KOP-COAT, INC
PROTECTION PRODUCTS
5137 SOUTHWEST AVENUE
ST. LOUIS
MO 63110

EMERGENCIES

HEALTH/SPILLS.....: 800-548-0489 CHEMTREC ASSISTANCE: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC OUTSIDE US: 703-527-3887 CANUTEC.....: 613-996-6666

KOP-COAT, INC

PRODUCT INFORMATION: 412-227-2700 OUTSIDE USA.....: 412-227-2700

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1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Woodlife 1 1 1
PRODUCT USE.: Wood preservative

APPEARANCE..: Clear liquid with hydrocarbon odor

CAS NUMBER..: Mixture

SYNONYMS....: None REVISION...: 2

DATE....: 11/12/03 MSDS NUMBER: 12982

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2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT REG AGENCY PPM NOTES MG/M3 NOTES

Complex combination of ACGIH TLV \_ 2 18
hydrocarbons OSHA PEL 2 18

CAS NUMBER:TRADE SECRET-CH PERCENT BY WGT: 1 TO 5

Co-solvent (None established.)

CAS NUMBER:TRADE SECRET-CO PERCENT BY WGT: 5 TO 10

Tebuconazole (None established.)

CAS NUMBER:107534-96-3 PERCENT BY WGT: < 1

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl (None established.)

carbamate

CAS NUMBER:55406-53-6 PERCENT BY WGT: < 1

Propiconazole (None established.)

CAS NUMBER:60207-90-1 PERCENT BY WGT: < 1

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#### 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REG AGENCY	PPM	NOTES	MG/M3	NOTES
Naphtha, Heavy Hydro- treated CAS NUMBER:64742-48-9 PERCENT BY WGT: 85 TO 90	ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL	100 500	034 034		
Ketones, Mixture CAS NUMBER:68990-20-5 PERCENT BY WGT: 1 TO 5	ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL	25 25	33 33		

- 18) Exposure limits are for paraffin wax
- 33) Exposure limits are for diisobutyl ketone.
- 034) Exposure limits are for stoddard solvent.

## 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYE: Contact with liquid may cause eye irritation if not promptly rinsed from

SKIN: Contact with liquid may cause moderate skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

INHALATION: May cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract. Excessive exposure to solvents may cause central nervous system depression, including headache, dizziness, drowsiness or nausea.

INGESTION: May cause vomiting, diarrhea and depressed respiration. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Individuals with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, eye, respiratory tract, liver, kidney or central nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects when exposed to this material.

### 4 FIRST AID MEASURES \_\_\_\_\_\_

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

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas immediately

# 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

with soap and water for 15–20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, call 911, then have a trained person administer artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center immediately for treatment advice. Do NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by poison control center or doctor. Do not give ANY liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression and convulsions may be required. Although carbamates are known to cause cholinesterase inhibition, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate did not inhibit cholinesterase in animal tests.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 105F/41C

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% by volume/air)
Lower Limit: Not determined.
Upper Limit: Not determined.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: As in any fire, wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire-exposed container/structure/protect personnel. Do not put in contact with oxidizing or caustic materials.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by flames and ignition sources. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty), because product residue can ignite explosively. Containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Eliminate sources of ignition.

6 SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

SMALL SPILL: Absorb spill with an inert material (e.g., sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container for proper disposal. Take up carefully to avoid heat and sparks. Keep spills out of sewers and open bodies of water.

LARGE SPILL: Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Shut-off ignition sources

head/neck cover, gloves, aprons, jackets, pants, coveralls, boots, etc. Wash

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

contaminated clothing before reuse.

DOT information for domestic air transportation:

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Mineral spirits)

DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3 PG III

LABEL: Flammable

PRODUCT NAME: Woodlife 1 1 1	PAGE	_	 -
14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION			
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1993			
15 REGULATORY INFORMATION			
SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 CHEMICALS			
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate Propiconazole			
EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 60061-103			
16 OTHER INFORMATION			

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, Kop-Coat, Inc. makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.

PREPARED BY: Manager of Health Safety and Environmental Affairs