MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

PRODUCT NAME: SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

HMIS CODES:  3 3 1 K

PRODUCT CODE: EL-102-ALW-01&04&05&55

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

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: SOLAR COATING SYSTEMS

ADDRESS: PO BOX 794

MAPLE VALLEY, WASHINGTON 98038

INITIAL (FIRST CALL): CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EMERGENCY PHONE: BACK-UP (800) 541-4383

INFORMATION PHONE: (509) 926-7143

DATE PRINTED: 6/16/2004

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

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>MM</th>
<th>HG</th>
<th>MM HG @ TEMP</th>
<th>PERCENT---</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XYLENE</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>75%+/-5</td>
<td>68F/20C</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>25%+/-5</td>
<td>1330-20-75.1</td>
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<td>TOLUENE (SKIN)</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>0.3%-1.5</td>
<td>1330-20-75</td>
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<td>ETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>68F/20C</td>
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<td>DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE</td>
<td>5124-30-1</td>
<td>1X10-3</td>
<td>77F/25C</td>
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<td>ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE</td>
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<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>CRISTALLINE SILICA</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ETHYL 3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE</td>
<td>763-69-9</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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<td>DECAEBROMODIPHENYLOXIDE (DBDPO)</td>
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<td>ANTIMONY OXIDE</td>
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<td>99.5%</td>
<td>AGCHI-0.5MG/M3</td>
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* XYLENE, MIXED ISOMERS, CAS# 1330-20-7, 75%+/-5%, ACGIH TLV-100PPM TWA, STEL-150PPM, OSHA PEL-100PPM TWA, STEL-150PPM. 

** DECABROMODIPHENYLOXIDE (DBDPO)

NO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THIS CHEMICAL.

THE MANUFACTURER OF THIS CHEMICAL SUGGESTS A GUIDELINE OF 500PPM TWA, 1000PPM STEL.

THE MANUFACTURER OF THIS CHEMICAL SUGGESTS A GUIDELINE OF 500PPM TWA, 1000PPM STEL.

THE CREATIVE ENGINERS OF THE MANUFACTURER OF THIS CHEMICAL, SUGGESTS A GUIDELINE OF 500PPM TWA, 1000PPM STEL.
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

PEL-0.5MG/M3 AS ANTIMONY. ARSENIC, CAS#7440-38-2, <0.1%, ACGIH-0.1MG/M3 TWA
AS ARSENIC, OSHA PEL-0.1MG/M3 AS ARSENIC. LEAD, <.10%, ACGIH/TWA-0.05MG/M3
OSHA PEL .05MG/M3 AS LEAD.

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

# INDICATES CARCINOGENIC CHEMICAL.

THE HAZARDS OF BOTH PART A AND PART B WILL BE EXHIBITED WHEN BOTH PARTS ARE COMBINED. THIS MSDS MAY BE USED FOR OTHER COLORS AND CONTAINER SIZES OF THIS PRODUCT.

================SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION====================

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES:
CONTACT WITH ISOCYANATES MAY RESULT IN CONJUNCTIVAL IRRITATION AND MILD CORNEAL OPACITY. ISOCYANATE IS REPORTED TO INDUCE CHEMICAL BURNS IN RABBIT EYE STUDIES. A SIMILAR DEGREE OF EYE INJURY MAY DEVELOP AFTER CONTACT WITH HUMAN EYES.

SKIN:
ABSORPTION IS BELIEVED TO GENERALLY BE TOO SLOW TO PRODUCE SIGNS OF ACUTE SYSTEMIC POISONING. HOWEVER, ANIMAL STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION CAN BE INDUCED BY SKIN CONTACT WITH KNOWN RESPIRATORY SENSITIZERS, INCLUDING ISOCYANATES. ISOCYANATES ARE A PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANT--THEY REACT WITH SKIN PROTEIN AND MOISTURE AND CAN CAUSE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS CAN INCLUDE: REDNESS, SWELLING, RASH, SCALING OR BLISTERING. ISOCYANATES ARE ALSO STRONG SKIN SENSITIZERS. EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT DIRECT SKIN CONTACT IS THE ROUTE OF EXPOSURE MOST LIKELY TO CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION. ONCE SENSITIZED, AN INDIVIDUAL MAY REACT EVEN TO AIRBORNE LEVELS BELOW THE TLV WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: ITCHING AND TINGLING OF THE EARLOBES AND NECK, RASH, IVES, SWELLING OF THE ARMS AND LEGS OR OTHER SYMPTOMS COMMON TO ALLERGIC DERMATITIS. THESE SYMPTOMS MAY BE IMMEDIATE OR DELAYED SEVERAL HOURS. PROLONGED CONTACT CAN CAUSE REDDING, SWELLING, RASH, SCALING OR BLISTERING. IN THOSE WHO HAVE DEVELOPED A SKIN SENSITIZATION, THESE SYMPTOMS CAN DEVELOP AS A RESULT OF CONTACT WITH VERY SMALL AMOUNTS OF LIQUID MATERIAL OR EVEN AS A RESULT OF VAPOR-ONLY EXPOSURE.

