenue Auburn, CA 95602 1-800-797-2537
	Emergency Phone No.	**1-800-797-2537 M-Th, 9am-4pm PST**

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Global Harmonization Labeling and Classification

Classified in accordance with Global Harmonization Standard under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and the Canadian WHMIS HPR-GHS 2015.

Classification

Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B
Carcinogenic Category 1A
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Skin Irritation Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation Category 2A
Skin Sensitization Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Central Nervous System) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Single Exposure Cat. 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Blood System Effects) Repeated Exposure Category 2
Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 4

Hazard statements

H340: May cause genetic effects.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373: May cause damage to blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413: May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Hazards Not Otherwise Classification (HNOC)

Defatting to the skin. The 3-Ido-2-Propyl Butylcarbamate component is a suspect endocrine disruptor.

Signal Word

Danger

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P260: Do not breathe mists, sprays or fume.
P264 + P265: Wash hands and other contamination areas thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P301 + P316: IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage:

P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07, GHS08

Percent of Unknown Toxicity by Route of Toxicity: Oral: 75%; Dermal: 75%; Inhalation: 75%

Product Description: These products are combustible liquids which can range from amber to various light-to-dark-browns (if pigmented) and have a mild solvent odor. **Health Hazards**: Inhalation exposure to the vapors of these products can cause central-nervous system effects (dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and headaches). Eye contact with fumes or the liquid can cause moderate or more severe irritation, depending on duration and concentration of contact. Skin contact may be irritating, especially if contact is prolonged; may cause defatting of the skin. Ingestion may cause central nervous system effects. Ingestion of large quantities may be fatal. Ingestion may lead to aspiration into the lungs and development of chemical pneumonia, which can be life-threatening. Evidence exists that the Linseed Oil and Methyl Soyate components may cause skin sensitization; Allergic reactions may occur in persons susceptible to these compounds. Various component mixtures contain Stoddard Solvent, which has a published GHS classification of a level 1B germ cell mutagen and carcinogen. In addition, some of the pigmented products contain trace amounts of skin sensitizers, suspected or probable carcinogens and suspected reproductive toxins.

