

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	HOMAX OIL-BASED SPRAY TEXTURE
<u>PRODUCT CODES:</u>	4050, 4055, 4101, 4155, 4052, 4053
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	Texture Patch
<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	HOMAX PRODUCTS, INC.
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	200 Westerly Rd. Bellingham, WA 98226
<u>CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NO.:</u>	1-800-424-9300 (United States) 1-703-527-3887 (International Collect)
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	1-800-729-9029
<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	September 25, 2003
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	May 9, 2007

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH	OTHER
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STE L ppm		
Xylenes, mixed	1330-20-7	10 - 30	100	150	100	NE	900	DFG MAK: 100 ppm Peak: II(2)
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30	500	750	1000	NE	2500 ppm (10% LEL)	NIOSH REL: 250 ppm DFG MAK: 500 ppm
Naphtha, light petroleum	64742-89-8	7 - 13	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1 - 5	10 mg/m ³	NE	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)	NE	NE	DFG MAK: 1.5 mg/m ³
N-Methyl-Pyrrolidone	872-50-4	0.1 - 1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DGR MAK: 19 ppm, Skin
Propane (propellant)	74-98-6	3 - 7	2500	NE	1000	NE	2,200 (10% LEL)	DFG MAK: 1000 ppm
Isobutane (propellant)	72-28-5	3 - 7	NE	NE	NE	NE	1800 (10% LEL)	NIOSH REL: 800 ppm DFG MAK: 1000 ppm
Water and ingredients present in concentrations of less than 1% (or less than 0.1% if carcinogens).		Balance	The ingredients in the balance of this product do not contribute significant hazards beyond those described in this document. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information have been presented, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.					

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE(1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a slurry of texturizers and binders delivered from an aerosol can by a pressurized propellant. It presents a pressure hazard, especially when exposed to heat.

HEALTH HAZARD: This product may cause severe irritation to the eyes or skin. If vapor, mist, or particulates of this product are inhaled, mild to moderate irritation of the nose or throat could occur.

FIRE HAZARD: This product is **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE**. It must never be used near sources of ignition.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: Minimal Hazard; the product is normally stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product does not normally present a significant hazard to aquatic or terrestrial life.

INHALATION: If inhalation of material's mists or vapors occurs, respiratory system irritation may develop. Symptoms of exposure can include coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath, and nasal discomfort. Xylenes, a component of this product, are a central nervous system depressant. Symptoms of exposure include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, intellectual impairment, pale skin, ringing in the ears, substernal pain, vomiting, and loss of coordination. Respiratory symptoms may be delayed in onset. High concentrations are an anesthetic, and exposure can lead to unconsciousness.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact with Xylenes vapor can cause severe eye irritation. Eye contact with Xylenes liquid will cause severe pain, drying of the conjunctiva and possible permanent damage to the conjunctiva and cornea. Symptoms of eye exposure may include redness, pain, and tearing. Prolonged skin contact may result in redness, irritation, and dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Xylenes, a component of this product, are reported to be absorbed through intact skin, which may lead to symptoms described in "Inhalation" or "Ingestion".

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. If the material is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system may occur. Ingestion of large amounts may cause irritation, pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. Xylenes, a component of this product, are an aspiration hazard: aspiration of vomitus may cause severe hemorrhagic chemical pneumonia, a potentially life-threatening condition.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this material may cause mild irritation and swelling, in addition to the wound.

ACUTE: Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can mildly irritate the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. Symptoms of exposure generally alleviated when overexposure ends.

CHRONIC: Long-term skin contact may result in dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and blood effects.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing conditions of conjunctivitis and dermatitis. Pre-existing liver, kidney or blood conditions.

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)	
Physical Hazard	1
Protective Equipment	B

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms.

ACUTE: Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can mildly to severely irritate the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. Symptoms of exposure generally alleviated when overexposure ends.

CHRONIC: Long-term skin contact may result in dermatitis. Long term eye exposure to vapors or mists of this product may lead to conjunctivitis, an inflammation of the surface of the eye.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Eyes, skin, central nervous system. Chronic: Eyes, skin, liver, kidneys, blood and blood forming organs.

