

Material Safety Data Sheet

24 Hour Emergency Phone Numbers:
**Medical: 1-800-327-3874
1-513-558-5111**
**Transportation:
1-800-535-5053
1-352-323-3500**

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 *NOTE: National Response Center emergency numbers to be used
 *only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak,
 *fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

IMPORTANT: Provide this information to employees, customers, and users of this product. Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product. This product is covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and this document has been prepared in accordance with requirements of this standard. All abbreviated terms used in this MSDS are further described in Section 16.

Section 1 - Chemical Product / Company Information

This Material Safety Data Sheet is available in Canadian French and Hispanic American Spanish upon request.
 Esta hoja de datos de la seguridad de los materiales está disponible en francés canadiense y en español a su solicitud.
 Los Datos de Seguridad del Producto pueden obtenerse en Espanol si lo requiere.

Product Name: SPACKLING PASTE
Product UPC Number: 7079810200 7079810202 7079810203
 7079810204 7079810205
Product Use/Class: RTU Spackle/Wallboard Repair
Manufacturer: DAP Inc.
 2400 Boston Street Suite 200
 Baltimore, MD 21224-4723
 888-327-8477 (non-emergency matters)

Revision Date: 02/22/2006
Supercedes: 12/30/2004
MSDS Number: 00079006002

Section 2 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	WT%	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL	OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	Skin
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	40-70	10 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	15 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	No
Magnesium aluminum silicate	12174-11-7	1-5	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	No
Clay	1332-58-7	1-5	2 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	15 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	No
Silica, crystalline	14808-60-7	0.1-1.0	0.05 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	10÷(%SiO ₂ +2) MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	No
Mica	12001-26-2	0.1-1.0	3 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	5 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	No
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	0.1-1.0	N.E.	N.E.	100 MGM3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	No
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	<0.0010	10 PPM	15 PPM	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	No
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	<0.0001	N.E.	N.E.	25 PPM	200 PPM	N.E.	N.E.	No
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<0.0001	N.E.	N.E.	0.3 PPM	0.75 PPM	2 PPM	N.E.	No

Exposure Notes:

14808-60-7 The 2002 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents lists the median Respirable Particulate Mass (RPM) point for crystalline silica at 4.0 microns in terms of the particle's aerodynamic diameter.

The TLVs for crystalline silica represent the respirable fraction.

OSHA PEL TWA for Quartz is calculated using the following formula: $10 \text{ mg/m}^3 / (\% \text{ SiO}_2 + 2)$. Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size selector with the following characteristics.

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

50-00-0 Formaldehyde is a specially regulated substance for which an OSHA chemical-specific exposure standard exists. Detailed information regarding this substance may be found in 29 CFR 1910.1048. Medical surveillance information regarding this substance may be found in Appendix C to 29 CFR 1910.1048.

Important: Listed Permissible Exposure Levels (PEL) are from the U.S. Dept. of Labor OSHA Final Rule Limits (CFR 29 1910.1000); these limits may vary between states.

Note: An employee's skin exposure to substances having a "YES" in the "SKIN" column in the table above shall be prevented or reduced to the extent necessary under the circumstances through the use of gloves, coveralls, goggles or other appropriate personal protective equipment, engineering controls or work practices

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: A white to off-white paste with a slight sweet odor. CAUTION! May cause eye, skin, nose, throat and respiratory tract irritation. This product contains ethylene glycol.

Refer to other MSDS sections for other detailed information.

Effects Of Overexposure - Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Effects Of Overexposure - Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. May cause dry skin.

Effects Of Overexposure - Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory tract (nose, mouth, mucous membranes). Inhalation of dust may cause lung damage or other adverse pulmonary and respiratory effects.

Effects Of Overexposure - Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Effects Of Overexposure - Chronic Hazards:

Formaldehyde vapor is a known animal carcinogen according to OSHA and NTP and is considered possibly carcinogenic to humans by inhalation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer considers formaldehyde to be a human carcinogen.

Ethylene Glycol may cause kidney and liver damage upon prolonged and repeated overexposures. Studies have shown that repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol has produced adverse cardiovascular changes in laboratory animals. Ethylene glycol has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Prolonged, repeated, or

high exposures may cause weakness and depression of the central nervous system.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite that is inhaled from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1- carcinogenic to humans). Refer to IARC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibres (published in June 1997) in conjunction with the use of these materials. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies respirable crystalline silica as "known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the 9th Report on Carcinogens (2000). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (Group A2).

