



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): CUNAP WRAP™/ CSI GREEN F.O.

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Copper Naphthenate Mixture

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable

PRODUCT USE: Wood Preservative

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, Inc.

ADDRESS: One Woodlawn Green, Ste. 250
Charlotte, NC 28217

EMERGENCY PHONE: 704-455-5181
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300;
1-703-527-3887

BUSINESS PHONE: 704-522-0825

MSDS PREPARATION DATE: January 30, 2003

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2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product consists of a plastic sheet with a pouch containing less than 1 gallon of a solution of the following composition:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% v/v	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Fuel Oil #2 The following information is for Kerosene (a Petroleum Middle Distillate with similar composition and properties).	68476-46-6	77.5-82	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: TWA: 100 mg/m ³ Carcinogen: IARC-3 (Diesel Fuels, distillate)
Copper Naphthenate The following exposure limits are for "Copper, Dusts and Mists".	1338-02-9	14.0	1	NE	1	NE	100	NIOSH REL: 1 DFG MAK: 1 Carcinogen: EPA-D
Mineral Spirits/ Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	3.0-7.25	100	NE	500 100 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	20,000 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL: TWA: 350 mg/m ³ C = 1800 mg/m ³ (15 Minutes)
Other components which are each present in less than 1.0 percent concentration in this product.		Balance	The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant, additional hazards. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been presented in the remaining sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of Federal Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).					

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used. NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a clear, dark-green, odorless solution which is combustible. Inhalation overexposures to the solution material may be harmful or fatal due to central nervous system effects. This product may irritate the skin, eyes, or other contaminated tissues. This solution would require substantial preheating before ignition would occur. When heated above its flash point, this material will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to an ignition source. Vapors from this product (especially if the liquid is at an elevated temperature) may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flashback. A fire involving this liquid may produce heavy, black smoke. Control vapor with a fog or mist spray. Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-extinguishing protection) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The primary routes of overexposure for the solution contained in the product are via inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of overexposure to this material.

INHALATION: Overexposure to vapors, mists, or sprays of the solution contained in the product may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors of this solution may cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of inhalation overexposure or oxygen deficiency can include headache, drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination, tinnitus, confusion, nausea, difficult breathing, and unconsciousness.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Brief skin contact with the solution contained in the product may be moderately to severely irritating (depending on duration of overexposure). Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause blistering and dermatitis (red, inflamed skin). Dermal sensitization to this product is possible after prolonged or repeated contact overexposures. Eye contact with the liquid, vapors, mists, or sprays of this solution may irritate the eyes. Symptoms of such overexposure can include pain, redness, and tearing.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The solution contained in the product contains petroleum hydrocarbon middle distillates. Though there are no specific data for this product, some studies suggest that petroleum hydrocarbon middle distillates may enter the body via prolonged contact with the skin and produce symptoms described under "Inhalation".

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure for this product. If this solution is swallowed, it may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal swelling or pain, diarrhea, fever, reduction in blood lipids, and effects similar to those described in "Inhalation". Aspiration of this material into the lungs when it is swallowed or if overexposure leads to vomiting, can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema (life-threatening lung conditions).

INJECTION: Accidental injection of the solution contained in the product (via cut or puncture with contaminated objects) causes pain and irritation in addition to the wound.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in **Lay Terms**. Overexposure to this liquid may cause the following symptoms:

ACUTE: Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors of the solution contained in the product or severe skin absorption overexposure may cause central nervous system depression. Skin contact may be irritating. Eye contact is irritating. Aspiration of this solution into the lungs when it is swallowed or if it is vomited can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema (life-threatening lung conditions).

CHRONIC: Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause dermatitis (red, inflamed skin). Dermal sensitization to the product is possible after prolonged or repeated overexposures. Repeated or prolonged overexposures via inhalation may cause heart palpitations and adverse effects on the liver, kidneys. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for more detailed information regarding the effects of this material.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, central nervous system, respiratory system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	2
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			C
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications			

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: For contaminations which are associated with routine chemical use and which contaminate a small area of the skin, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops or persists, consult a physician. For major contaminations, begin decontamination with running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek medical attention if irritation or other adverse effects occur.

EYE EXPOSURE: If the solution contained in the 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 15 minutes. Victim should seek medical attention.

INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of the solution contained in the product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If the solution contained in the product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. Do not induce vomiting. Victim should drink milk, egg whites, or large quantities of water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

Victim should seek medical attention if irritation or other adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

The following information is for the solution contained in the product.

FLASH POINT, (Closed Cup): 68°C (154°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °C: 257°C (495°F) {For Fuel Oil #2}

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not established.

Upper (UEL): Not established.