PART II

What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.

INHALATION: If this product is inhaled, blow nose and remove victim to fresh air.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing skin disorders or eye conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

PRODUCT FLASH POINT: -4°F (-20°C)

PROPELLANT FLASH POINT: -158°F (-105°C)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower: 1

Upper: 12.8

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire.

Water Spray: NO

Foam: OK

Halon: OK

Carbon Dioxide: OK

Dry Chemical: OK

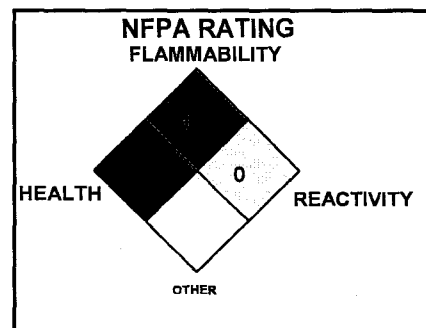
Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and, generating dusts, irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive under normal conditions.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive under normal conditions.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Exercise caution; contaminated floors and surfaces can be sticky. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Releases of this material may be sticky. If the product is dried, and dusts may be generated during clean-up, dampen material prior to clean-up to avoid airborne particulates.

RESPONSE TO INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Small scale releases, such as 1 container of this product, can generally be handled by personnel who have received basic chemical safety training. Respond to incidental chemical releases by wearing gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection and by following the instructions for use presented above.

RESPONSE TO NON-INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Respond to non-incident chemical releases of this product, such as the simultaneous puncturing of several containers, by clearing the impacted area and contacting appropriate emergency personnel. Clean up should only be done by qualified personnel. Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the volume of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level C: triple-gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and splash goggles and an Air-Purifying respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter.

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES: Wipe-away spilled paste with damp polypads or other suitable absorbent materials, or scrape carefully with plastic tools. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this material. Avoid generating dusts and particulates of this product. If sanding, use with adequate ventilation. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to use it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual material; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Keep

container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate Canadian standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure adequate ventilation is available when sanding. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal conditions of use. Use a dust respirator for large jobs if dusts cannot otherwise be eliminated.

EYE PROTECTION: For consumer use, wearing eye protection (such as splash goggles) is advisable. However, for specific industrial applications, enhanced eye protection may be necessary. Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or appropriate Canadian standards.

HAND PROTECTION: For consumer use, wearing protective gloves is recommended. For specific industrial applications, wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Neoprene, nitrile). If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or the appropriate standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: For consumer use, no specific body protection is normally needed. For specific industrial applications, body protection is not routinely necessary, but may be warranted if excessive dusts may be generated. Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron). If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136. **HMIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING:** Industrial Use situations: B

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not applicable - slurry.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable - slurry.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not applicable - slurry.

COATING V.O.C.: 33.5%

MIR: < 1.20

EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): Not applicable - slurry.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not applicable - slurry.

BOILING POINT: Not applicable - slurry.

pH: Not applicable.

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: White slurry with a light to pungent hydrocarbon odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance and odor of this product may act as warning properties in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of this product may generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with strong bases, strong acids, Hydrofluoric acid, and powerful oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

The following data are available for Xylenes:

Eye effects-Human 200 ppm	Inhalation-Mammal TCLo:31,500 mg/m3/24H (1-13D preg):Reproductive effects
Skin-Rabbit, adult 100% Moderate irritation effects	Oral-Man TDLo:2857 mg/kg
Skin-Rabbit, adult 500 mg/24H Moderate irritation effects	Oral-Man TDLo:2857 mg/kg
Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 87 mg Mild irritation effects	Inhalation-Man TCLo:12,000 ppm/4H:Central nervous system effects
Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 5 mg/24H Severe irritation effects	Inhalation-Man TDLo:440 mg/m3/6M
Cytogenetic Analysis-Saccharomyces cerevisiae 1 mmol/tube	Inhalation-Man TDLo:10 mg/m3/6H
Inhalation-Rat TCLo:50 mg/m3/6H (female 1-21D post):Reproductive effects	Inhalation-Human TCLo:500 ppm:Eye effects
Inhalation-Rat TCLo:50 mg/m3/6H (female 1-21D post):Teratogenic effects	Inhalation-Man TCLo:12,000 ppm/4H:Gastrointestinal tract effects
Oral-Human LDLo:50 mg/kg	Intravenous-Rat LD50:5500 mg/kg
Inhalation-Man LCLo:10,000 ppm/6H	Oral-Rat LD50:5800 mg/kg
Inhalation-Human TCLo:200 ppm: NOSE, Eye effects, Pulmonary system effects	Inhalation-Rat LC50:50,100 mg/m3/8H
Oral-Rat LD50:4300 mg/kg	Intraperitoneal-Rat LDLo:500 mg/kg
Inhalation-Rat LC50:5000 ppm/4H	Intravenous-Rat LD50:5500 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Rat LD50:2459 mg/kg	Oral-Mouse LD50:3000 mg/kg
Oral-Unspecified effects LD50:4300 mg/kg	Inhalation-Mouse LCLo:110 g/m3/1H
Inhalation-Unspecified effects LC50:30 g/m3	Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD50:1297 mg/kg

The following data are available for Acetone:

Eye effects-Human 500 ppm
Skin-Rabbit, adult 395 mg open Mild irritation effects
Skin-Rabbit, adult 500 mg/24H Mild irritation effects
Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 3950 mg Severe irritation effects
Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 20 mg/24H Moderate irritation effects
Cytogenetic Analysis-Saccharomyces cerevisiae 200 mmol/tube
Sex Chromosome Loss and Nondisjunction-Saccharomyces cerevisiae 47,600 ppm

Intravenous-Mouse LDLo:4 g/kg
Oral-Dog, adult LDLo:8 g/kg
Oral-Rabbit, adult LD50:5340 mg/kg
Skin-Rabbit, adult LD50:20 g/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product. "NO" indicates that the substance is not considered to be, or suspected to be, a carcinogen by the listed agency.

CHEMICAL	IARC	NTP	NIOSH	OSHA	ACGIH	CA Prop. 65
Xylenes, mixed	3	NO	NO	NO	A4	NO
Acetone	NO	NO	NO	NO	A4	NO
Naphtha, light petroleum	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bentone 34	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Titanium dioxide	3	NO	Ca	NO	A4	NO

Propane (propellant)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Isobutane (propellant)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
N-Methyl-Pyrrolidone	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES (reproductive)

IARC Group 3: Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans.

ACGIH A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

NIOSH Ca: Carcinogen.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product can be severely irritating to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not reported to be sensitizers.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: This product is not expected to produce mutagenic effects in humans when used as instructed.

Embryotoxicity: This product is not expected to produce embryotoxic effects in humans when used as instructed.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans when used as instructed.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans when used as instructed.

A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs):

Acetone: Acetone in urine @ end shift: 50mg/L.

Xylenes: Methylhippuric acids in urine @ end of shift: 1.5g/g creatinine.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The following environmental data is available for components of this product: No data are available for the components of this product.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on terrestrial plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to animal life if large volumes of it are released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for specific animal data.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on aquatic plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to contaminated aquatic life (especially if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment). The following aquatic toxicity data is available for components of this product:

The following data are available for Xylenes:

Rainbow trout: LC₅₀: 13.5 mg/L (96Hr)

Goldfish: LD₅₀: 13 mg/L (24Hr)

Fathead minnow: LC₅₀: 46 mg/L (1Hr)

Rainbow trout: LC₅₀: 8.05 mg/L (96Hr) (static condition)

Fathead minnow: LC₅₀: 16.1 mg/L (96Hr) (static condition)

Bluegill: LC₅₀: 16.1 mg/L (96Hr) (flow through conditions)

Water flea: EC₅₀: 3.82 mg/L (48Hr) (flow through conditions)

Photobacterium phosphoreum: EC₅₀: 0.0084 mg/L (24Hr)
(Microtox test)

The following data are available for Acetone:

Brown Trout/Rainbow trout: LC₅₀: 5540 mg/L (96Hr)