INGESTION:
ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS, WHICH CAN BE FATAL. INGESTION CAN RESULT IN IRRITATION OR CHEMICAL BURNS OF THE MOUTH, PHARYNX, ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH/DIGESTIVE TRACT. INJURY MAY BE SEVERE AND CAUSE DEATH. KEEP PERSON WARM AND QUIET.

INHALATION:
REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO VAPORS OR MISTS ARE IRRITATING TO THE RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY CAUSE HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, ANESETHESIA, DROWSINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND OTHER CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS, INCLUDING DEATH. INHALATION OF VAPORS AND MISTS OF ISOCYANTE AT CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS CAN IRRITATE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES IN THE RESPIRATORY TRACT (NOSE, THROAT, LUNGS) CAUSING RUNNY NOSE, SORE THROAT, COUGHING, CHEST DISCOMFORT, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION. PERSONS WITH A PREEXISTING, NONSPECIFIC BRONCHIAL HYPERREACTIVITY CAN RESPOND TO CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE INTENDED RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LEVEL WITH SIMILAR SYMPTOMS AS WELL AS AN ASTHMA ATTACK. EXPOSURE TO HIGHER LEVELS MAY LEAD TO BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASM AND PULMONARY EDEMA (FLUID IN THE LUNGS). THESE EFFECTS ARE USUALLY REVERSIBLE. CHEMICAL OR HYPERSENSITIVE PNEUMONITIS, WITH FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS (E.G., FEVER, CHILLS) HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED.

================SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES=====================

EYES:
IMMEDIATELY FLUSH WITH LOTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. IF REDNESS, ITCHING, OR A BURNING SENSATION PERSIST CONSULT A PHYSICIAN OR OPHTHALMOLOGIST IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN:
REMOVE PRODUCT AND IMMEDIATELY FLUSH AFFECTED AREA WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. EXCEPT IN THE MOST MINOR, SUPERFICIAL AND LOCALIZED BURNS, COVER THE AFFECTED AREA WITH A STERILE DRESSING OR CLEAN SHEETING AND CONSULT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT APPLY GREASES OR OINTMENTS. CONTROL SHOCK IF PRESENT. DISCARD OR LAUNDER CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE. CONTAMINATED LEATHER WEAR SHOULD BE DISCARDED.

INGESTION:
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE 1 TO 2 CUPS MILK OR WATER. IF VOMITING OCCURS, KEEP VICTIM'S HEAD BELOW THE HIPS TO PREVENT BREATHING VOMITUS INTO THE LUNGS. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

INHALATION:
MOVE TO FRESH AIR, ADMINISTER OXYGEN BY A QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL OR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

AS NEEDED.CONSULT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. ASTHMATIC-TYPE SYMPTOMS MAY DEVELOP AND MAY BE IMMEDIATE OR DELAYED SEVERAL HOURS. TREATMENT IS ESSENTIALLY SYMPTOMATIC.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
EYES- STAIN FOR EVIDENCE OF CORNEAL INJURY. IF CORNEA IS BURNED, INSTILL ANTIBIOTIC/STEROID PREPARATION FREQUENTLY. WORKPLACE VAPORS COULD PRODUCE REVERSIBLE CORNEAL EPITHELIAL EDEMA IMPAIRING VISION.
SKIN- THIS COMPOUND IS A POTENT SKIN SENSITIZER. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AS FOR CONTACT DERMITITIS OR THERMAL BURN.
INGESTION- TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY. THERE IS NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE. INDUCING VOMITING IS CONTRAINDICATED BECAUSE OF THE IRRITATING NATURE OF THE COMPOUND.
INHALATION- TREATMENT IS ESSENTIALLY SYMPTOMATIC. AN INDIVIDUAL HAVING A DERMAL OR PULMONARY SENSITIZATION REACTION TO THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM ANY EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATE.
THROUGHOUT A SYMPTOMATIC VICTIM’S TREATMENT COURSE, MONITOR THE ECG, CHEST X-RAY, PULSE OXIMETRY, PEAK AIR FLOWS, ARTERIAL BLOOD GASES, SERUM ELECTROLYTES, AND RENAL AND HEPATIC FUNCTION

======SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES===============================================
FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
FLASH POINT: 80°F/26°C SETA FLASH CLOSED CUP.
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 1
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 7
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NOT AVAILABLE
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG OR SPRAY, AS APPROPRIATE FOR SURROUNDING FIRE.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
DO NOT ENTER ANY ENCLOSED OR CONFINED SPACE WITHOUT FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (PRESSURE-DEMAND MSHA/NIOHS APPROVED OR EQUIVALENT) TO PROTECT AGAINST THE HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF COMBUSTION PRODUCTS AND OXYGEN DEFICIENCY.

======SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES===============================================
SMALL SPILL:
CLEAR THE AREA OF UNNECESSARY PERSONNEL. SHUT DOWN HVAC EQUIPMENT IF INSIDE BUILDING OR NEAR HVAC SYSTEM TO PREVENT CONTAMINATING BUILDING. VENTILATE AREA AS VAPORS ARE HARMFUL, HEAVIER THAN AIR AND ARE FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTABLE AND MAY MIGRATE TO AN IGNITION SOURCE. USE ONLY EXPLOSION PROOF EQUIPMENT. INSURE A TRAINED RESPONSE TEAM IS IN EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. VENTILATE FURTHER SPILLAGE AND CONTAIN THE SPILL USING DIKES MADE OF SAND, EARTH OR SPILL PILLOWS. COVER THE SPILL AREA WITH A NON-COMBUSTIBLE ABSORBANT MATERIAL (E.G., ABSORBANT CLAY, EARTH, SAND) TO ABSORB AS MUCH LIQUID AS POSSIBLE. USING NON SPARKING TOOLS, CAREFULLY SHOVEL THE ABSORBANT INTO OPEN TOP CONTAINERS. DO NOT FILL TO THE TOP OR COVER THE CONTAINERS. PREPARE A DECONTAMINATING SOLUTION AS FOLLOWS: OPTION 1: CONSISTS OF A SOLUTION 90% WATER, 8% CONCENTRATED AMMONIA SOLUTION AND 2% LIQUID DETERGENT.
OPTION 2: CONSISTS OF A SOLUTION 90-95% WATER, 5-10% SODIUM CARBONATE AND 0.2-0.5% LIQUID DETERGENT.
POUR THE LIQUID DECONTAMINANT LIBERALLY OVER THE REMAINING SPILL AREA AND SPREAD WITH A BROOM OR SQUEEGEE TO INSURE CONTACT. LET STAND 10-15 MINUTES @25C(77F), LONGER AT LOWER TEMPERATURES. THEN WASH DOWN THE AREA WITH PLENTY OF WATER. IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA, ADD ENOUGH LIQUID DECONTAMINANT SOLUTION TO THE CONTAINERS WITH THE ABSORBED SPILL MATERIAL TO OBTAIN AN APPROXIMATE 10:1 RATIO OF DECONTAMINATE SOLUTION TO SPILL MATERIAL. MIX THE LIQUID-ABSORBANT SLURRY AND LET STAND FOR 12-24 HOURS. STIR PERIODICALLY, OR THE LIQUID-ABSORBANT SLURRY MAY SOLIDIFY. LEAVE THE LIDS ON LOOSELY. AFTER DECONTAMINATION SOLUTION HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE SPILLED MATERIAL FOR 24-48 HOURS, AND THE EVOLVED CARBON DIOXIDE HAS VENTED AWAY, TIGHTEN DOWN THE LIDS AND DISPOSE OF THE MIXTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. TEST THE AREA FOR RESIDUAL SOLVENT AND ISOCYANATE VAPORS BEFORE ALLOWING WORKERS TO RE-ENTER THE AREA. WHEN SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED, REMOVE AND DECONTAMINATE ALL EQUIPMENT USED.
LARGE SPILL:
USE SAME PROCEDURE AS SMALL SPILL.

======SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE===============================================
HANDLING & STORAGE:
STORE IN A COOL, DRY WELL VENTILATED AREA IN TIGHTLY CLOSED CONTAINERS TO PREVENT MOISTURE CONTAMINATION. UNUSED PRODUCT REMAINING IN OPENED CONTAINERS MUST BE PURGED WITH DRY NITROGEN BEFORE RESEALING TO PREVENT CO2 PRESSURE BUILD-UP DUE TO MOISTURE CONTAMINATION. IF MOISTURE OR WATER CONTAMINATION IS SUSPECTED, DO NOT RESEAL. OPEN SEALED DRUMS SLOWLY TO RELEASE ANY PRESSURE DUE TO POSSIBLE CO2 PRESSURE BUILD-UP.
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:
DO NOT PUNCTURE, CUT, GRIND, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER OR DRILL ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER OR OTHERWISE EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINER TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARGES, ELECTRICITY OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND/OR EMIT TOXIC VAPORS RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE DUE TO PRESSURE BUILD-UP IF EXPOSED TO WATER OR MOISTURE OR EXTREME HEAT. CONTAINERS, EVEN THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN Emptied, WILL RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE AND VAPORS. ALWAYS OBEY HAZARD WARNINGS AND HANDLE EMPTY CONTAINERS AS IF THEY WERE FULL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHING. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPOR OR SPRAY MIST. USE ONLY IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

EQUALITY SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION:
IN OUTSIDE SPRAY, MIXING AND ROLLING APPLICATIONS SITUATE WORKERS UPWIND OF OPERATION & PROVIDE AIRFLOW IN A DOWNWIND DIRECTION SO AS TO CARRY FUMES AND RESIDUAL SPRAY AWAY FROM WORKERS.

