MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

PRODUCT CLASS ALKYD PAINT

TRADE NAME CELLU-TONE ALKYD SATIN ENAMEL ORANGE BASE

MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. S 5795 030990 A

DATE OF PREPARATION 4/25/94

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>% BY WGT</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>allowable exposure level</th>
<th>SARA</th>
<th>VP</th>
<th>MPPCF</th>
<th>SKIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STODDARD SOLVENT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>TLV-TWA 100 525</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>mm Hg</td>
<td>@ 20 DEG.C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MINERAL SPIRITS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA 100 525</td>
<td>UFL</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA 10 0.1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SILICA, CRYSTALLINE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA 0.1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
SKIN SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
C-Ceiling = ALLOW EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD
MFR = MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT
STEL = SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
X-SARA 313 = CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313
OF TITLE III OF S.A.R.A. 40 CFR PART 372

SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE

SWALLOWING: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION: May cause nose or throat irritation. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion.

EYE: May cause eye irritation.

SKIN: May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressively disabling lung disease.

Preexisting respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposure to crystalline silica.

Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH

Titanium dioxide IS NOT listed as a potential carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, OSHA, or ACGIH. Dry titanium dioxide in a 24-month inhalation study with rats revealed a significant increase in benign and malignant lung tumors in the group exposed to 250mg/M3 respirable TiO2 dust. At lower exposure levels, this significant effect was not observed. The normal clearance mechanisms of the lungs may have been overwhelmed at the 250mg/M3 exposure level, and this may have contributed to the tumor formation. These results may not be directly relevant to the workplace where occupational exposure limits are observed. At the TLV the TiO2 manufacturer concludes that there is no significant hazard for man.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer considers crystalline silica to have limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals (IARC Group 2B).

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING: If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Call poison control center, hospital
SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES; (CONTINUED)

SWALLOWING
Emergency room or physician immediately.

INHALATION
Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE
Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE
280 DEG. F. (138 DEG. C.) TO 400 DEG.F. (204 DEG.C.)

VAPOR DENSITY
Heavier than air. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME 44

EVAPORATION RATE
Slower than diethyl ether.

WEIGHT LB./GAL.
10.1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY
1.2

VOC 3.07 lb/gal less water & NFRS* 368 g/l less water CALCULATED

VOC 5.56 lb/gal solids 667 g/l solids CALCULATED

All Physical data determined at 68 DEG. F. (20 DEG. C.) 760 mm Hg

* Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID - CLASS II

FLASHPOINT
106 DEG.F., SFCC (41 DEG.C.)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymerization is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid excessive heat (315 F (46 C)) and sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids or alkaline materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
None known

SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Bury and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with a non-sparking tool. Use only non-sparking tools. Diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL
Disposal in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

RCRA CLASSIFICATION
This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic i.e. has a flash point of 140 deg F (60 DEG.C) or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
None known

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors.
SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION; (CONTINUED)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general
exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may
not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated
areas. In restricted ventilation areas a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge
respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a
mechanical prefilter may also be required in confined areas use a NIOSH/
MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II
are exceeded use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an
appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory
Protection", and "Respiratory Protection A Manual And Guideline, American
Industrial Hygiene Assoc.

VENTILATION
Provide local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern so as to
maintain exposures below nuisance dust limits and permissible exposure
limits which may be listed in Section II. Refer to Industrial Ventilation -
A Manual for Recommended Practice - American Conference Of Governmental
Industrial Hygienists.

HAND PROTECTION
Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION
Solutions are not likely to be needed.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE
Do not store above 115 deg. F (46 deg. C) store large quantities in

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

containers must not be washed and re-used for any purpose.

containers should be grounded and bonded to the receiving container.

Never use pressure to empty. Drum is not a pressure vessel.

SECTION XI - OTHER INFORMATION

US DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PAINT

HAZARD CLASS: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE
ACCURATE. WHILE THE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, NO WARRANTY IS
EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA OR THE RESULTS TO
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The Corporate Safety and Environmental Affairs Department is
responsible for the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

RISK MANAGEMENT OFFICE
UW-WHITewater
LIBRARY ROOM 2008
WHITewater, WI
53190