Flammability Hazards: These products are combustible and may form potentially explosive mixtures with air if subjected to high ambient temperatures or if highly heated. WARNING! Rags, paper or other combustible materials soaked in these products can cause an extreme fire hazard when not disposed of properly. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for more information. Vapors of these products may travel to a source of ignition and flashback to a leak or open container. If involved in a fire, these products will release smoke, acrid vapors and toxic gases (e.g., barium, calcium, carbon, iron, manganese nitrogen, and titanium oxides, silicates, aromatic hydrocarbons, reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes). **Reactivity Hazards**: These products are not reactive. **Environmental Hazards**: Not tested. These products contain multiple compounds that are toxic or harmful to aquatic organisms; release of these products to the environment may cause harm to plants and animals. Although not tested for environmental toxicity, all releasee to aquatic or terrestrial environments should be avoided. Release to waterways may cause fouling, and creation of hypoxic environments. **Emergency Response Considerations**: Emergency responders must wear proper personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire protection) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Methyl Soyate (Soybean Based Biodiesel) contains:	67784-80-9	35-45%	NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2A SELF-CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B U.S. HNOC Classification Only: Defatting irritant. Hazard Statements: H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Diesel Fuel #2	68476-34-6	(0.1-0.5%)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Thymus, Liver) Repeated Exposure Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H351: Suspected to cause cancer. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H332: Harmful if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to thymus or liver through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Linseed Oil	8001-26-01	20-35%	NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Single Exposure Cat. 3 Hazard Statements: H302 + H312 + H332: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Mineral Spirits	64742-88-7	20-35%	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Central Nervous System) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statements: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Proprietary Alkyl Resin Blend contains:		5-8%	MFG/SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 3, Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2B Hazard Statements: H316: Causes mild skin irritation.H320: Causes eye irritation.
Mineral Spirits	64742-88-7	(max. 0.2%)	See Classification information given previously.
Pigments The following Preserva products contain pigment mixtures that are classified under GHS and contain either skin sensitizers, carcinogens, reproductive toxins or germ cell mutagens in 0.1% or greater		2-5%	See Below
Tahoma Brown Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.99% max)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Cat. 3, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Tahoma Brown Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	See Classification information given previously.
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	(0.2% Max)	NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. ECHA Hazards of Concern: Suspected Mutagen: The outcome in CTA assay is positive according to ISSCTA
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2% max.)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3 Hazard Statements: H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Trimanganese Tetraoxide	1317-35-7	(0.1% max.)	NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Tahoe Teak Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H340, H350
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.9% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	(0.2% Max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Tamarack Brown Product Color Pigment contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2B Hazard Statement Codes: H315: Causes skin irritation. H320: Causes eye irritation.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(1% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	(0.2% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
Trimanganese Tetraoxide	1317-35-7	(0.1% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Natural Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation.
Hydrocarbon Mixture	64741-65-7	(3% max)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Cat. 3, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Cedar Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.7% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.1% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Cedar Fir Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.9% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.1% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Coffee Cream Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H320: Causes eye irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Hydrocarbon Mixture	64741-65-7	(0.6 max.)	See Classification information given previously.
2-Butanone Oxime (Ethyl Methyl Ketoxime)	96-29-7	(0.3% max.)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1A, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Corrosion/Damage Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Cat. 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Upper Respiratory Tract) Single Exposure Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure (Blood System) Repeated Exposure Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H350: May cause cancer. H301: Toxic if swallowed. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318: Causes serious eye damage. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H370: Causes damage to upper respiratory tract by inhalation. H373: May cause damage to blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.2% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.1% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Redwood Product Color Pigment contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.9% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Pacific Redwood Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.4% max)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Rubicon Red Product Color Pigment contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.8% max)	See Classification information given previously.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Hydrocarbon Mixture	64741-65-7	(0.2% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.1% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Sequoia Teak Product Color Pigment Mixture contains:		As given previously	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Oral-CNS) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H372: Causes damages to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-65-7	(0.9% max)	See Classification information given previously.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2% max.)	See Classification information given previously.
All remaining components below reportable quantities in the product containing this pigment.			Classification: Not classified due to all remaining components below reportable quantities in the product.
Proprietary Mixed Metal Carboxylate Mixture Contains the following components that have hazards that affect this mixture. *Note: the manufacturer does not give specific percentages for any of the following compounds. As such the Self-Classification is based on hazards of all these compounds, assuming a percentage over 0.1%		0.9%	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2A, , Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Gastrointestinal Tract) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Brain Effects) Repeated Exposure Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H351: Suspected to cause cancer. H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H372: Causes damages to the gastrointestinal tract through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373: May cause damage to the brain through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Calcium 2-Ethylhexanoate CAS# 136-51-6 Calcium Neodecanoate CAS# 27253-33-4 Calcium Propionate CAS# 4075-81-4 Manganese 2-Ethylhexanoate CAS# 1595-58-8 Manganese Neodecanoate CAS# 27253-32-3 Neodecanoic Acid Cobalt Salt CAS# 27253-31-2 Neo C9-13 Acids Cobalt Salt CAS# 68955-83-9 Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate Acid CAS# 2244-99-9		(0.6%)	Classification: See above for classification of this group of compounds as a mixture.
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	(0.2%)	See Classification information given previously.
Proprietary Paint Preservative Mixture Contains the following components that have hazards that affect this mixture. Remaining components do not increase the mixture hazard:		0.8%	SELF CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Corrosion/Irritation Cat. 2A, , Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Larynx) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Cat. 3, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372: Causes damages to the larynx through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
3-Ido-2-Propyl Butylcarbamate	55406-53-6	(0.3%)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 2, Eye Damage Cat. 1, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Larynx) Repeated Exposure Cat. 1, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Aquatic Acute Toxicity Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 1 ECHA Properties of Concern/Health Hazard Not Otherwise Classified: Under assessment as an Endocrine Disruptor Hazard Statements: H331: Toxic if inhaled. H302: Harmful if swallowed. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318: Causes serious eye damage. H372: Causes damages to the larynx through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% w/w	Label Elements GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Canadian WHMIS 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	(0.2 max)	HARMONIZED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED EU ECHA CLASSIFICATION: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effects) Single Exposure Cat. 3, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H225: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Other Trace Ingredients that do not add hazards to these products or are less than 1% or 0.1% for sensitizers, carcinogens, mutagens & reproductive toxins.		Balance	Classification: Not Applicable