Breathing dust containing respirable crystalline silica may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may have the following serious chronic health effects: Excessive inhalation of respirable dust can cause pneumoconiosis, a respiratory disease, which can result in delayed, progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung injury. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. Smoking exacerbates this disease. Individuals with pneumoconiosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis. There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs) and kidney disease.

This product contains vinyl acetate which is classified as a class 2B carcinogen by IARC. Vinyl acetate was found to cause cancer in the respiratory tract of laboratory animals. There is no evidence that vinyl acetate causes cancer in humans. The IARC published a monograph on vinyl acetate (1995). In this monograph, IARC indicates "there is inadequate evidence in humans for carcinogenicity of vinyl acetate. There is limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of vinyl acetate." Normally, this lack of conclusive evidence would place a substance in the IARC 3 classification (not classified as a human carcinogen). However, because vinyl acetate is metabolized to acetaldehyde, which has an IARC 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) classification, it also has been listed under Category 2B.

Primary Route(s) Of Entry: Skin Contact, Skin Absorption, Inhalation

Medical Conditions which May be Aggravated by Exposure: If dry sanded, asthma and asthma-like conditions may worsen from prolonged or repeated exposure to dust.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid - Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

First Aid - Skin Contact: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.

First Aid - Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, leave the area to obtain fresh air. If continued breathing difficulty is experienced, get medical attention immediately.

First Aid - Ingestion: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting.

Note to Physician: None.

COMMENTS: Call Medical Emergency at 1-800-327-3874 if any irritation or complication arises from any of the above routes of entry.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point, F: Greater than 200 degrees
Method: (Seta Closed Cup)

Lower Explosive Limit, %: Not Established
Upper Explosive Limit, %: Not Established

Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: None known.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Cool fire -exposed containers using water spray.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released Or Spilled: Wear proper protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Scrape up dried material and place into containers.

Section 7 - Handling And Storage

Handling: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Do not breathe vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe dust. Removal of this product after use will result in the generation of Dust. If dry-sanded, exposure to dust may result in the build-up of material in eyes, ears, nose, and mouth which may cause irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. While dry sanding, use of a NIOSH-approved dust mask is recommended. Avoid excessive heat and handling.

Storage: Store away from caustics and oxidizers. Do not store at temperatures above 120 degrees F. Keep tightly closed. Avoid excessive heat and freezing.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Precautionary Measures: Please refer to other sections and subsections of this MSDS.

Engineering Controls: Local ventilation of emission sources may be necessary to maintain ambient concentrations below recommended exposure limits. Wet sanding is recommended to avoid generation of dust. Prevent build-up of dust and vapors by opening windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application, drying and sanding.

Respiratory Protection: A respiratory protection program that meets the OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05 mg/m³) as determined by a full shift sample up to 10-hour work shift. If concentrations exceed the exposure limits specified, use of a NIOSH-approved supplied air respirator is recommended. Where the protection factor is exceeded, use of a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) may be necessary. Use an approved NIOSH/OSHA respirator if dry sanded.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves with repeated or prolonged use.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side-shields.

Other protective equipment: Not required under normal use.

Hygienic Practices: Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Range:	Not Established	Vapor Density:	Not Established
Odor:	Slight Sweet	Odor Threshold:	Not Established
Appearance:	White to Off-White	Evaporation Rate:	Not Established
Solubility in H₂O:	Not Established	Specific Gravity:	1.775
Freeze Point:	Not Established	pH:	Between 7.0 and 12.0

Vapor Pressure: Not Established
Physical State: Paste

Viscosity: Not Established

When reported, vapor pressure of this product has been calculated theoretically based on its constituent makeup and has not been determined experimentally.

(See section 16 for abbreviation legend)

Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

Conditions To Avoid: Excessive heat and freezing.

