Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I - Identification

Proper Chemical Name: POLYURETHANE Clear Finish
Manufacturer's Name: MINWAX COMPANY, INC.
Address: 15 Mercedes Drive, Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Trade Name and Synonyms: POLYURETHANE Clear Gloss Finish

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:
CHEMTREC: 800-424-6300
DAY (201)391-0253
NIGHT (201)573-5700

NFPA HAZARD RATING
4 = Extreme
3 = High
2 = Moderate
1 = Slight
0 = Insignificant

Formula: N/A
Code Name/Number: 11-03000-100
CAS #: N/A
RTECS #: N/A

Retrieval Number: N/A
Date of Prep.: 2/6/92

SECTION II - Composition

EXPOSURE LIMITS: Use TLV* or PEL in ppm or mg/m³
Outside the U.S. use applicable local exposure limits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>WT. %</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent)</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>53-54</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER INGREDIENTS

Vehicle
Additives

* TLV = Threshold Limit Value, established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit, established by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

SECTION III - Chemical and Physical Properties

Percent Volatile by Volume: 57.1%
Vapor Density: 4.8 (Air = 1)
Vapor Pressure: 2.00 (mmHg)
Appearance and Odor: Clear, Amber Liquid - Mild Hydrocarbon Odor
Melting Point (°C): N/A
Boiling Point (°C): 313°F
Specific Gravity: 0.854-0.864 (H₂O = 1)
Solubility in Water: NTL
Evaporation Rate: 0.09 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

HAZARD:
- Toxic
- Chronic
- Reactive
- Irritant
- Corrosive
- Flammable
- Combustible

LEGEND:
- ND = Not Determined
- RTECS # = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances Number
- CAS # = Chemical Abstract Services Number
- NA = Not Applicable

CW-050 A
POLYURETHANE

SECTION IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) Pensky-Martind 105°F
Autoignition Temp. °F 450°F
Flammable Limits: LEL 0.9 UEL 6.0

Extinguishing Media and Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Alcohol Foam and Water Fog. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand mode. Water is not normally an effective extinguishing agent. When burning this product gives off toxic by-products such as Carbon Monoxide, therefore, the breathing of smoke and gases given off during burning should be avoided.

Explosion Hazard Data
NONE

SECTION V - Reactivity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Unstable</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts
Incomplete combustion produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization

May Occur | Conditions to Avoid
-----------|---------------------|
NONE       | NONE

SECTION VI - Health Hazard Data

Ingestion: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin: Can cause defatting and drying of the skin; which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

Eye: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing or blurred vision.

Inhalation: Can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache, nervous irritability, unconsciousness and asphyxiation.

Primary Routes of Entry

Skin contact and inhalation

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Eyes

Remove contact lens if present; flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Skin:
Wash thoroughly with soap and plenty of water, if irritation persists get medical attention.

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep patient warm and quiet.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. Maintain respiration as necessary and CALL PHYSICIAN.

Note to Physician, if applicable:

If swallowed: Aspiration of material into lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Carcinogenicity Listed by the following agencies? (Yes or No)
NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO

Comments:

2
SECTION VII - Precaution for Safe Handling and Use

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CLASSIFICATION: Ignitable
Number: D 001

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Provide adequate ventilation. Remove ignition sources from spill area. Utilize sand, rags, paper, Vermiculite, floor absorbent, material and place in leak-proof drums for disposal. Use protective equipment per section VIII.

Waste Disposal Method: In accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incineration is preferred.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: KEEP OUT OF SURFACE WATERS AND ANY WATER COURSES OR SEWERS ENTERING OR LEADING TO SURFACE WATERS.

SECTION VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): If adequate ventilation cannot be maintained, use respiratory protection (NIOSH/MSHA TC 23C or equivalent).

Ventilation Requirements: Provide a constant flow of fresh air to meet TLV requirements. Open windows & doors to permit fresh air entry during application.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Use rubber, neoprene or vitron gloves and safety glasses or a face shield. Have eye bath & safety shower near by during use.

SECTION IX - Transportation

Hazard Class: Combustible Liquid
Identification Number: (UN/NA) UN 1263

Proper Shipping Name: Paint, Stain or Varnish

Labels required: NONE
Reportable Quantity (RQ): NONE

SECTION X - Additional Comments or Handling Precautions

Do not use or store near heat, sparks, open flames or other sources of ignition. Close container after each use. Store only in original container. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CONTINUED

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or consequences from the use thereof.

MINWAX COMPANY INC., 102 CHESTNUT RIDGE PLAZA, MONTVALE, NJ 07645
SECTION X - (CONTINUED) - using toilet facilities. Avoid spontaneous combustion of contaminated areas and other easily ignitable organic accumulations by immediate immersion in water. Empty containers may retain residues of product; do not cut, puncture or weld on or near the container. Avoid inhalation and use only with adequate ventilation. If employee experiences eye watering, headaches or dizziness, increase fresh air and leave area. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and launder before reuse. Do not take internally.

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**EMERGENCY GUIDE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

![Diagram of hazardous materials identification](image)

- **Health**
  - Unstable if heated: Use normal precautions.
  - Normally stable.
  - Unstable if heated — Use normal precautions.
- **Flammability**
  - 4 May detonate. Vacate area if materials are exposed to fire.
  - 3 Strong shock or heat may detonate — Use monitors from behind explosion resistant barriers.
  - 2 Violent chemical change possible — Use hose streams from distance.
- **Reactivity**
  - 4 May detonate. Vacate area if materials are exposed to fire.
  - 3 Strong shock or heat may detonate — Use monitors from behind explosion resistant barriers.
  - 2 Violent chemical change possible — Use hose streams from distance.
- **Susceptibility to Reaction**
  - 4 Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of exposure decomposition or reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.
  - 3 Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical changes but do not detonate. Also materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
  - 2 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures, or which may react with water with some removal of energy, but not violently.
  - 1 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under high exposure conditions, and which are not reactive with water.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification of Health Hazard</th>
<th>Identification of Flammability</th>
<th>Identification of Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color Code: RED</td>
<td>Color Code: BLUE</td>
<td>Color Code: YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Susceptibility of Materials to Burning</strong></td>
<td><strong>Susceptibility to Reaction</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Signal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Materials which on short exposure could cause death or major residual injury even though prompt medical treatment was given.</td>
<td>4 Materials which will rapidly or continuously vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature, or which are readily decomposed in air and which will burn readily.</td>
<td>4 Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of exposure decomposition or reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Materials which on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical treatment was given.</td>
<td>3 Materials that must be promptly handled but exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.</td>
<td>3 Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical changes but do not detonate. Also materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Materials which on intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possibly residual injury unless prompt medical treatment is given.</td>
<td>2 Materials that must be promptly handled.</td>
<td>2 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures, or which may react with water with some removal of energy, but not violently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Materials which an exposure would cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.</td>
<td>1 Materials that must be pre-handled before ignition can occur.</td>
<td>1 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under high exposure conditions, and which are not reactive with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material.</td>
<td>0 Materials that will not burn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>