HAZARD CONTROL FROM VAPOR OR SPRAY MIST IS IDEALLY PERFORMED BY THE USE OF ENGINEERING CONTROLS. EFFECTIVE ENGINEERING CONTROLS SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE AND/OR REDUCE WORKER EXPOSURE TO ALL RESPIRATORY HAZARDS. GENERAL VENTILATION, LOCAL VENTILATION, OR ISOLATION MAY PROVE ADEQUATE TO KEEP AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS OF DIISOCYANATE BELOW THE EXPOSURE LIMIT. EXHAUST AIR MAY NEED TO BE CLEANED BY SCRUBBERS OR FILTERS TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCENTRATIONS.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
THE HAZARDS OF BOTH PART A AND PART B WILL BE EXHIBITED WHEN COMBINED. GOOD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PRACTICE DICTATES THAT WHEN ISOCYANATE-BASED COATINGS ARE MIXED/SPRAYED AND APPLIED, SOME TYPE OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION SHOULD BE WORN. A PROPERLY FITTED AIR-PURIFYING (COMBINATION ORGANIC VAPOR AND PARTICULATE) RESPIRATOR, PROVEN BY TEST TO BE EFFECTIVE IN ISOCYANATE CONTAINING SPRAY/VAPORS DURING COATING OPERATIONS, AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MANUFACTURER, CAN BE USED WHEN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:
-CONGENIRATION OF VAPORS IS UNKNOWN.
-OR CONCENTRATIONS EXCEED THOSE IN SECTION II.
-OR THE AIRBORNE ISOCYANATE (POLYMERIC, OLIGOMERIC) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS 5MG/M3 AVERAGED OVER 8 HOURS)OR 10 MG/M3 AVG OVER 15 MIN.
-OR OPERATIONS ARE BEING PERFORMED IN COMBINED SPACE.
AND A NIOSH CERTIFIED END OF SERVICE LIFE INDICATOR OR A CHANGE SCHEDULE BASED UPON OBJECTIVE INFORMATION OR DATA IS USED TO ENSURE THAT CARTRIDGES ARE REPLACED BEFORE THE END OF THEIR SERVICE LIFE. IN ADDITION, PREFILTERS SHOULD BE CHANGED WHENEVER BREATHING RESISTANCE INCREASES DUE TO PARTICULATE BUILDUP. IF A NIOSH CERTIFIED END OF SERVICE LIFE INDICATOR OR A CHANGE SCHEDULE BASED UPON OBJECTIVE INFORMATION OR DATA CANNOT BE MET, THEN A SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATOR MUST BE USED.

MONITORING: REFER TO PATTY'S INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND TOXICOLOGY-VOLUME 1 (3RD EDITION) CHAPTER 17 VOLUME III (3RD EDITION) CHAPTER 3, FOR GUIDANCE CONCERNING APPROPRIATE AIR SAMPLING STRATEGY TO DETERMINE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS OF ISOCYANATES.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHO HANDLE OR COME IN CONTACT WITH THIS PRODUCT IS RECOMMENDED. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS WITH RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TEST (FEV, FVC AS A MINIMUM). PERSONS WITH ASTHMA-TYPE CONDITIONS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, OTHER CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES OR RECURRENT SKIN ECZEMA OR SENSITIZATION SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM WORKING WITH ISOCYANATES. ONCE A PERSON IS DIAGNOSED AS SENSITIZED TO ISOCYANATE, NO FURTHER EXPOSURE CAN BE PERMITTED.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: SAFETY SHOWERS AND EYEWASH STATIONS SHOULD BE READILY AVAILABLE TO WORK AREA. EDUCATE AND TRAIN EMPLOYEES IN SAFE USE OF PRODUCT. FOLLOW ALL LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.

SKIN PROTECTION:
CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES DETERMINED TO BE IMPERVIOUS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF USE.

