MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

PRODUCT CLASS ALKYD PAINT
TRADE NAME CELLU-TONE ALKYD SATIN ENAMEL SUPER ONE-COAT WHITE
MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. S 5700 022892 B

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 VP</th>
<th>MPPCF SKIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stoddard Solvent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL LFL .8 100 525 100 525</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL LFL 1.0 525</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum Distillate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64742-47-8</td>
<td>NONE ESTABLISHED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silicon, Crystalline</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tetravalent Dioxide</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon, Amorphous</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>7631-86-9</td>
<td>TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20 DEG.C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naptha (Petroleum)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64741-65-7</td>
<td>MFR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heavy Alkylate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
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
May 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.

Reports of 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 A.C.G.H. 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
SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION; (CONTINUED)

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.
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 2A).

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING
If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Call poison control center, hospital
emergency room or physician immediately.

INHALATION
Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artifi-
cial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immedi-
ately.

EYE
Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasion-
ally. 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 484 deg F. (251 deg C.)

VAPOR DENSITY
Heavier than air. % VOLTABLE BY VOLUME 50

EVAPORATION RATE
Slower than diethyl ether.

WEIGHT Lb./GAL. 10.2
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.2

VOC 3.47 lb/gal less water & NFRS* 416 g/l less water CALCULATED
VOC 6.99 lb/gal solids 839 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
115 deg F, SFCC (46 deg C.)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemi-
cal or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Poly-
mer foam 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,
spark 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 (>115 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
Wear respirators, eye, hand, and body protection appropriate for the
size of the spill and the exposures encountered.
Keep away from heat. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot
surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks).
Bike and contain spill with inert materials (e.g. sand/earth). Transfer
liquid spill to covered metal container for recovery or disposal, or remove
with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking
materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination
SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION; (CONTINUED)

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
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 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 pretreatment may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II is 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
Wear safety spectacles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eyewash facility, safety shower.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not take internally. Close container after each use. Empty containers must not be washed and re-used for any purpose. Do not weld, braze or cut on empty 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 BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. SINCE THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION AND THE CONDITIONS AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT ARE CONTROLLED BY THE USER, IT IS THE USER'S OBLIGATION TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS OF SAFE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. THE Corporate Safety and Environmental Affairs Department is responsible for the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

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