MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: J.E. Moser’s® Wizard Tints™
PRODUCT NO.: 913-567 – Medium Walnut
CAS NO.: See Section 2
DATE: 05/14/03

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>HAZARD RANK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRE:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACTIVITY:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 1 – DISTRIBUTOR IDENTIFICATION

WOODWORKER’S SUPPLY®, INC.
1108 North Glenn Road
Casper, WY 82601
800-645-9292

For Chemical Emergency
Spill Leak Fire Exposure or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
DOMESTIC NORTH AMERICA 800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL, CALL 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2 – INGREDIENTS HAZARDOUS UNDER OSHA 29 CFR PART 1910.1200 APPENDIX A & B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT NAME</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>WEIGHT%</th>
<th>ACGIH-TWO</th>
<th>ACGIH-STEL</th>
<th>OSHA-TWA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Diethylene Glycol</td>
<td>112-34-5</td>
<td>&lt;40.00</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monobutyl Ether</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>&lt;35.00</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium Complex Dyes</td>
<td>2807-30-9</td>
<td>&lt;15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>97-99-4</td>
<td>&lt;10.00</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>&lt;10.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: CAUTION! This material is HAZARDOUS by OSHA Hazard Communication definition. May be an eye irritant. May irritate skin and respiratory tract. May be harmful if inhaled, absorbed through the skin, or swallowed. Excessive exposures may affect central nervous system (CNS), and produce anesthetic or narcotic effects. May cause blood disorders.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Skin contact, inhalation, eye contact. Possible exposures – eyes, skin, breathing vapor/mist, accidental swallowing.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: May cause moderate irritation with corneal injury to eyes. Ingestion may produce signs of intoxication, characterized by drowsiness, headache, nausea, and metabolic acidosis. Mild skin irritant.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: May cause blood disorders based on animal studies. Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed.

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL: Moderately irritating to eyes. Slightly irritating to skin. Excessive inhalation exposure may cause dizziness, blurred vision, nausea, vomiting or headaches.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: May cause minor eye irritation. High mist concentrations may cause mild irritation of the respiratory tract and cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract and CNS depression.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact. May have effects on the haematopoietic system, resulting in blood disorders.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: Sub-chronic (2-14 weeks-rat) inhalation toxicity studies indicate target organ effects affecting red blood cells.

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL: Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors may cause central nervous system depression, and decreased male fertility. Ingestion may cause developmental or other harmful effects.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: Repeated or prolonged exposure of the skin may cause defatting and drying of the skin. Prolonged or repeated breathing of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression.

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Any pre-existing disorders or diseases of the central nervous system (CNS), skin, eye, liver, kidney, and/or blood.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse with plenty of clean flowing water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open to rinse completely. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove affected clothing, wash affected area with plenty of soap & water. Rinse with plenty of water. Wash work clothes before wearing again. If any redness, swelling, itching, or pain of skin persists, see a doctor as a precaution.

BREATHING PRODUCT VAPOR/MIST: Move person to fresh air. If person is having difficulty breathing, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, and get emergency medical help immediately. Call 911.

SWALLOWING: Give person lukewarm water and DO NOT force vomiting. Never give fluids or force vomiting if person is unconscious, is having convulsions, or has no gag reflex. Risk of damaging lungs exceeds poisoning risk. Contact doctor quickly, get emergency medical help. Call 911.
PHYSICIAN’S DETOXIFICATION PROCEDURES: Treat symptomatically. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

FLASH POINT: >141° F

TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:
- Small Fire: CO₂, dry chemical, foam, water spray.
- Large Fire: Water spray or fog, foam. Do not use straight streams.

FIRE FIGHTING DIRECTIONS:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against possibly toxic fumes. Wear full fire-protective clothing.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Heat can generate flammable vapors, which can form explosive conditions.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTIAL SPILL OR RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS

Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in tightly closed, properly vented containers away from heat, sparks, open flame and strong oxidizing agents. This product may absorb water if exposed to air.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOTE: When selecting personal protective equipment and clothing, follow all manufacturer specifications and recommendations that apply to your specific operations and processing conditions. Take into consideration worker environments and all chemicals and mixtures being handled or processed. Apply OSHA workplace regulations in CFR Title 29 part 1910.1200, and cited and cross-referenced regulations and standards. State and local regulations may also apply.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash-proof chemical safety goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear chemically resistant gloves selected with your specific processing conditions and chemical to be handled in mind. Wear coveralls and boots to minimize skin contact. As a precaution, wash hands and face with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, or using restroom. After each shift, clean all protective equipment, wash all work clothes and shower well.
LUNG, THROAT & NASAL PROTECTION: Wear NIOSH-approved vapor/mist respirator for your particular operation and material being handled. Clean respirator with soap and water after each shift.

OTHER PROTECTION: Eye wash fountains & drench showers should be located within 100 feet or a 10 second walk of the work area per ANSI Z58.1-1990.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust in addition to room ventilation may be required to meet exposure limit(s).