EYE PROTECTION:
USE SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS (ANSI Z87.1 OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT). EYE PROTECTION WORN MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH RESPIRATORY PROTECTION SYSTEM EMPLOYED. FACILITIES STORING OR UTILIZING THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH AN EYEWASH FACILITY.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE: 282°F/138.9°C - 2980+/-60 C
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): HEAVIER THAN AIR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.338
EVAPORATION RATE (N-Butyl Acetate=1): SLOWER THAN ETHER.
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

COATING V.O.C.: 2.71 lb/gl
MATERIAL V.O.C.: 2.71 lb/gl
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: REACTS SLOWLY TO LIBERATE CO2, SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE.
APPEARANCE: MODERATELY VISCOUS PIGMENTED COLORS.
ODOR: AROMATIC ODOR.

SECTION 10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:
STABLE
CONDITIONS TO AVOID
AVOID HEAT, SPARKS, OPEN FLAME AND OTHER IGNITION SOURCES, EXTREME HEAT CONDITIONS AND WATER CONTACT. REACTION WITH WATER CAN RESULT IN PRESSURE BUILDUP OF THE CONTAINER RESULTING IN RUPTURE OF THE CONTAINER.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
AVOID WATER, ALCOHOL, AMMONIA, AMINES, ALKALIES AND ACIDS. SOME REACTIONS CAN BE VIOLENT.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION INCLUDE ISOCYANATE VAPOR & MIST, CARBON MONOXIDE, CARBON DIOXIDE, HYDROGEN CYANIDE, NITROGEN OXIDES AND OXIDES AND UNIDENTIFIED PRODUCTS IN FUMES AND SMOKE.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
MAY OCCUR. CONTACT WITH MOISTURE OR OTHER MATERIALS WHICH REACT WITH ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE POLYMERIZATION.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE:
The solvent liquid component, consisting of Xylene CAS#1330-20-7, Toluene CAS#108-88-3, Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4, is probably a mild irritant, based on animal information. Eye irritation has been reported at vapor levels as low as 200 ppm. Corneal vacuoles (pockets of fluid or air in the cornea) have also been reported following exposure to undefined vapor concentrations. This effect was reversible within 8 to 11 days for 7 of 8 workers.

SKIN:
TOXICOLOGICAL DATA IS FOR INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-1: LD50 DRML/RABBIT 17800MG/KG.
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 DRML/RABBIT 2ML/KG.
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 RABBIT 435 mg mild.
CRYSTALLINE SILICA, CAS: 14808-60-7: SKIN IRRITATION-DUE TO THE HIGH TENDANCY TO ABSORB MOISTURE (AND OILS), MANY INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCE EXCESSIVELY DRY, CHAPPED SKIN WITH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >10 g/kg

INGESTION:
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION BASED ON INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 Oral LD50 (rat) >25 g/kg
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 ORAL-RAT LD50 636 mg kg-1, ORAL-HUMAN LDLO 50 mg kg-1
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 ORAL/RAT 4300MG/KG.
ETHYL BENZENE CAS#100-41-4: LD50 ORAL/RAT 3500MG/KG.

INHALATION:
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION IS FOR INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 LC50 (human): 10000 ppm(V) /6 h
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LC50 INHL/RAT 5000PPM/4H.
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 IHL-MAMMAL LC50 30 g m-3
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CAS#14808-60-7 RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ) CAN CAUSE SILICOSIS, A FIBROSIS (SCARRING) OF THE LUNGS. SILICOSIS MAY BE PROGRESSIVE; IT MAY LEAD TO DISABILITY AND DEATH.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 Inhalation LC50 (rat)>6.82 mg/l(4 hr)

SUBCHRONIC:
ACUTE: EUPHORIA AND CENTRAL NERVOUS DEPRESSION, INCLUDING IMPAIRED MOTOR COORDINATION, SLURRED SPEECH, LOSS OF MUSCLE COORDINATION, STUPOR, AND COMA. DEATH MAY OCCUR DUE TO RESPIRATORY ARREST AND CONSEQUENTIAL ASPHYXIA.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY:
CONTAINS CRYSTALLINE SILICA CAS#14808-60-7. OVEREXPOSURE TO RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA DUST CAN CAUSE SILICOSIS, A FORM OF PROGRESSIVE PULMONARY FIBROSIS. THE INTERNATIONAL
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) HAS EVALUATED IN VOLUME 68, MONOGRAPHS ON THE
EVALUATION OF THE CARCINOGENICITY RISK OF CHEMICALS TO HUMANS, CRYSTALLINE SILICA IN THE
FORM OF QUARTZ AND AMORPHOUS SILICA (1997), THAT THERE IS "SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR THE
CARCINOGENICITY OF INHALED CRYSTALLINE SILICA IN THE FORM OF QUARTZ OR CRISTOBALITE FROM
OCcupATIONAL EXPOSURES HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED AS A GROUP 1 CARCINOGEN BY THE IARC.
CONTAINS TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO ORGANIC SOLVENTS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED
WITH VARIOUS NEUROTOXIC EFFECTS INCLUDING PERMANENT BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE.
PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS. MAY CAUSE CARDIAC
SENSITIZATION AND SEVERE HEART ABNORMALITIES. MAY CAUSE LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE.
CONTAINS XYLENE CAS# 1330-20-1.PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF
XYLENE MAY CAUSE NEURAL DYSFUNCTION. LABORATORY ANIMALS EXPOSED TO HIGH DOSES OF XYLENE
SHOWED EVIDENCE OF EFFECTS IN THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, LUNGS, SPLEEN, HEART AND ADRENALS. RATS
EXPOSED DURING PREGNANCY SHOWED EMBRYO/FETOTOXIC EFFECTS. XYLENE HAS ALSO BEEN SUGGESTED
TO CAUSE HEARING LOSS.