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must seek medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.
Skin Exposure: If this product contaminates the skin and irritation develops, immediately begin decontamination with soap and water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effects continue after flushing.
Eye Exposure: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.
Inhalation: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after removal to fresh air.
Ingestion: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is **unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow**. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, WHETHER ACUTE OR DELAYED: See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for more detailed information.

Acute:

Symptoms/Effects Overview: All potential effects are dependent on concentration and duration of exposure. Ingestion may lead to aspiration into the lungs and lung damage or pneumonia. Acute exposure not considered to be significantly harmful by inhalation. Dermatitis, dry skin. Not considered to be harmful in contact with skin. Not toxic by eye contact; may cause serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/Effects After Inhalation: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing, dry or sore throat. Irritation of respiratory system.

Symptoms/Effects After Skin Contact: Irritant to skin.

Symptoms/Effects After Eye Contact: Moderate to severe irritation of eye tissue.

Symptoms/Effects After Ingestion: AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Vomiting, digestive system upset, diarrhea.

Symptoms/Effects After Accidental Injection: Irritation at site of skin puncture, swelling and redness.

Chronic:

Symptoms/Effects After Skin Contact: Dermatitis (dry, red skin, itching, cracking of the skin, skin rash/inflammation), skin sensitization and allergic reaction.

Symptoms/Effects After Accidental Injection: None known.

Symptoms/Effects After Accidental Ingestion: Possible chronic CNS symptoms.

Symptoms/Effects After Inhalation: May cause damage to central nervous system from chronic inhalation exposure.

By Unspecified Route: Possible effects on the fetus, fertility. Possible mutagenic effects. Possible adverse effects on blood system.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, skin disorder, central nervous system conditions, or disorders involving the “Target Organs” (see Section 11, “Toxicological Information”) may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, skin disorder, or disorders involving the “Target Organs” (see Section 11, “Toxicological Information”) may be aggravated by exposure to these products.

Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment Needed: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. Provide oxygen, if necessary. Pulmonary function tests, chest X-rays, and nervous system evaluations may prove useful.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 61.1°C (142°F)

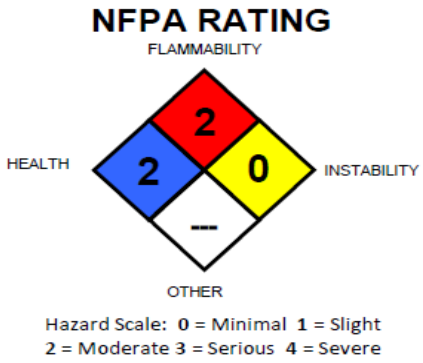
Autoignition Temperature: For Mineral Spirits: 245°C (473°F)

Flammable Limits (in air by volume, %): The following values are for the Mineral Spirits component:

Lower (LEL): 0.6% **Upper (UEL)**: 6.5%

Fire Extinguishing Media: Fire extinguishing materials that can be used against fires of these products include carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, or appropriate foam. Consideration for surrounding materials must be taken into account.

Unsuitable Fire Extinguishing Media: None known.