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

DESCRIPTION: Brown Liquid; Solvent Odor
BOILING POINT: NE
WATER SOLUBILITY: Soluble
pH: NE
VAPOR DENSITY: NE
VAPOR PRESSURE: NE
EVAPORATION RATE: NE
% TOTAL VOC: NE
% NON-VOLATILES: NE
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: NE
DENSITY: NE
% WATER CONTENT: NE
VISCOSITY: NE

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: All ignition sources, extended contact with air. In contact with moisture, material may degrade or become decontaminated.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Burning can produce oxides of carbon, or other toxic or possibly harmful fumes.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

FOR DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:
  ORAL LD50 (RAT): 6660 mg/kg
  ORAL LD50 (MOUSE): 2400 mg/kg

FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER:
  ORAL LD50 (RAT): 3089 mg/kg
  ORAL LD50 (MOUSE): 1774 mg/kg

FOR TETRAHYDROFURFURL ALCOHOL:
  ORAL LD50 (RAT): 1600 mg/kg
  ORAL LD50 (MOUSE): 2300 mg/kg

FOR PROPYLENE GLYCOL:
  ORAL LD50 (RAT): 22,000 mg/kg
ORAL LD50 (MOUSE): 20,800 mg/kg
TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS: Skin

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL DATA

FOR DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:
   ECOTOXICITY: Expect low toxicity in aquatic organisms. Odor and flavor may attract some wildlife and cause them to consume spilled material.
   ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: Should biodegrade after an acclimation period; not expected to be persistent. Take care to avoid accidental releases.
   BIOACCUMULATION: Highly soluble in water and should not bioaccumulate in aquatic or terrestrial organisms.

FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: Has a high biological oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect the growth of some plants, a low potential to bioconcentrate, a high potential to biodegrade with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge. When diluted with a large amount of water, this material is not expected to have a significant impact when released to the environment.

FOR TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL: Readily biodegrades in soil, sludge, and water. The atmospheric half-life is 13 hrs. (Reference: HSDB of the National Library Of Medicine).

FOR PROPYLENE GLYCOL: Expected to be non-hazardous to aquatic species. Environmental releases will tend to partition in water and soil, with little potential for evaporation. Readily biodegradable in aerobic conditions with evidence of degradation under anaerobic conditions. Not expected to bioaccumulate. BCF <1.5

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURES

Recycle or rework material if at all possible; incinerate material at an approved facility; treat at an acceptable waste treatment facility, or municipal waste treatment plant after proper testing & approval waste samples, in compliance with federal, state & local environmental regulations.

Do not release any chemicals, dyes, or other color solutions into any sewer, or any river, stream, lake pond nor onto any other type of watercourses, waterways or systems without proper government permission at all levels.

CONTAINER REUSE: An "empty" container can contain product residue, and should not be reused. If not professionally cleaned & reconditioned, crushing or other means is recommended to prevent unauthorized reuse.
SECTION 14 – SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT STATUS (HIGHWAY AND RAIL): NR
IATA STATUS (AIR): NR

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAL. PROP. 65: Not known to contain chemicals listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins at levels which would be subject to the proposition.
CERCLA (40CFR 302.4): Contains Chromium Compound.
RCRA: Not know to contain chemicals in quantities subject to this regulation.
SARA 311/312:
   IMMEDIATE/ACUTE HEALTH HAZARD: Yes
   DELAYED/CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD: Yes
   FIRE HAZARD: No
   SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE HAZARD: No
   REACTIVITY HAZARD: No
SARA 313: Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether; Chromium Compounds @~32%
TSCA: Components listed.

NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS SUSTANCE LIST: Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether, CAS# 2807-30-9.
PENNSYLVANIA SUBSTANCES LIST (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES): >=1%: Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether, CAS# 2807-30-9; Propylene Glycol, CAS# 57-55-6.
WHMIS: B-3, D-2-B (Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether)

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR REVISION 04-24-03: General Review And Update KACMix-Ikb
REASON FOR REVISION 05-14-03: Update Section 3-Ikb

ACRONYM LIST:
AICS = Australian Inventory Of Chemical Substances
ANSI = American National Standards Institute
CFR = Code Of Federal Regulations
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Responsibility, Compensation And Liability Act (U.S. EPA)
CONEG = Coalition Of Northeast Governors
CWA = Clean Water Act (U.S. EPA)
DOT = Department Of Transportation (U.S.A.)
DSL = Domestic Substances List (Canada)
ECL = Existing Chemicals List (Korea)
EINECS = European Inventory Of Existing Chemical Substances (European Union)
ELINCS = European Listing Of Notified Of Chemical Substances (European Union)
ENCS = Existing And New Chemical Substances (Japan)
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.A.)
FDA = Food And Drug Administration (U.S.A.)
HAPS = Hazardous Air Pollutants (U.S. EPA)
IATA = International Air Transport Association
NA = Not applicable to this material
NC = Not certain, undetermined as of this writing
ND = No data is currently available, user may test at own discretion
NE = Not established, no testing is planned
NEPA = National Environmental Protection Agency (China)
NIOSH = National Institute For Occupational Safety And Health
NK = Substance not know to be present, effect not know to be caused
NL = Not listed or approved under these agencies or regulations
NR = Not regulated or reportable under applicable regulations
RCRA = Resource Conservation And Recovery Act (U.S. EPA)
SARA = Superfund And Reauthorization Act (U.S. EPA)
TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act (U.S. EPA)
USDA = United States Department Of Agriculture

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. This Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and supersedes any previous information. Previously dated sheets are invalid and inapplicable.