The following information is for the product.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (cooling)

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

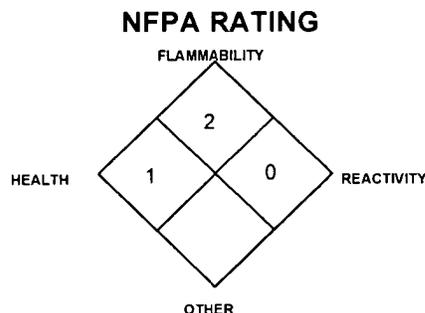
Other: Any "B" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The solution is a Class IIIA Combustible Liquid; thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, copper compounds, and a variety of organic materials. The vapors of the solution contained in the product are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition; flashback is possible. This solution can float on water and may travel to distant locations and spread fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: The product is not sensitive, under typical circumstances of use. When exposed to elevated temperatures, static electricity may cause the vapors of the solution contained in the product to ignite or explode.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fight fires involving this material wearing proper personal protective equipment. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemically-resistant clothing may be necessary. Move this product from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Control runoff water to prevent environmental contamination. Water fog or mist should be used to control vapor spread and to keep exposed product cool.



See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: In the event of any release of the solution contained in the product, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with appropriately trained personnel. Incidental releases (i.e., 1-gallon or less in volume released from a punctured product) should be cleaned-up promptly by personnel wearing safety glasses and impermeable gloves. The spilled liquid should be absorbed with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials, and then rinsed with soapy water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

Large, uncontrolled releases (i.e., a release 10 gallons or more in volume) should be responded to by trained personnel, using pre-planned procedures in proper protective equipment. In the event of a non-incident release, Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), chemically resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Level B must always be worn in environments where the oxygen level is below 19.5% or unknown. Monitor the surrounding area for combustible vapor levels. The level of combustible vapors must be below 10% of the LEL (refer to Section 5, Fire-fighting Measures) before personnel are allowed into the spill area. The atmosphere must have levels of the components of this material lower than those listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and at least 19.5 % oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup operations begin. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. If necessary, decontaminate all spill response equipment thoroughly after cleanup operations are concluded. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

Note : A colorimetric tube is available for Mineral Spirits/Kerosene which may be used to detect vapors of this product.

PART III

How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting the solution ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling this product. Avoid breathing aerosols, sprays or mists generated by this product. Always use this product in well-ventilated areas. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize exposure to mists or sprays of this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: As necessary, follow the specific requirements are listed in NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely.

Store this product in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat and ignition, or where freezing is possible. Store this product away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Recommended storage temperature is 10-30°C (50-86°F).

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by improper storage of this product. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

All electrical equipment and wiring in areas where this material is stored, handled or used should meet the specifications of NFPA 70, National Electric Code. Areas where this material is stored, handled or used should be kept clear of materials that can burn. Access routes for fire-fighting personnel should be kept clear at all times. Areas where a potential for spillage of the solution in this exists should be monitored as appropriate.

Applications of this product are toxic to fish (see Section 12, Ecological Information). For terrestrial uses; do not apply this water directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to terrestrial areas below the mean high water mark.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Collect all waste materials, including rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures. Take care not to contaminate environmentally sensitive areas by cleaning of equipment.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposures are below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation adequate to insure this material does not reach the lower flammability limit provided in Section 5, Fire-Fighting Measures. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this material is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal circumstances of use. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134 or applicable State regulations. Use supplied air respiration protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear nitrile, neoprene rubber, or Viton gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., apron, boots, protective clothing).

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for the solution contained in the product.

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 0.88

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20 °C: Not determined.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

LOG of OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not applicable.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): < 1

MELTING\FREEZING POINT: Not available.

BOILING POINT: 168-405°C (334-761°F)

pH: Not applicable.

The following information is for the product.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a plastic product which contains a clear, dark-green, odorless solution.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance is a distinguishing characteristic of this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When exposed to decomposition temperatures, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and copper compounds will be produced.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures and contact with incompatible chemicals.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Toxicology data for the components of this product specifically listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and greater than 1 percent in concentration are provided below.

FUEL OIL NO. 2 (CAS# 68467-30-2):

Skin-Rabbit, adult 500 mg/24 hours; Moderate irritation effects

Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 100 mg/30S Mild irritation effects

Skin-Mouse TDLo: 243 g/kg/97 weeks; Intermediate: Carcinogenic effects

Oral-Rat LD₅₀: 14,500 mg/kg

COPPER NAPHTHENATE:

Oral-Rat LD₅₀: 2 g/kg

Oral-Mouse LDLo: 110 mg/kg

MINERAL SPIRITS/STODDARD SOLVENT:

Eye effects-Human 470 ppm/15 minutes

Inhalation-Cat, adult LCLo: 10 g/m³/2.5H

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: This product's ingredients are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and therefore are not considered to be, or suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

There are questionable data concerning the carcinogenicity of copper compounds (e.g., Copper Naphthenate, a Component of this product). Copper compounds are listed as follows: EPA-D (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen).

