

PRODUCT NAME: LOCK-DOWN Primer (ALUMISEAL)

PRODUCT CODE: ALU

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

**Manufacturer's Name** : UNITED COATINGS MANUFACTURING CO  
**Address** : 19011 EAST CATALDO AVE.  
: SPOKANE VALLEY, WASHINGTON 99016-9423  
: INITIAL(FIRST CALL)CHEMTREC(800)424-9300  
**INFORMATION PHONE** : (509)926-7143  
**TOLL FREE** : BACKUP(800)541-4383  
**DATE PRINTED** : 2/29/2008  
**DATE REVISED** : February 2008

~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| * Polyisocyanate based on MDI MIXTURE | | <10-5 77F/25C | 49 |

Specific chemical identity is withheld as a trade secret
(New Jersey trade secret registry number: 31765300002-5317p).
No occupational exposure limits have been established for this chemical.
Contains: Diphenylmethane diisocyanate(MDI)(2,2; 2,4), CAS#26447-40-5,
No OEL's established for this chemical.
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate(MDI), CAS #101-68-8,
OSHA: 0.02ppm ceiling, ACGIH, TWA: 0.005ppm.
Higher Oligomers of MDI CAS# 9016-87-9
No OEL's established for this chemical

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|----|
| ~ | * Xylol (Xylene mixture) | 1330-20-7 | 5.1 | 20C | 33 |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|----|

Xylol contains:
* Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm STEL: 150ppm,
OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (75%)

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* Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm,
OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm. (25%).

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* Toluene CAS#108-88-3, (0.6%) ACGIH TLV, TWA: 50ppm (SKIN),
OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (.3%-1.5%).

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|------|---------|----|
| ~ | Aluminum Paste | Mixture | 2.03 | 68F/20C | 17 |
|---|----------------|---------|------|---------|----|

Contains:
Aluminum: CAS #7429-90-5 OSHA PEL (respirable) TWA: 15 mg/m3
OSHA (total dust) TWA 15mg/m3. ACGIH TLV (dust) TWA: 10 mg/m3
Mineral Spirits: CAS #64742-48-9 OSHA TWA: 100ppm, ACGIH TWA: 100ppm
Stearic Acid: CAS #57-11-4. OSHA PEL (respirable) TWA: 5mg/m3
OSHA (total dust) TWA: 15mg/m3. ACGIH (total dust) TWA: 10mg/m3.

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|----|
| ~ | # Rheological additive | MIXTURE | N/A | N/A | .8 |
|---|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|----|

Contains <2.0% #Crystalline silica, quartz, CAS# 14808-60-7,
ACGIH TLV, Respirable Fraction, TWA: 0.05mg/m3.
OSHA PEL, Respirable Fraction TWA: (10mg/m) / % SiO2 + 2,
Total Dust: (30mg/m3) / %SiO2 +2.

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

*NOTE: If tinted may contain Carbon Black CAS#1333-86-4 AND/OR
Crystalline Silica CAS#14808-60-7. If tinted DARK GRAY or BLACK

consider these levels to be reportable.

Indicates carcinogenic chemical. Crystalline silica is < 0.1% as contained in this product. This MSDS may be used for other colors and container sizes of this product.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eyes:**

Eye exposure, will cause intense burning of the eyes, photophobia, blepharospasm, profuse lacrimation, lid edema, and superficial corneal ulceration with a resulting reversible blindness. 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:**

Xylene can cause defatting of the skin. 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, hives, 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 reddening, 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:**

Swallowing may result in local irritation. Vomiting may also result. Do not allow vomit to be breathed into the lungs, as chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage is possible. The isocyanate in this product is classified as "practically non-toxic" by ingestion. In humans, irritation or chemical burns and corrosive action in the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach & digestive tract can develop following ingestion. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Injury may be severe and cause death.

**Inhalation:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or mists are irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapors and mists of isocyanate 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. Inhalation of Xylene vapors at high concentrations may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and coma. Inhalation of very high concentrations or prolonged exposure may cause unconsciousness or death.

~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:

For eye exposure, irrigate the exposed eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If the victim is wearing contact lenses, they should be removed, provided such removal does not cause further damage to the eyes. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:

Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and consult a physician immediately, except for the most minor, superficial and localized burns. Do not apply greases or ointments. Control shock if present. Discard or launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated leatherwear 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 vomit into the lungs. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air; administer oxygen by a qualified individual or artificial respiration 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 dermatitis 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 airflows, arterial blood gases, serum electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~~

**Flammable Properties**

**Flash Point:** 26.7C

**Lower Flammable Limits:** 0.5

**Upper Flammable Limit:** 7

**Auto Ignition Temperature:** Not determined

**Extinguishing Media:**

Foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Do not enter any enclosed or confined space without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand OSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiency.

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~~

Small Spill:

Clean up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition and ventilate area using explosion proof mechanical exhaust ventilation as vapors are heavier than air and are combustible or flammable and may migrate to a source of ignition.

Clear the area of unnecessary personnel. Insure a trained response team is in emergency protective equipment. Prevent 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. 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. Because this product contains Xylene, all used decontaminant solution and wash water must be absorbed, collected and treated as Xylene hazardous waste.

