MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: RC LACQUER SOLVENT

DISTRIBUTED BY: AVGANIC INDUSTRIES INC.
114 NORTH MAIN STREET
COTTAGE GROVE, WI 53527
(608) 257-1414

24 HOUR EMERGENCY #: (608) 257-1414
CHEMTREC EMERGENCY #: (800) 424-9300

MANUFACTURED BY: AVGANIC INDUSTRIES, INC.

SECTION I - PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRADE NAME: RC LACQUER SOLVENT
CHEMICAL NAME SYNONYMS: RC Lacquer Thinner

C.A.S. REGISTRY #: Not Established
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Oxygenated, Aliphatics & Aromatics

FORMULA: Hydrocarbon Mixture

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
D.O.T. IDENTIFICATION #: NA1263 D.O.T. LABEL: FLAMMABLE

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>TLV LEVEL</th>
<th>PEL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketone</td>
<td>0-65%</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone</td>
<td>0-55%</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>0-45%</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>0-40%</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>0-25%</td>
<td>750 ppm</td>
<td>750 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>0-10%</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM&amp;P Naphtha</td>
<td>0-10%</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Butoxyethanol</td>
<td>0-8%</td>
<td>25 ppm-skin</td>
<td>25 ppm-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Alcohol</td>
<td>0-8%</td>
<td>50 ppm-skin</td>
<td>50 ppm-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Propyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Exposure Limit</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Exposure Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>0-5% 400 ppm</td>
<td>n-Propyl Alcohol</td>
<td>0-5% 200 ppm-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutyl Alcohol</td>
<td>0-5% 50 ppm</td>
<td>Isopropyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>0-5% Not Estab.</td>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>0-5% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane (other isomers)</td>
<td>0-5% 500 ppm</td>
<td>Trimethylbenzenes</td>
<td>0-5% 400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% 25 ppm</td>
<td>2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% 5 ppm-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% 250 ppm</td>
<td>Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether</td>
<td>0-5% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Ether Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% Not Estab.</td>
<td>2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-5% 5 ppm-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanone</td>
<td>0-3% Not Estab.</td>
<td>Ethyl-3-Ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>0-3% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrofuran</td>
<td>0-3% 200 ppm</td>
<td>2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-3% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutyl Acetate</td>
<td>0-3% 150 ppm</td>
<td>Ethyl-3-Ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>0-3% Not Estab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mixed Chlorinateds</td>
<td>0-3% * 50 ppm</td>
<td>* Mixed Chlorinateds</td>
<td>0-3% 25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitromethane</td>
<td>0-2.5% 100 ppm</td>
<td>* Mixed Chlorinateds</td>
<td>0-2.5% 100 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE : * Substance for which OSHA has initiated 6(b) Rulemaking.

* Mixed Chlorinated Ingredients may include: Methylene Chloride; Perchloroethylene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; and 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane. Exposure Limits given are those for Chlorinated Ingredient having lowest limit values. C denotes Ceiling Limit. This product is a variable blend. The compounds listed have been identified by analysis of a typical blend of the product. Ingredients percentage by volume.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (DEG. F): Not Estab.  
FREEZING POINT (DEG.F): < 0  
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG): Not Estab.  
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): > 1  
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderate  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: ~0.83-0.85  
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME%: 100 %  
EVAPORATION RATE(nBuAc): > 1  
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear, colorless to faint yellow liquid. Typical Hydrocarbon odor.
SECTION IV - FIRE EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED): < 40 Deg. F. (TCC).

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

| LEL: ~ 1 | UEL: ~ 15 |


SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including a NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray. Avoid water accumulation. Product may float and be reignited at water's surface. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

UNUSUAL FIRE EXPLOSION HAZARDS: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. A vapor accumulation may flash and/or explode if ignited.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: Not Established (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1 Z-1-A)
Not Established (ACGIH 1988-89)

Limit for Glycol Ether EEAc: 5 ppm (skin) for all personnel, especially for women of childbearing potential. All skin contact should be avoided.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYE CONTACT: Liquid is severely irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations are also irritating.

