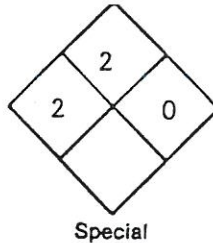


Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Health



Reactivity



SECTION I - Identification

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:
 CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

DAY (201)391-0253
 NIGHT (201)573-5700

Proper Chemical Name PASTE WAX - FINISHING WAX		Formula N/A
Manufacturer's Name MINWAX COMPANY, INC.	Code Name/Number	
Address 15 MERCEDES DRIVE MONTVALE, NJ 07645	CAS # N/A	RTECS # N/A
Trade Name and Synonyms PASTE WAX	Retrieval Number N/A	Date of Prep.: 10/19/92

SECTION II - Composition

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

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NO.	WT. %	TLV	PEL
Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent)	8052-41-3	77.0	100 ppm	100 ppm

OTHER INGREDIENTS	WT. %	WT. %
Vehicle		
Additives		
Waxes		

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 79.3 % Vapor Density 4.8 (Air = 1) Vapor Pressure 2.00 (mmHg)
 Appearance and Odor Creamy Orange Semi Paste Mild Hydrocarbon odor
 Melting Point (°C) N/A Boiling Point (°C) 313°F Specific Gravity 0.770 (H.O = 1)
 Solubility in Water NIL Evaporation Rate 0.09 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

HAZARD: Toxic Acute Toxic Chronic Reactive Irritant Corrosive Flammable Combustible

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

Proper Name: PASTE WAX

SECTION VII - Precaution for Safe Handling and Use

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CLASSIFICATION Ignitable

Precautions 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)

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) NA 1993
(49 C FR 172.101)

Proper Shipping Name Wax Liquid

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

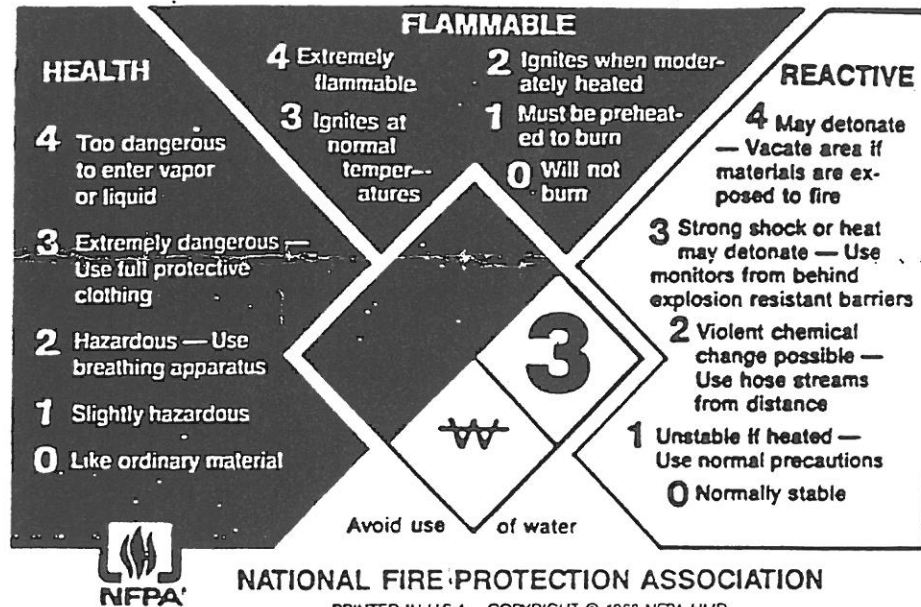
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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., 15 MERCEDES DRIVE, MONTVALE, NJ 07645

before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Empty containers may retain residues of product; do not cut, puncture or weld on or near 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.

EMERGENCY GUIDE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



Identification of Health Hazard Color Code: BLUE		Identification of Health Hazard Color Code: RED		Identification of Health Hazard (Stability) Color Code: YELLOW	
Type of Possible Injury		Susceptibility of Materials to Burning		Susceptibility to Release of Energy	
Signal		Signal		Signal	
4	Materials which on very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury even though prompt medical treatment were given.	4	Materials which will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature, or which are readily dispersed in air and which will burn readily.	4	Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.
3	Materials which on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical treatment were given.	3	Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.	3	Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive reaction but require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation or which react explosively with water.
2	Materials which on intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical treatment is given.	2	Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.	2	Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. Also materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
1	Materials which on exposure would cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.	1	Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.	1	Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but which can become stable at elevated temperatures and pressures or which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently.
0	Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material.	0	Materials that will not burn.	0	Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and which are not reactive with water.

Proper Name:
PASTE WAX

SECTION IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

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

SECTION V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid NONE
	Stable	X	

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
	Will Not Occur	X	

SECTION VI - Health Hazard Data Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: (including target organ effects)

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: