

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Common Name Wilsonart® 900 Series Adhesive
Includes:
WA 950 Adhesive
WA 951 Adhesive
WA 970 Adhesive
WA 971 Adhesive
WA 980 Adhesive
WA 981 Adhesive

MANUFACTURER WILSONART INTERNATIONAL, INC.
P.O. BOX 6110 - 2400 WILSON PLACE
TEMPLE, TX 76503
INFORMATION PHONE: 800-433-3222 (USA)

Trade Name Lokweld 900 Series Laminate Adhesive

MATERIAL USES Adhesive for Laminate

Revision # 3

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (USA)
703-527-3887 (INTERNATIONAL)

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS#	% by weight
Light Hydrotreated Distillate	68410-97-9	15 - 40
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0.1 - 3
Acetone	67-64-1	25 - 50
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 12
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	20 - 40
(WA 970/971 only)		
Cyclohexane*	110-82-7	4 - 8
N-pentane*	109-66-0	5% max.
Pentane isomers*	N/A	4% max.
Methyl cyclohexane*	108-87-2	0.4 - 0.8
N-hexane*	110-54-3	3% max.

*950/951 980/981

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Route of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Target Organs: None.

Inhalation: Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic effect; may cause nervous system disturbances. Peripheral neuropathy (numbness in limbs). Central nervous system

MSDS *Material Safety Data Sheet*

Wilsonart International



Wilsonart® 900 Series Adhesive

Page 2 of 8

MSDS Number: 19025

Revision Date: 11/7/2005

depression. Severe over-exposure can result in death.
Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. Permeator (absorbed through intact skin).
Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion: Ingestion may cause severe gastric disturbances.

Emergency Overview

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR, VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
Use only with adequate ventilation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: May cause irritation of respiratory tract, coughing, shortness of breath. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness. Long term skin contact to solvents may produce defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure: Pre-existing eye and skin disorders.

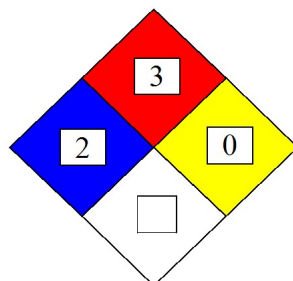
Overexposure/Signs/Symptoms: Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening.

See Toxicological Information (section 11)

HMIS (United States):

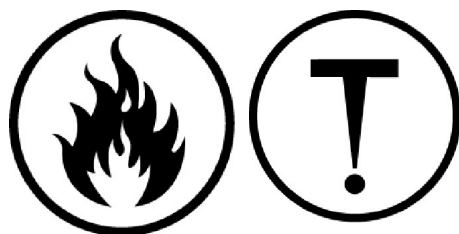
HEALTH	2*
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0
PPE	C

NFPA (United States):



*See Section 11

WHMIS (Canada): B2, D2.



4

FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove victim to a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. If the product is absorbed into clothing, remove clothing from the body as quickly as possible. Place the victim under a deluge shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: DO NOT induce vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Have conscious person drink several glasses of water or milk. NEVER give an unconscious person something to drink. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: Sudden death due to ventricular fibrillation has been reported from acute inhalation in chronic solvent abusers. Treat patient supportively. Life support measures should be provided because CNS depression cardiopulmonary failure, and metabolic acidosis have been reported in massive overexposures.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: WA 950/951: -9.5 °C (15 °F), WA 970/971: -20 °C (-4 °F), WA 980/981: -15 °C (5 °F).
Flash Point Method: CLOSED CUP, (Pensky-Martens.)
Autoignition Temperature: 225°C (437°F) (Light Hydrotreated Distillate); 473°F (Cyclohexane).
LEL: 1.2% VM & P Solvent, 1.3% Cyclohexane.
UEL: 6.0% VM & P Solvent, 8.4% Cyclohexane.
Flammability Classification: Flammable.

Hazardous decomposition products of combustion include carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable in presence of oxidizing materials, of reducing materials, of combustible materials. Non-flammable in presence of moisture.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Slightly explosive to explosive in presence of oxidizing materials.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Flammable liquid.

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.

LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. All electrical equipment in the spray area must be rated for flammable liquids. [Dispensing - Class I, Division 1 / Storage area rated Class I, Division 2] When dispensing, bond and ground all containers.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: All electrical equipment in the spray area must be rated for flammable liquids. [Dispensing - Class I, Division 1 / Storage area rated Class I, Division 2] When dispensing, bond and ground all containers.

Protective Clothing (Fire): Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill and Leak: Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill and Leak: Flammable liquid. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Ventilate area. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal container. Do not use metal tools or equipment.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by using proper bonding and grounding of containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. After handling, always wash

Storage Requirements: hands thoroughly with soap and water.
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep out of reach of children.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that working eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location.

Protective Equipment: Wear splash goggles or safety glasses with side shields. Wear synthetic apron. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear an approved (NIOSH) respirator with organic vapor cartridges with dust/mist pre-filter. Wear appropriate gloves (Viton, nitrile, or neoprene). No special foot wear are necessary if used the product is used as intended.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill: A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Boots. Full suit. Splash goggles. Gloves (Viton, nitrile, or neoprene).

Exposure Guidelines/Other:	Product Name	Exposure Limits
	Light hydrotreated distillate	ACGIH (TWA): 500 ppm, NIOSH 350 mg/m3
	N-hexane	ACGIH (TWA): 50 ppm OSHA (TWA): 500 ppm
	Acetone	ACGIH (TWA): 500 ppm, 750 ppm STEL OSHA (TWA): 1000 ppm
	Toluene	ACGIH (TWA): 50 ppm OSHA (TWA): 200 ppm, 300 ppm CL
	Methyl cyclohexane	ACGIH (TWA): 400 ppm; NIOSH 400 ppm OSHA (TWA): 500 ppm
	N-pentane	ACGIH (TWA): 600 ppm, 610 ppm CL NIOSH (TWA): 120 ppm, OSHA (TWA): 1000 ppm
	Pentane isomers	ACGIH (TWA): 600 ppm
	Cyclohexane	ACGIH (TWA): 100 ppm; NIOSH 300 ppm OSHA (TWA): 300 ppm

Consult local authorities and local regulations for exposure limits.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Red (950, 970, 980) or Brown yellow (951, 971, 981)	Boiling Point:	56 °C (132°F) (Acetone); 81°C (178°F) (Cyclohexane).
Physical State:	Liquid.	Freezing/Melting Pt.:	May start to solidify at -95°C (-138.1°F) (Acetone). 6.5°C (19 °F) (Cyclohexane).
Odor:	Strong Solvent Odor.	Solubility:	Insoluble in water.
pH:	Not Available.	Spec Grav./Density:	0.757 (950,951), 0.781. 0.793 (980,981) (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	185 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)		
Vapor Density:	The highest known value is 3.14 (Air = 1) (Toluene). Weighted average: 2.65		

(Air = 1)

VOC: 950/951 = 600 g/L, 970/971 = 581g/L, 980/981 = 596 g/L.
Evap. Rate: The highest known value is 7.7 (Acetone) Weighted average: 6.11 compared to Butyl acetate.
Molecular Weight: Not Applicable.
Viscosity: 150 - 200 cps (typical) (Brookfield Viscometer)
Percent Volatile: 81% (950,951), 82% (970, 971, 980,981)
Molecular Formula: Not Applicable.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid: Keep away from sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid (incompatibility): Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, and alkalis.
Hazardous Decomposition products: Products of Combustion include carbon oxides (CO, CO₂)
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not polymerize.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD₅₀): 2600 mg/kg [Rat]. (Toluene).
Acute dermal toxicity (LD₅₀): 12210 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Toluene). Acute oral toxicity (LD₅₀) 8.0 ml/kg (rat). (Cyclohexane). Anesthetic to mice at 7% concentration in 10 min. (n-pentane), Inhalation 40% does resulted in death of mice (n-pentane). Inhalation 15,000 ppm fatal within 70 min. (mice).
Chronic Effects on Humans:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not classifiable for human or animal.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified none for human.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN for human [Toluene].
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Toluene].
Causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, central nervous system (CNS).
N-hexane is a neurotoxin. Toluene has been reported to have caused spontaneous abortion in women that intentionally concentrated and inhaled its vapors. Can cause CNS depression. Peripheral neuropathy (numbness in limbs).
Other Toxic Effects on Humans: No additional information.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: No additional remark.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: No additional information.
Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of solvents.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Cyclohexane - TLm 15,500 ppm lake water (mosquito fish).
BOD₅ and COD: Not available.
Biodegradable/OECD: Not available.
Mobility: Not available.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: No additional remark.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Information Spilled, contaminated, or waste material should be put into a suitable container and handled according to local, state/provincial, and federal regulations. Contact a qualified waste management company in your area for assistance. EMPTY CONTAINERS: Empty containers should be either reconditioned by CERTIFIED firms or properly disposed of by APPROVED firms. Disposal of containers should be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. "Empty" drums should not be given to individuals. Serious accidents have resulted from the misuse of "emptied" containers. Residual vapors may in the container(s) may be explosive. Do not cut, weld, or braze these containers.

Waste Stream Not available.

Dispose of according to Federal, state, and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Adhesives, 3, UN1133, II, Limited Quantity: 1 L

Marine Pollutant: Not a marine pollutant.

Special Provisions for Transport: 1 Liter or less may use Limited Quantity exceptions (49CFR 173.150)

ADR/RID Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid A.

IMO/IMDG Classification: Class 3.2: Flammable liquid (Intermediate flashpoint group of liquids having a flashpoint of -18°C (0°F) up to, but not including, 23°C (73°F) c.c.).

ICAO/IATA Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

CERCLA	Rq
Acetone	5000 lbs.
Toluene	1000 lbs.

TSCA inventory: the chemicals in this product are listed.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: None.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: None.

SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: None.

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution, chemical inventory, hazard identification: None.

SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Toluene, cyclohexane, n-hexane.

CWA 307: None.

CWA 311: None.

CAA 112 accidental release prevention: None.

CAA 112 regulated flammable substances: None.

CAA 112 regulated toxic substances: None.

International Regulations

EINECS - The chemicals in the product are listed.

DSL - The chemicals in this product are listed.

WHIMS - B2, D2.

State Regulations

Pennsylvania RTK: Cyclohexane, toluene, acetone.

Minnesota RTK: Cyclohexane, toluene, acetone.

MSDS Number: 19025

Revision Date: 11/7/2005

Massachusetts RTK: Cyclohexane, toluene, acetone.

New Jersey RTK: Cyclohexane, toluene, acetone.

California Prop. 65: This product contains toluene that is known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity.

16

OTHER INFORMATION

References

Lewis, R. J., Rapid Guide to Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace, 4th ed., Wiley-Interscience, New York, 2000.

Patty's Toxicology, Wiley and Sons, New York, 2001.

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2004.

TLVs and BEIs, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Agents, ACGI Worldwide, Cincinnati, 2003.

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials

ADR - Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road (Europe)

BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days

CAA - Clean Air Act

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Services

CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensations and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CWA - Clean Water Act

DOT - Department of Transportation

DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)

DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada)

EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

HCS - Hazard Communication System

HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50%

LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration

NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association

NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

NTP - National Toxicology Program

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)

TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

CHEMTREC:

800-424-9300 (USA)

703-527-3887 (International)

MSDS *Material Safety Data Sheet*

Wilsonart International



Wilsonart® 900 Series Adhesive

Page 8 of 8

MSDS Number: 19025

Revision Date: 11/7/2005

Notice to Reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named manufacturer nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

END OF MSDS DOCUMENT