SKIN CONTACT: May cause mild irritation to skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Liquid is readily absorbed through the skin which may result in same effects as noted under inhalation.

INHALATION: High concentrations or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be slightly irritating to mucous membranes. Inhalation overexposure can lead to central nervous system
SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

depression producing effects such as headaches, nausea, dizziness and loss of consciousness.

INGESTION: Toxic by ingestion. Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing in of liquid into the lungs) must be avoided as liquid contact with the lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. May produce Central Nervous System depression. Large amounts may be fatal. May cause blindness.

OTHER: Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. Reports of animal test studies have shown embryo/fetotoxic effects. Reports of animal test studies on one or more of the individual ingredients have shown possible effects to the liver, kidneys, lungs, and blood. The relevance of these effects to man is unknown. Prolonged exposure above the accepted exposure limits may result in liver and kidney damage. ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Product can affect the body if it is inhaled, comes in contact with the eyes or skin, or is swallowed. It may enter the body through the skin. TARGET ORGANS: Blood. Central Nervous System. Gastrointestinal Tract. Lungs. Eyes. Skin. Respiratory System. Liver. Kidneys. Lymphoid system. Peripheral Nervous System. Preexisting eye, skin, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during this flushing with water. Call a physician immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Flush area with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Follow by washing with soap and water. Do not reuse clothing or shoes until cleaned. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Do not apply oils or ointments unless ordered by the physician.
SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

INGESTION: If conscious, give large amounts of water, then induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. CALL A PHYSICIAN immediately. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. CALL A PHYSICIAN.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: X STABLE ___UNSTABLE
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, electric arcs, other hot surfaces, and open flames.


HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may produce Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and unidentifiable organic materials.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: ____MAY OCCUR _X_WILL NOT OCCUR

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
   FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Use proper Safety Equipment. Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Soak up residue with non-flammable absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs.
SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Observe all Local, State, and Federal Regulations. Dispose of at approved Waste Treatment Facility. Reclaim (recycle) solvent. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

CONSULT SAFETY EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTOR

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If recommended Exposure Limits are exceeded wear: NIOSH-Approved organic respirator. NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer.

VENTILATION: Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined space. Keep levels below recommended Exposure Limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. Use explosion-proof equipment. Avoid mist formation.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Neoprene. Polyvinyl Alcohol.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical Safety Goggles. Face shield. Do not wear contact lenses.


SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:
FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Store in cool, well-ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Ground all equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge. Keep containers tightly closed. Relieve pressure in drums weekly. Store away from incompatible materials. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers.
SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid dust or mist formation. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area.

SECTION X - SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% PPM</th>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3%</td>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-3%</td>
<td>Methylene Chloride</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-3%</td>
<td>Perchloroethylene</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: N: Not listed as a known or potential carcinogen in source's list. Trichloroethylene has been extensively studied for chronic effects in animals. While there are studies in which tumors were induced in mice, there is no evidence that trichloroethylene poses a carcinogenic risk to humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of Methylene Chloride to experimental animals, and inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of Methylene Chloride to humans, resulting in a classification as a 2B animal carcinogen on the IARC list. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has identified Methylene Chloride as an animal carcinogen. The American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) lists Methylene Chloride as an A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen. Epidemiology studies of 751 humans chronically exposed to Methylene Chloride in the workplace of which 252 were exposed for a minimum of 20 years did not demonstrate any increase in deaths caused by cancer or cardiac problems. A second study of 2,227 workers confirmed these results. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of Perchloroethylene to
experimental animals, and inadequate evidence for the
carcinogenicity of Perchloroethylene to humans, resulting in a
classification as a 2B animal carcinogen on the IARC list. The
National Toxicology Program (NTP) has identified Perchloroethylene
as an animal carcinogen. Epidemiologic studies have been
inconclusive in determining whether Perchloroethylene is associated
with increased incidences of cancer in humans.

LD50 ORAL : No data
LD50 SKIN : No data
LC50 INHALATION : No data

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific
material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with
any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be
correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it
should not be taken as a warranty or representation for which AVGANIC
INDUSTRIES INC. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided
solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.