TERATOLOGY:
XYLENE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMAL STUDIES. THE RELEVANCE
OF THESE FINDINGS TO HUMANS IS UNCERTAIN.

REPRODUCTION:
NO DATA.

MUTAGENICITY:
NO DATA.

=================================SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION=================================

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 96 Hr LC50 (Fathead minnows)>1,000 mg/l
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 Ecotoxicity: Bluegill LC50=17 mg/L/24H Shrimp LC50=4.3 ppm/96H
Fathead minnow
LC50=36.2 mg/L/96H Sunfish (fresh water) Tlm=1180 mg/L/96H
XYLENE 1330-20-7 WITH ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS: TOXIC FOR AQUATIC
ORGANISMS HAZARD FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES. RISK OF FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE VAPOURS ABOVE
WATER SURFACE. Fish toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165
mg/l ; aquatic organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS: TOXIC FOR AQUATIC ORGANISMS HAZARD FOR
DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES. RISK OF FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE VAPOURS ABOVE WATER SURFACE. Fish
toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165 mg/l ; aquatic
organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h

CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION:
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 Environmental Fate: From soil, substance evaporates and is
microbially biodegraded. In water, substance volatilizes and biodegrades.

=================================SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS=================================

INSTRUCTIONS:
DISPOSE OF CONTAMINATED PRODUCT AND MATERIALS USED IN CLEANING UP SPILLS OR LEAKS IN A
MANNER APPROVED FOR THIS MATERIAL. CONSULT APPROPRIATE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATORY
AGENCIES TO ASCERTAIN PROPER DISPOSAL PROCEDURES. EMPTY CONTAINERS WILL RETAIN PRODUCT
RESIDUE AND VAPORS AND ARE SUBJECT TO PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL, AS ABOVE.

=================================SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION=================================

SHIPPING INFORMATION:
DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101
DOT DESCRIPTION - FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS XYLENE AND ISOCYANATES),3+6 no #, UN 1992, III

=================================SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION=================================

(NOT MEANT TO BE ALL INCLUSIVE-SELECTED REGULATIONS REPRESENTED)

US REGULATIONS:
STATUS OF SUBSTANCES LISTS:
THE CONCENTRATIONS SHOWN IN SECTION II ARE MAXIMUM CEILING LEVELS (WEIGHT %)
TO BE USED FOR CALCULATIONS FOR REGULATIONS.
A REPORTABLE QUANTITY IS A QUANTITY OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE THAT
TRIGGERS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT(CERCLA). IF A SPILL OF A SUBSTANCE EXCEEDS IT'S
REPORTABLE QUANTITY(RQ) IN CFR 302.3 TABLE 40 ,302.4 APPENDIX A & 302.4
APPENDIX B, THE RELEASE MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT
(800) 424-8802, THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC), AND COMMUNITY
EMERGENCY COORDINATORS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED.

COMPONENTS PRESENT THAT COULD REQUIRE REPORTING UNDER THE STATUTE ARE:
SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES
* TOXIC: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1%
#CARCINOGEN: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN .1%
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 RQ 1000#
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 RQ 100#
ETHYL BENZENE CAS # 100-41-4 RQ 1000#
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 RQ 5000#

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA) TITLE III
REQUIRES EMERGENCY PLANNING BASED ON THE THRESHOLD QUANTITIES (TPQ'S)
AND RELEASE REPORTING BASED ON REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ'S) IN 40 CFR 355
APPROXIMATELY 44 PERCENT EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RELEASE
REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR 355 APPLY TO ANY FACILITY AT WHICH THERE IS PRESENT AN
AMOUNT OF ANY EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE EQUAL TO OR IN EXCESS OF IT'S THRESHOLD PLANNING QUALITY.