Fuel Oils (Distillate), such as Fuel Oil No. 2 (the main solvent component of this product) are classified as IARC-Group 3 (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity). It is important to note that this product is a petroleum middle distillate. Toxicology data from studies on similar hydrocarbon middle distillates indicate that repeated applications of high doses result in an increase of skin tumors.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: The solution contained in the product can be slightly to moderately irritating to the skin. Depending on the nature of the overexposure, this product may also be a slight eye irritant.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Based on animal tests on similar petroleum middle distillate products (similar to Fuel Oil No. 2, the main solvent component of this product), dermal sensitization to this product is possible after prolonged or repeated contact overexposures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

*A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.*

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Over-exposures to aerosols, mists, or sprays of the solution contained in the product may aggravate respiratory conditions and central nervous system disorders

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of the solution contained in the product will slowly degrade in the environment to form a variety of organic and inorganic compounds. Specific environmental data for this product are as follows:

COPPER NAPHTHENATE: Copper and its compounds are naturally present in the soil and water. Its transport in the environment depends upon the exact compound, the pH, the soil type, and the salinity.

FUEL OIL No. 2, STODDARD SOLVENT: Alkanes (a class of substances comprising a significant portion of these components of this product) are rapidly volatilized from soil and water sources. They are not photolyzed or hydrolyzed to any great extent. Alkanes are generally not mobile in soil. The K_{oc} is in the range of 5500 - 15,000. The half-life in ponds and rivers is estimated at less than 30 days. Because local conditions may prevent loss from soil or water, all work practices should be aimed at preventing releases to the environment.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: The solution contained in the product can be harmful or fatal to contaminated terrestrial life. The effect of this product on plants is related to the removal of natural oils from the plants or the prevention of respiration. Plants may die if the solution of this product is spilled on them. Animals may exhibit narcotic symptoms and inhalation or ingestion symptoms similar to those described in Section 3 (Hazard Identification), for humans. Copper compounds (such as Copper Naphthenate) can be toxic to plants and animals at high accumulation levels. Animals react to excess copper in a manner similar to humans. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for specific data on the product's components and their effects on test animals. Excess copper can act as a herbicide on plants.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product may be harmful or fatal to exposed aquatic life. Specific aquatic toxicity data for this product are as follows:

COPPER NAPHTHENATE: The bio-concentration factor (BCF) of copper in fish obtained in various field studies indicates that there is no bio-magnification of copper in the food chain. Copper compounds are capable of killing algae.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to the label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, puncture the container and dispose of in a procedure approved by State and local authorities.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Combustible liquid, n.o.s.
(Mineral Spirits, Fuel Oil)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Combustible Liquid

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: NA 1993

PACKING GROUP: III

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not applicable.

NOTE: This product meets the definition of combustible liquid provided in 49 CFR 173.150, Exceptions for Class 3 (Flammable) and Combustible Liquids. The DOT requirements under the Hazardous Materials Regulations are not applicable to non-bulk shipments (< 450 liters, < 119 gallons) of this product. There are specific requirements for bulk containers holding combustible liquids. This exception does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. Refer to 49 CFR 173.150 for additional information.

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 1996: 128

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of the product is designated by the DOT to be a Marine Pollutant (per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS PRODUCT IS NOT CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. The flash point is above 61°C (141°F); therefore the product is not regulated as a TC hazardous material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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, as follows.

COMPOUND	SECTION 302	SECTION 304	SECTION 313
Copper Naphthenate (Copper Compound)	No	No	Yes; Category Code N100

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY: The components of this material are listed on the DSL Inventory.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this material are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: The labeling and use requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act are applicable to this product. The EPA Registration Numbers are: Cunap Wrap: 10356-21; CSI Green F.O.: 10356-20.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

<p>Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Florida - Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Stoddard Solvent, Copper Compounds.</p> <p>Kansas - Section 302/313 List: None.</p> <p>Massachusetts - Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p>	<p>Michigan - Critical Materials Register: Copper Compounds.</p> <p>Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Stoddard Solvent, Inorganic Copper Compounds.</p> <p>North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: None.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Stoddard Solvent.</p> <p>Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Stoddard Solvent.</p>
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CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: No component of this product on the California Proposition 65 lists.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

LABELING (Precautionary Statements):

ANSI STANDARD LABEL INFORMATION (Z129.1):

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID OR VAPOR. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF INGESTED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION IN SENSITIVE INDIVIDUALS. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing aerosols, mists, and sprays. Work in well-ventilated area. Do not taste or swallow. Wear gloves, goggles and appropriate body protection. Store away from food or feed in a secure area. Protect product from extreme temperatures. Do not store near heat or open flame. Do not allow product to freeze. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if adverse effects develop. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material (sand, polypads, or other absorbent). Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

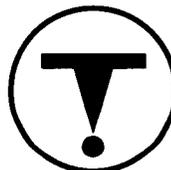
ENVIRONMENTAL LABEL INFORMATION:

<p style="text-align: center;">PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DANGER</p> <p>Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face-shield. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS</p> <p>This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS</p> <p>Do not store near heat or open flame.</p>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Class B3: Combustible Liquid

Class D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
9163 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1002
619/565-0302

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. Chemical Specialties Inc. 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, Chemical Specialties Inc. 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on an MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour **Time Weighted Average (TWA)**, the 15-minute **Short Term Exposure Limit**, and the instantaneous **Ceiling Level**. Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register, 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs)**. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health

Hazard: 0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause death. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Other acronyms used are: **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)**; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label.