Special Hazards Arising from the Substance: These products are NFPA Class IIIA combustible liquids; must be heated to a relatively high temperature before ignition can occur. When involved in a fire, these products may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. barium, calcium, carbon, iron, manganese and nitrogen oxides, silicates, aromatic hydrocarbons, methane, formaldehyde reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes). Product can float on water and may travel to distant locations and/or spread fire. WARNING! By themselves, these products will not spontaneously combust, but rags and waste soaked in the product can catch fire when the product dries. The drying reaction is exothermic, and the heat given off in that process can cause the rags, as well as combustible materials such as paper or wood to ignite. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for more information.
Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.
Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: The vapors of these products may be ignited by static electrical energy.

Special Protective Actions For Fire-Fighters: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse these products' vapors and to protect personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions And Emergency Procedures: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666). The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.

Protective Equipment:
Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.
Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.**

Methods for Cleanup and Containment: Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. DO NOT use organic absorbents due to potential ignition. See next Section for precautions specific to product-soaked wastes.
Small Spills: Wipe up spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials.
Large Spills: Absorb spilled liquid with clay or other suitable absorbent materials.
All Spills: Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. WARNING! Rags, paper or other combustible materials soaked in these products can cause an extreme fire hazard when not disposed of properly. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for more information. All contaminated materials and other spilled material must be placed in sealed containers and disposed of properly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. If necessary, discard contaminated response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Dispose of in accordance with applicable international, national, state, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

Reference To Other Sections: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: WARNING! Wadded up and oil soaked paper towels, rags or other combustible materials thrown into the trash pose an extreme fire hazard when placed in trash, or left in a pile and can start a fire. The same is true if the absorbent used to clean up a spill is paper, wood or other combustible material; Do NOT throw in trash. All materials contaminated by this product should be place in sealed containers and treated as highly flammable. Avoid spontaneous combustion by soaking rags, brushes rollers, etc. contaminated with product, in water then place into a sealed metal container before proper disposal. All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Use in a well ventilated location. Keep away from heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Bond and ground containers during transfers of material. Do not expose containers to extreme temperatures. Avoid breathing airborne mists, sprays, or vapors generated by this product. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

Conditions For Safe Storage and Incompatibilities: Product should be stored in a sealed metal container. Store in a dry location at the recommended temperature of 10-32.2°C (50-90°F). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers, as appropriate. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Refer to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, for additional information on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors that are flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling, or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all liquid, vapors, and residue have been cleared.
Incompatibilities: These products are incompatible with oxidizers. See Section 10 for information further information on incompatible materials.

Specific end use(s): This product is used as a wood stain. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

Protective practices during maintenance of contaminated equipement: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). If necessary, ensure that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters, Including Occupational Exposure Guidelines or Biological Exposure Limits and the Source of those Values:

Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this section, if applicable. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations and appropriate fire protection is available near areas where these products are used.