COMPONENTS PRESENT THAT COULD REQUIRE REPORTING UNDER THE STATUTE ARE:
NONE KNOWN

EPCRA 40 CFR 372 (SECTION 313) REQUIRES EPA AND THE STATES TO ANNUALLY COLLECT
DATA ON RELEASES OF CERTAIN TOXIC MATERIALS FROM INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, AND MAKE
THE DATA AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN THE TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI), THIS
INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN ALL MSDS'S THAT ARE COPIED AND DISTRIBUTED OR
OR COMPILED FOR THIS MATERIAL.

COMPONENTS PRESENT THAT COULD REQUIRE REPORTING UNDER THE STATUTE ARE:
SEE SECTION II
THE COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT ARE LISTED OR EXCLUDED FROM LISTING ON THE
US TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT (TSCA) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE INVENTORY. THIS MIXTURE
HAS NOT BEEN TESTED AS A WHOLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MIXTURE IS A HEALTH
HAZARD. THE MIXTURE SHALL BE ASSUMED TO PRESENT THE SAME HEALTH HAZARDS AS DO THE
COMPONENTS WHICH COMPRIZE ONE PERCENT (BY WEIGHT OR VOLUME) OR GREATER OF THE
MIXTURE, EXCEPT THAT THE MIXTURE SHALL BE ASSUMED TO PRESENT A CARCINOGENIC
HAZARD IF IT HAS A COMPONENT IN CONCENTRATIONS OF 0.1 PERCENT OR GREATER WHICH
IS CONSIDERED TO BE A CARCINOGEN. FOR A LIST OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:
SEE SECTION II
THE REMAINING PERCENTAGE OF UNSPECIFIED INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, ARE NOT CONTAINED
IN ABOVE DE MINIMIS CONCENTRATIONS AND/OR ARE BELIEVED TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS
UNDER THE OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200), AND MAY
CONSIST OF PIGMENTS, FILLERS, DEFOAMERS, WETTING AGENTS, RESINS, DRYERS,
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS, WATER AND/OR SOLVENTS IN VARYING CONCENTRATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN WHMIS:
DSL (CANADA) THE INTENTIONAL INGREDIENTS OF THIS PRODUCT ARE LISTED. PRODUCT FALLS INTO
SUBDIVISION B OF DIVISION 2 OF CLASS D - POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIAL.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA):
All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL. SEE SECTION II FOR
COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

EINECS:
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE CAS#21645-51-2 EINECS#:244-492-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE
CAS#13463-67-7 EINECS#:256-675-5
SILICA CAS#14808-60-7 EINECS#:231-545-4
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 EINECS#:203-625-9 XYLENE
CAS#1330-20-7 EINECS#:215-535-7 ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4
4,4'-methylenebicyclohexyl diisocyanate CAS#124-30-1 EINECS#:225-863-2
ETHYL 3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE CAS#763-69-9 EINECS#:212-112-9
PTSI, TOSYL ISOCYANATE CAS#4083-64-1 EINECS#:223-810-8
DIANTIMONY TRIOXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 EINECS#:215-175-0

STATE REGULATIONS:
CALIFORNIA:
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS MADE IN ORDER TO COMPLY
THE CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986. THIS
PRODUCT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCE(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
A: CAUSE CANCER:
CRYSTALLINE SILICA (AIRBORNE PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE), CAS#14808-60-7
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 IN ADDITION TO THE
ABOVE NAMED CHEMICALS, IF ANY, THIS PRODUCT MAY CONTAIN TRACE AMOUNTS OF SOME CHEMICALS
CONSIDERED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO BE CARCINOGENS OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICANTS
B: CAUSE REPRODUCTIVE HARM:
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 THIS SUBSTANCE IS LISTED AS HAVING DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

DELAWARE:
LISTED ON THE DELAWARE AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT LIST:
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 DRQ 1000#
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7 DRQ 1000#
ETHYL BENZENE CAS#100-41-4 DRQ 1000#
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE
CAS#5124-30-1 DRQ 100#
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 DRQ 1000#

FLORIDA:
LISTED AS TOXIC:
SILICA CAS# 14808-60-7
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4

MICHIGAN:
APPEARS ON THE MICHIGAN CRITICAL MATERIALS REGISTER
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-1
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3

MINNESOTA:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? NO
SILICA CAS#14808-60-7
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? NO
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: ANO
HAZARDS: SKIN
CARCINOGEN? NO
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: ANO
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? NO
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: AO
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? NO
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? NO
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARCINOGEN? YES

MASSACHUSETTS
SILICA CAS#14808-60-7 SUBSTANCE CODES:1,2,4,*E*C*F5
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-1 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1 CODES:2,4,F8,F9
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,F8,F9

PENNSYLVANIA:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 CODE:--
SILICA CAS#14808-60-7 CODE:--
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 CODE:E
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 CODE:E
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 CODE:E
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1 CODE:--
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 CODE:E