Incompatibility: Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Normal decomposition products, i.e., COx, NOx.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Product LD50: Not Established

Product LC50: Not Established

CASRN	Chemical Name	LD50	LC50	WT%
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	Rat:4700 mg/kg	Rat:10876 mg/kg	0.1-1.0
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	-----	Rat:11400 mg/m ³ /4H	<0.0010
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	Mouse: 4100 mg/Kg	Rat:200 gm/m ³	<0.0002
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	-----	Rat:13300 ppm/4H	<0.0001
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	-----	Rat:203 mg/m ³	<0.0001

Carcinogenicity:

CAS No.	Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	IARC	NTP	WT%
14808-60-7	Silica, crystalline	Suspected human carcinogen.	Not Listed.	Human carcinogen.	Known carcinogen.	0.1-1.0
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	Not Listed.	Possible carcinogen.	Not Listed.	<0.0010
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	Not Listed.	Possible carcinogen.	Anticipated carcinogen.	<0.0001
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Suspected human carcinogen.	Potential cancer hazard.	Human carcinogen.	Anticipated carcinogen.	<0.0001

Significant Data with Possible Relevance to Humans: This product contains trace amounts of free formaldehyde. OSHA and NTP identify formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen. IARC identifies formaldehyde as a human carcinogen. Formaldehyde has been shown to cause mutations in a variety of in-vitro test systems, the significance of which to humans is unknown. In a two-year inhalation study, rats showed carcinogenic effects in the respiratory system at 15 ppm of formaldehyde. There should be minimal risk when used with ventilation adequate to keep the atmospheric concentration of formaldehyde below the recommended exposure limits. Maintain adequate ventilation to prevent exposure above current OSHA / ACGIH exposure limits. Workplace monitoring of the air to define formaldehyde exposure levels may be necessary.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information: Ecological injuries are not known or expected under normal use.

Section 13 - Disposal Information

Disposal Information: Dispose of material in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations. State and Local regulations/restrictions are complex and may differ from Federal regulations. Responsibility for proper waste disposal is with the owner of the waste.

EPA Waste Code if Discarded (40 CFR Section 261): none

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated	Packing Group:	N.A.
DOT Technical Name:	N.A.	Hazard Subclass:	N.A.
DOT Hazard Class:	N.A.	DOT UN/NA Number:	N.A.

Note: The shipping information provided is applicable for domestic ground transport only. Different categorization may apply if shipped via other modes of transportation and/or to non-domestic destinations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CERCLA - SARA Hazard Category:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Immediate Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA Section 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

None

Toxic Substances Control Act:

All ingredients in this product are either on TSCA inventory list, or otherwise exempt.

This product contains the following chemical substances subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

U.S. State Regulations

New Jersey Right-to-Know:

The following materials are non-hazardous, but are among the top five components in this product:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	WT%
Water	7732-18-5	15-40

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know:

The following non-hazardous ingredients are present in the product at greater than 3%:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	WT%
Water	7732-18-5	15-40

California Proposition 65:

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the State of California to cause cancer:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Definition	Date Listed	WT%
Silica, crystalline	14808-60-7	Carcinogenic.	Listed: October 1, 1988	0.1-1.0
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Carcinogenic.	Listed: April 1, 1988	<0.0001
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Carcinogenic.	Listed: January 1, 1988	<0.0001

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm:

None

Section 16 - Other Information

HMIS Ratings:

Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 Personal Protection: X

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, GR/LTR: 13.3 LB/GAL: 0.1 WT%: 0.362

REASON FOR REVISION: Periodic Update

Legend:

N.A. – Not Applicable	ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
N.E. – Not Established	SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
N.D. – Not Determined	NJRTK – New Jersey Right-to-Know Law
VOC – Volatile Organic Compound	OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit	HMIS – Hazardous Materials Identification System
TLV – Threshold Limit Value	NTP – National Toxicology Program
STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit	CEIL – Ceiling Exposure Limit
LD50 – Lethal Dose 50	LC50 – Lethal Concentration 50
F – Degree Fahrenheit	C – Degree Celsius
MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet	CASRN – The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

DAP believes the data and statements contained herein are accurate as of the date hereof. They are offered in good faith as typical values and not as a product specification. **NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH REGARD TO THE INFORMATION HEREIN PROVIDED OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.** Since this document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate use and precautionary

handling of the referenced product by a properly trained person, it is therefore the responsibility of the user to (i) review the recommendations with due consideration for the specific context of the intended use and (ii) determine if they are appropriate.

<End of MSDS>