Sunfish: death at 14250 ppm/24Hr

Mosquito fish (turbid water): TL_m: 13000 ppm/ 48Hr;

Fathead minnow: LC₅₀: 7280 - 8120 mg/L

Bluegill: LC₅₀: 8300 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: **Consumer Waste:** Dispose of according to pertinent state and local household waste and requirements. **Industrial Use:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product; however, the specific RCRA codes depend on the exact nature of the discarded material.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS HAZARDOUS PER 49 CFR 172.101, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Aerosols, flammable
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.1 (Flammable)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1950
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Gas
PACKAGING GROUP: Not applicable.
NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component is designated as a DOT Marine Pollutant.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: The above-listed DOT basic description applies to this product under the regulations of Transport Canada.

Consumer commodities (per 173.306 (h)): A limited quantity that conforms to the provisions of paragraph (a) (1), (a) (3), or (b) of this section and is a "consumer commodity" (per 49 CFR 171.8) can be renamed "Consumer commodity" and reclassified as an ORM-D Material. Each package may not exceed 30 kg (66 pounds) gross weight. Reference 173.306 (a) (3): Limited quantities of compressed gases may be shipped when in a metal container for the sole purpose of expelling a nonpoisonous liquid, paste, or powder.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

EPA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following reporting requirements are applicable to components of this product:

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Xylenes, mixed	NO	YES, RQ 100 lbs	YES
Acetone	NO	YES, RQ 5,000 lbs	NO
Naphtha, light petroleum	NO	NO	NO
Bentone 34	NO	NO	NO
Titanium dioxide	NO	NO	NO
N-Methyl-Pyrrolidone	NO	NO	NO
Propane (propellant)	NO	NO	NO
Isobutane (propellant)	NO	NO	NO

U.S. SARA SECTION 311/312 FOR PRODUCT: Acute health effects; chronic health effects, flammable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): "WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm." (N-Methyl-Pyrrolidone)

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1):

DANGER! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CHRONIC EXPOSURE CAN CAUSE ADVERSE LIVER, KIDNEY, AND BLOOD EFFECTS. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING AND INHALING THE CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED.

ANSI LABEL PRECAUTIONS:

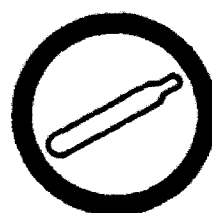
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Close container after use. Avoid breathing dust, vapors or mist. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid
D2A - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Very toxic
D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic
A - Compressed gas
B1 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable gas



This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: As the handling and use of products under user's conditions are beyond our control, no warranty, expressed or implied, including, but not limited to merchantability or fitness for a particular use, is made concerning this product. The user assumes all risk of use or handling whether or not in accordance with any directions or suggestions of the supplier. Seller shall not be liable to purchaser or any other person for loss or damages directly or indirectly arising from the use of our products, from breach of any warranty or from any other cause, the exclusive remedy against the seller being to require replacement or repair of defective goods.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each compound.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made

for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: 0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can cause permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause

temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: LD₅₀ - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC₅₀ - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³ concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, LDo, TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: EC is the effect concentration in water.

Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources and ratings are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; 1 = Carcinogenic to humans, 2A, 2B = Probably carcinogenic to humans, 3 = Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, and 4 = Probably not carcinogenic to humans. NTP - the National Toxicology Program; K = Known to be a human carcinogen, and R = Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration and CAL/OSHA - California's subunit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Ca = Carcinogen defined with no further categorization. ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; A1 = Confirmed human carcinogen, A2 = Suspected human carcinogen, A3 = Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans, A4 = Not classifiable as a human carcinogen, and A5 = Not suspected as a human carcinogen. NIOSH - U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Ca = Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization. EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection; A = Human carcinogen, B = Probable human carcinogen, C = Possible human carcinogen, D = Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity, E = Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for humans, K = Known human carcinogen, L = Likely to produce cancer in humans, CBD = Cannot be determined, NL = Not likely to be carcinogenic in humans, and I = Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (DSL/NDL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on a material's industrial package label.