NEW JERSEY:
NEW JERSEY RTK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-1
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

NEW YORK:
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 RQ--AIR 1000, RQ--LAND 1
XYLENE CAS# 1330-20-1 RQ--AIR 1000, RQ--LAND 1
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 RQ--AIR 1000, RQ--LAND 1
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 RQ--AIR 1000, RQ--LAND 100

WASHINGTON:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (TOTAL DUST) CAS#13463-67-7
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA UNK 10
STEL UNK UNK
CEILING UNK UNK
SKIN:UNK
SILICA CAS#14808-60-7
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA UNK .1
STEL UNK UNK
CEILING UNK UNK
SKIN:UNK
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA 100 375
STEL 150 560
CEILING UNK UNK
SKIN:UNK
XYLENE CAS# 1330-20-1
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA 100 435
STEL 150 655
CEILING UNK UNK
SKIN:UNK
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA 100 435
STEL 125 545
CEILING UNK UNK
SKIN:UNK
DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA UNK UNK
STEL UNK UNK
CEILING .01 .11
SKIN:UNK

=============SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION=========================

CODES DEFINED:
CERCLA:Note: The RQ is in pounds for chemicals that are CERCLA hazardous substances.
A "##" entry in the RQ column indicates that a statutory one-pound RQ applies, but the Agency may adjust the statutory RQ in a future rulemaking.
A "+" following the RQ indicates that no release reporting is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is 100 micrometers (0.004 inches) or more.
If a final RQ has not been assigned under CERCLA to any extremely hazardous chemical listed under Section 301 of SARA Title III, a statutory RQ of one pound applies for Section 304 reporting. This product lists the one-pound statutory RQ for extremely hazardous substances not listed under CERCLA.
A "*" following an entry means the chemical is listed as a hazardous air pollutant under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. A statutory RQ of 1 lb. applies until RQs are adjusted.
SARA
Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.
STATES:
DE: 7 Del. C., Section 6028 describes the requirements for reporting the discharge of a pollutant or air contaminant.
"Delaware Reportable Quantity" (DRQ), means the reportable quantity of chemicals, substances, or mixtures listed in Section 3 of this regulation notwithstanding any reporting requirements by other state, federal, county or local government statutes, regulations or ordinances. To be reportable, the DRQ is based on the total quantity
SOLARTHANE TOP COAT ALIPHATIC WHITE

discharged over a rolling 24-hour period. Discharge includes any environmental release.

“State” means:
“Y” -- Does not agree with the federal reportable quantity requirements to report.
“N” -- Must be reported to the DRQ

MA: Codes
1 IARC(Int.Agency for Research on Cancer)
2 OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000, sub part Z
3 NTP National Toxicology Program
4 ACGIH American Conference of Gov. Ind. Hygienists (TLV)
5 NFPA49 HAZ CHEM
6 NFPA325SM FIRE HAZARDS
7 CAG Carcinogen Assessment Group
8 EPA Environmental Protection Agency pesticides (40 CFR 162.30)
9 NCI National Cancer Institutes substances

Hazard Designations
*C* - Carcinogen Poses a risk of cancer in humans.
*N* - Neurotoxin Poses a risk of neurotoxic effects in humans.
*M* - Mutagin Poses a risk of mutagenesis in humans.
*E* - Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances that have a low lethal dose (LD(50)) or are designated carcinogens.
*T1* - Teratogen Sufficient evidence of teratogenic risk in humans.
*T2* - Teratogen Limited evidence of teratogenic risk in humans.

Footnote Designations
F1 - Elemental Metals and Alloys
F2 - Asbestos
F3 - Asphalt
F4 - Coal Tar Pitch Volatile
F5 - Dust Producing Materials
F6 - EPA Extremely Haz. Substances
F7 - Volatile Organic Substances (VOC’s)
F8 - Cercla Hazardous Substances
F9 - Toxic Chemical Release Substances

MI: Codes
-- REQUIRES FURTHER REPORTING

MN: Codes
A American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
I American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)
N National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
O Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
R International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
S OSHA proposed standards.
T National Toxicology Program (NTP)

Hazard Designations
T: Listed as carcinogen or potential by IARC or NTP
F: Not listed as carcinogen or potential carcinogen

asphyxiants: Asphyxiants

dust: Airborne particulate exposure hazard
fumes: Small solid particles formed by the condensation of vapors of solid materials

skin: Potential hazard from absorption through skin contact

PA: CODES IDENTIFY CHEMICALS AS:
-- (Basic Hazard)
E (ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD)
* ANY COMPOUND OF THIS CHEMICAL IS ALSO AN ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD
S (SPECIAL HAZARD)

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