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines: Only components with published exposure limits are referenced below.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs			OSHA-PELs	NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	TWA mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	TWA mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	IDLH mg/m³	mg/m³
2-Butanone Oxime (Ethyl Methyl Ketoxime)	96-29-7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA: Skin PEAK: Skin Danger of Sensitization of the Skin AIHA & OARS WEELS: TWA: 10, DSEN
3-Ido-2-Propyl Butylcarbamate	54406-53-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA: 0.058 (can also occur as vapor and aerosol) PEAK: 2•MAK, 15 min., average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Danger of Sensitization of the Skin DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C
Diesel Fuel #2	68476-34-6	100 IVF (as total hydrocarb .)Skin	Skin	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	Carcinogen: IARC-2B, ACGIH TLV-A3
Mineral Spirits Stoddard Solvent Exposure limits are for Stoddard Solvent (CAS# 8052-41-3)	64742-88-7 8052-41-3	525	NE	2500 525 (vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	300	1800 (ceiling 15 min.	20,000	NE
Crystalline Silica/Quartz	14808-60-7	0.025 mg/m³ (resp. fract.)	NE	0.05 (resp. dust) 30 (total dust)*** % SO2 + 2 250 mppcf (resp. dust)*** % SiO2 + 5 or 10 (resp. dust)*** % SO_2 + 2 ***This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard 1910.1053 is stayed or otherwise not in effect.		0.05 mg/m³ (resp. dust) See Pocket Guide App. A		50 (quartz)	DFG MAK: Respirable fraction Carcinogen: IARC-1, MAK-1 (resp. fract., NIOSH-Ca, NTP-K (resp. fract.), ACGIH TLV-A2
Linseed Oil (limits given are for vegetable oils)	64147-40-6	NE	NE	15 (total dust); 15 (resp. fract.)	NE	15 (total dust); 10 (resp. fract.)	NE	NE	Carcinogen: IARC-2B, MAK-2, ACGIH TLV-A4
Metal Carboxylates (contains Stoddard solvent – see above)	Mixture	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Methyl Soyate Exposure limits are for soya bean constituents	67784-80-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: Danger of Sensitization of the Airways
Trimanganese Tetraoxide (as Manganese & Inorganic Compounds, as Mn)	1317-35-7	0.02 (resp. fract.); 0.1 (inhal. fract.)	NE	5 (ceiling) (vacated 1989 PEL)	5 (ceiling)	1	3	500 as Mn	DFG MAKs: TWA: 0.02 (inhalable fraction); 0.2 (respirable fraction); Skin PEAK: 8•MAK, 15 min., average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift; Skin DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C Carcinogen: EPA-D, ACGIH TLV-A4

DSEN: Dermal Sensitizer NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices: Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of these products.
Personal Protective Equipment: The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), 29 CFR 1910.133 for eye protection, 29 CFR 1910.138 for hand protection, 29 CFR 1910.136 for foot protection, or equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02, CSA Standard Z94.3-02, CSA Standard Z94.4-93 for respiratory protection, CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* and CSA Standard Z195-M1984, *Protective Footwear*). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.
Respiratory Protection: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).:The following are NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines for Stoddard Solvent.

STODDARD SOLVENT

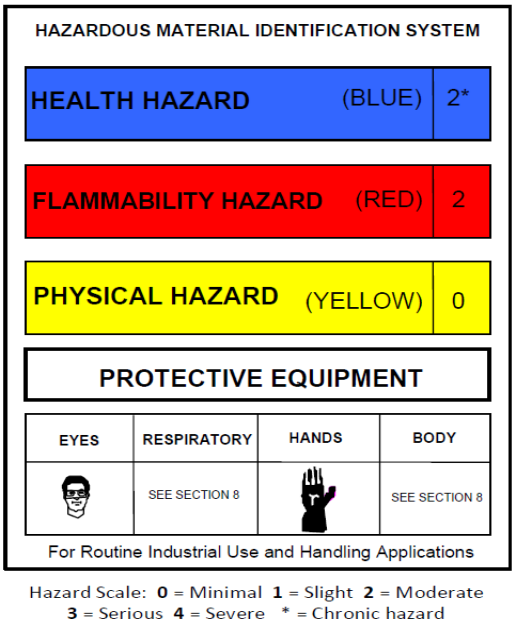
Concentration	Respiratory Protection
Up to 3500 mg/m³	Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).
Up to 8750 mg/m³	Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s).
Up to 17,500 mg/m³	Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a tight-fitting facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Up to 20,000 mg/m³	Any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Emergency or Planned	Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

Eye Protection: Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards for further information.
Hand Protection: Wear butyl rubber, Teflon™, Barricade™, Chemrel™, nitrile or similar gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards.
Body Protection: When chemical contact is possible, use splash apron, work uniform, and shoes or coverlets to prevent skin contact. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate regulations and standard.

