MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: WOOD-TEX THINNER **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 37720000 1*3 0 H

========== SECTION 1 - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ==========

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ECLECTIC PRODUCTS, INC.
ADDRESS : 1075 ARROWSMITH
EUGENE OR 97402

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 535-5053
INFORMATION PHONE : (800) 767-4667

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NAME OF PREPARER : Regulatory Compliance

========== SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
Acetone	67-64-1	18.5 68 DEG F	
ACGIH TLV: TWA= 500ppm; STEL= 750ppm			
OSHA PEL: TWA= 1000ppm; STEL= 1000ppm			
* Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	78 68 DEG F	20
ACGIH TLV: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3); STEL=300 ppm (885 mg/m3)			
OSHA PEL: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3)			

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

DOT Classification: Flammable liquid n.o.s. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), 3, UN 1993, PGII ERG #128
Limited Quantities (0.3 gallon or less): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

========== SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS ==========

BOILING RANGE: 133 DEG F **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1):** 0.79
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. **MATERIAL VOC:** 1.34 lb/gl
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether. **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Approx. 85%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear liquid with acetate odor.

VOC calculations are based on the federal EPA definition of volatile organic compound under the Clean Air Act. State and local air quality authorities may have more stringent regulation.

========== SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA ==========

FLASH POINT: 1.4 DEG F **METHOD USED:** Calculated
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 2.0 **UPPER:** 12.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES
Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Use water spray to cool nearby containers and structures exposed to fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Vapors may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling points.

========== SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA ==========

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Heat, sparks, flame or other ignition sources.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide upon burning (thermal decomposition).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

========== SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA ==========

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure or breathing very high concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and other central nervous system effects.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
SKIN: Brief contact may dry the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may irritate the skin, causing dermatitis. EYES: Exposure to vapors and mists or direct contact with liquid may cause moderate to severe irritation. If not removed promptly, eye injury with possible permanent damage is likely.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Skin absorption is possible, but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. MEK can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)
Overexposure to MEK has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: Mild reversible liver effects, mild reversible kidney effects.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No **IARC MONOGRAPHS:** No **OSHA REGULATED:** No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
None known.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
INHALATION: If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet and get

medical attention. SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. This material is an aspiration hazard. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention. SKIN: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. EYES: Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally, get medical attention.

========== SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Wear proper protective equipment. Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop spill at source. Collect liquid by pump or vacuum; transfer into clean container for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shovel into containers. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities that a spill has occured.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Do not store near heat, sparks, or flames. Electrically ground all handling equipment. Keep container closed.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum. Product residue can ignite explosively. Empty containers may contain product residue and therefore must be handled with extreme caution. Work place conditions should be evaluated by management to determine appropriate personal protection and precautions.

========== SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES ==========

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If permissible exposure limit for any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapor is advised in the absence of proper environmental control.

VENTILATION
Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV. Good ventilation is essential to prevent the accumulation of explosive mixtures. Explosion proof fans should be used in mechanical type ventilation systems.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Wear resistant gloves such as neoprene.

EYE PROTECTION
Chemical splash goggles or safety glasses with cup-type side shields are advised when liquid contact is likely. Contact lenses should not be worn.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

========== SECTION 9 - DISCLAIMER ==========

To the best of our knowledge, the information provided herein is accurate, obtained from sources believed to be accurate. Since the conditions and methods of use of our product are beyond our control, we disclaim any and all liability arising out of the improper use of this product or the information provided herewith.