SECTION 9.	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
	Form	Liquid
	Color	Various
	Odor	Mild solvent-like
	Odor Threshold	Not available
	Vapor Pressure	Not tested
	Evaporing Rate (n-BuAc = 1)	Not tested
	Viscosity Dynamic	Not tested
	Vapor Density	Heavier than air.
	Boiling Point	Not tested
	Melting/Freezing point	Not tested
	Flammability	Combustible
	Flast point	61.1°C (142°F)
	Autoignition Temperature	Not determined for product. For Mineral Spirits: 245°C (473°F)
	Saturation Vapor Concentration	Not tested
	pH	Not determined
	Specific Gravity @ 15.5°C (water = 1)	0.929
	Solubility in Water	Practically insoluble.
	Solubility in Other Liquids	Not tested.
	Coeficient of oil/water distribution (Partition coefficient)	For Mineral Spirits: Log P(oct) = 3.7-6.7
	How to detect thus substance (identification properties)	The odor of these products may be an identification property in event of an accidental release.
	VOC (Volatile Organic Carbon) Content in %	244 g/L
SECTION 10.	**STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**	
	Chemical stability	Stable under conditions of standard temperature and pressure.
	Decomposition product	**Combustion**: Barium, calcium, carbon, iron, manganese and nitrogen oxides, silicates, aromatic hydrocarbons, methane, formaldehyde reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes. **Hydrolysis**: None known.
	Materials with which substance is incompatible	These products would be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.
	Possibility of Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
	Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure or contact to ignition sources, extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for additional cautionary information related to materials contaminated with these products.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Symptoms of Exposure by Route of Exposure: The most significant routes of occupational exposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. All symptoms are dependent of concentration and duration of contact.
Inhalation: Inhalation exposure to the vapors of these products can cause central-nervous system effects (dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and headaches); chronic inhalation may cause damage to the central nervous system.
Contact with Eyes: Vapors or aerosols of these products can irritate the eyes, causing redness, tearing and temporary blurring of vision and moderate irritation to the eyes. These products will cause immediate pain and severe irritation if splashed into the eyes.
Contact with Skin: Skin contact may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin exposure can cause dermatitis (dry red skin). These products contain multiple components that are potential or known skin sensitizers, causing allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms may include swelling, raised welts or weels, redness and itching.
Skin Absorption: The solvent components of these products can be absorbed through intact skin, but are not expected to cause significant additional adverse effects by this route of exposure.



Ingestion: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for these products. If these products are swallowed, it may irritate the mouth, throat, esophagus and other tissues of the digestive system. Symptoms of ingestion may include vomiting, diarrhea, and nausea. Ingestion may also cause symptoms of depression of the central nervous system, as described under "Inhalation." If these products are aspirated into the lungs after ingestion, chemical pneumonia and edema (accumulation of fluid in the lungs) may result. Ingestion of large quantities of these products may be fatal.
Injection: Injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for these products. Injection of these products (via puncture with a contaminated object) can cause pain and irritation, in addition to the wound.
Other Health Effects: A component in the base product and another in certain colors of these products (as identified in Section 3: Composition and Information on Ingredients) are germ cell mutagens. Other trace ingredients of pigments are suspected carcinogens and reproductive toxins. Prolonged or repeated exposure to these products (especially if proper personal protective equipment is not used during use and application), may result in adverse health effects from these trace compounds. Mutagenic and carcinogenic effects are not expected if proper methods on the use and application of these products is followed, including ventilation controls, use of adequate personal protective equipment, proper hygiene procedures and proper clean-up and disposal

Repeated Dose Toxicity:
2-Butanone Oxime (Ethyl Methyl Ketoxime):
Several oral and inhalation studies reporting effects indicative of anemia at doses sufficiently low to justify classification. Several aspects of toxicity to the blood system that can be related to these criteria, including: premature deaths in anemic animals; clinical signs of hypoxia, cyanosis, dyspnea; marked increase of hemosiderosis in the spleen, liver or kidney in combination with other changes indicating significant hemolytic anemia and in combination with microscopic effects like necrosis, fibrosis or cirrhosis.
Stoddard Solvent:
Although Stoddard Solvent has been given a STOT RE Cat. 2 classification by the EU ECHA, no data are available.

Delayed And Immediate Effects and Chronic Effects from Short and Long-Term Exposure:
Acute/Immediate: Exposure to these products can irritate contaminated skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause adverse digestive system effects.

Delayed And Immediate Effects and Chronic Effects from Short and Long-Term Exposure:
Acute/Immediate: Exposure to these products can irritate contaminated skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause adverse digestive system effects.
Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin) and allergic reactions. Possible systemic toxicity. Repeated inhalation may cause adverse blood effects due to the trace 2-Butanone Oxime (Ethyl Methyl Ketoxime)component present is several colors of these products.
Target Organs:
Acute: Respiratory system, skin, eyes.
Chronic: Skin, blood, reproductive and central nervous system.
Toxicity Data for Product: Testing has not been performed on this product to determine toxicity by any route of exposure.
Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATEs) by Route of Exposure: All Routes: Not possible to calculate due to lack of data.

Acute Toxicity Data for Components: The specific toxicology data available for components present in 1% or greater concentration are as follows:

Linseed Oil	Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 mg/3 days-intermittent: Moderate
Mineral Spirits	LD50 (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg (migrated data) LD50 (Dermal-Rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) 4 hours: > 5.28 mg/L

Carcinogenic Potential: Components of these products are listed by the following organizations tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds (e.g.: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH).
2-Butanone Oxime (Ethyl Methyl Ketoxime): MAK-2 (Substances that are considered to be carcinogenic for man because sufficient data from long-term animal studies or limited evidence from animal studies substantiated by evidence from epidemiological studies indicate that they can make a significant contribution to cancer risk. Limited data from animal studies can be supported by evidence that the substance causes cancer by a mode of action that is relevant to man and by results of in vitro tests and short-term animal studies.)
Crystalline Silica: ACGIH TLV-A2 (Human data are accepted as adequate in quality but are conflicting or insufficient to classify the agent as a confirmed human carcinogen; or, the agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at dose(s), by route(s) of exposure, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) considered relevant to worker exposure)., IARC-1 (Carcinogenic to Humans), MAK-1 (Substances that cause cancer in man and can be assumed to make a significant contribution to cancer risk [resp. fract.])., NIOSH-Ca Potential Occupational Carcinogen, with no further categorization (Potential Occupational Carcinogen, with no further categorization)., NTP-K (Known to Be a Human Carcinogen [resp. fract.])
Diesel Fuel #2: ACGIH TLV-A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans), IARC-2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)
Linseed Oil (as vegetable oil, mist): ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen), IARC-2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans), MAK-2 (Substances that are considered to be carcinogenic for man because sufficient data from long-term animal studies or limited evidence from animal studies substantiated by evidence from epidemiological studies indicate that they can make a significant contribution to cancer risk. Limited data from animal studies can be supported by evidence that the substance causes cancer by a mode of action that is relevant to man and by results of in vitro tests and short-term animal studies.)
Trimanganese Tetraoxide (as an inorganic manganese compound): ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)

Irritancy of Product: These products can be irritating to contaminated respiratory system, skin and eyes.
Endocrine Toxicity: The trace 3-Ido-2-Propyl Butylcarbamate component is a suspect endocrine disruptor.
Sensitization to the Product: Multiple components of this product are considered to be skin sensitizers. Once sensitized exposure to even very trace amounts of these compounds can provoke an allergic reaction.
Reproductive Toxicity Information: No specific information on human mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive toxicity effects is available for these products. The following data is available for some components.

Mutagenicity: No specific data are available for the trace Stoddard Solvent and the Hydrocarbon Mixture components, although they are listed in the EU ECHA database as Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B. The trace Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aromatic component has been given a Harmonized classification of Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B; however, this classification is based upon possible presence of benzene. No specific information is available from our supplier of this compound of the presence of benzene.
Reproductive Toxicity: In accordance with the criteria for classification as defined in Annex I, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the trace Trimanganese Tetraoxide component is classified for reproduction, Category 2 (d) on the basis of adverse effects on the fetus in the key developmental toxicity study detected at 750 mg/kg bw/day which cannot be attributed to maternal toxicity.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.
Mobility: These products have not been tested for mobility in soil, but are expected to be highly mobile.
Persistence and Biodegradability: These products have not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. Some biodegradation is expected due to the organic oil components.
Bio-Accumulation Potential: These products have not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.
Ecotoxicity: These products have not been tested for aquatic toxicity; all release to the environment should be avoided.
Endocrine Disrupting Properties: The trace 3-Ido-2-Propyl Butylcarbamate component is a suspect endocrine disruptor. Endocrine disruptors that find their way into the environment can cause adverse effects on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.
Other Adverse Effects: These products do not contain any component with known ozone depletion potential.
Environmental Exposure Controls: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment/Disposal Methods: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

Disposal Containers: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

Precautions to be Followed During Waste Handling: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures and standards.

U.S. EPA Waste Number: Wastes of these products should be tested for waste characteristic ignitability (D001).

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations: These products can be classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101. NOTE: The classification of Combustible liquid, n.o.s. applies only to shipments of these products via ground within the United States. There is no classification for 'Combustible Liquid' under Canadian TDG, IATA or the IMO.
Proper Shipping Name: Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (mineral spirits, vegetable oils)
Hazard Class Number and Description: Combustible Liquid
UN Identification Number: NA 1993
Packing Group: III
DOT Label(s) Required: No label is required for a material classed as a combustible liquid
Special Provisions: IB3, T1, T4, TP1
Packaging: Exceptions: 150; Non-Bulk: 203; Bulk: 241
Quantity Limitations Passenger Aircraft: 60 L
Quantity Limitations Cargo Aircraft: 220 L
Vessel Storage: Location: A; Other: None.
North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number, 2016: 128
Marine Pollutant: No component is classified as a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101

Transport Canada, Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations:
These products are NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.
International Air Transport Association/ICAO (IATA/ICAO):
These products are NOT classified as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.
International Maritime Organization (IMO):
These products are NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IMO.
Environmental Hazards:
These products do not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); components of these products are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:
U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: The components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and are listed as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 313 TRI (Threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)
Ido-3-2-Propynl Butylcarbamate	No	No	Yes
Trimanganese Tetraoxide (as a manganese compound)	No	No	Yes (N450)

U.S. SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of these products. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.
U.S. SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not applicable.
U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): As a manganese compound, Trimanganese Tetraoxide is a CERCLA hazardous substance, although specific RQ value has been assigned.
U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: The components of these products listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The Crystalline Silica component is on the California Proposition 65 lists. However, this listing applies only to airborne, unbound particles of respirable size of these materials and so the Proposition 65 requirements are not applicable to these products.

Canadian Regulations:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of these products are listed on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priority Substances Lists: The components of these products are not on the CEPA Priority Substances Lists.

Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 Classification and Symbols: See Section 2 (Hazard Identification) for in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revisions Details: April 2019: Complete review and up-date due to current GHS format and change of formulation. May 2019: Up-date to put all GHS full statements in Section 2 and removal from Section 16. April 2023: Review and up-date entire SDS, as needed. May 2023: Reformat and rework entire SDS for current compliance and for the change in composition.

References and Data Sources: Contact the supplier for information.

Methods Of Evaluating Information For The Purpose Of Classification: Global Harmonization Standard criteria were used to classify these products.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Preserva Wood assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Preserva Wood assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.