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 decontaminant 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 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:

Clear the area of all non-essential personnel. Stay up-wind to avoid breathing vapor. If inside a building, or near HVAC equipment, shut down the HVAC system and ventilate the area as vapors are harmful and flammable or combustible and may migrate to a source of ignition.(if mechanical ventilation equipment is to be used to ventilate the area, use only explosion proof equipment). Prevent access to area.

If transportation spill involved call Chemtrec, (800) 424-9300.if temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam (available at most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Large quantities may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers for disposal. Dike spill to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains, surface waters or soil.

Notify the appropriate state, local and federal authorities as well as the material supplier. Insure a trained response team is in appropriate emergency equipment. Prevent further spillage. Contain the spill using sand bags; spill pillows, dirt dikes, etc. It is important that this material not be allowed to enter drains. The reaction with water can be violent and forms an insoluble material, which may cause blockage. If this material does enter drains, flush with ample quantities of water and notify the sewer authority immediately.

For further information see Small Spill.

Solidified spillage:

Where spills have solidified, sandblasting is the preferred removal method, particularly for road spills. Wear special protective clothing for sandblasting, along with self-contained breathing equipment. Contaminated sand must be collected for decontamination and disposal.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

**Handling & Storage:**

Handling: Vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, for types of ventilation required. Wash after handling and shower at end of work period. Avoid eye contact.Avoid skin contact.Do not breathe vapor. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb atmospheric moisture. Use dry nitrogen to purge opened, partially filled containers before resealing. Insure that material is not exposed to sparks or flames or conditions that could produce sparks or flames, may form explosive atmosphere.

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Storage conditions: Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Store in a tightly closed container.  
Avoid contact with water, or moist air.

**Other Precautions:**

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. If used indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Use only in a well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor.

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.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

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:

- concentration 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 10mg/m3 average over 15 Minutes
- or operations are being performed in confined 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, pre-filters 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 (First Edition) Chapter 3, for guidance concerning appropriate air sampling strategy to determine airborne concentrations of Isocyanate.

Medical surveillance: 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 Isocyanate. 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 MSDS and label instructions.

Skin Protection:

Chemical resistant gloves determined to be impervious under the conditions of use.

Eye Protection:

Isolate the area immediately; prevent unauthorized entry.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

Boiling Range: 138.9C - 694F/368C  
Melting Point: Not determined.  
Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.0652  
Vapor Density(Air=1): Heavier than air  
Vapor Pressure: Not determined.  
Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Slower than ether.  
Coating V.O.C.: 3.49 lb/gl                      Coating V.O.C.: 419 g/l  
Material V.O.C.: 3.49 lb/gl                      Material V.O.C.: 419 g/l  
Solubility in Water: INSOLUABLE-REACTS  
Appearance: Slightly thixotropic liquid.  
Odor: Aromatic.  
pH: Not Determined.

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

Stability:

Stable

Conditions To Avoid:

Avoid prolonged heating over 160F/71C or storage below 40F/4.4C. Incompatible with water, strong bases, alcohol, strong acids.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalies and acids. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Products of combustion include isocyanate vapor & mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur 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 ~~~~

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

**Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:**

Eye irritation: slight to moderate irritation.

**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**

Moderate to severe irritation. Practically non-toxic.

Isocyanates are potent skin sensitizers.

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.**

For MDI, Oral LC50: >10,000mg/kg (rat)

**Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:**

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), CAS 101-68-8 The 4-hour LC50 for polymeric MDI in rats ranges from 370 to 490 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The 4-hour LC50 for monomeric MDI in rats was estimated 172-187mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The 1-hour LC50 for monomeric MDI aerosol was >2240mg/m<sup>3</sup> (rat).

**Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:**

Acute: The Xylene component may cause 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 consequent asphyxia. Eye contact may result in conjunctival irritation and mild corneal opacity. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic.

Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

**Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:**

Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations 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. Results from a lifetime inhalation study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m<sup>3</sup>, the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentration of 0.2 and 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. As a result of previous repeated over exposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other

irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Sensitization may be either temporary or permanent. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, 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.

**Identified Teratogens:**

Animal tests have not indicated any teratogenic effects.

**Identified Reproductive toxins :**

NO DATA.

**Identified Mutagens:**

For MDI mutagenicity studies concluded: Negative (mouse lymphoma specific locus mutation test with or without metabolic activation) as well as positive (Salmonella microsome test with metabolic activation; cell transformation assay) results have been observed "in vitro." The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze MDI is suspected of producing mutagenicity in some of these studies. MDI was negative in an "in vivo" (mouse micronucleus) assay.

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~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~~

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

Results for Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (monomeric & polymeric)

DAPHNIA MAGNA, 24 HR LC50: >500 MG/L.

ZEBRA FISH, STATIC 24 HR LC50: >500 MG/L.

Chemical Fate :

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. Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

~~~~ 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.

MDI: Empty containers must be handles with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Empty decontaminated containers should be crushed to prevent reuse. DO NOT HEAT OR CUT EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH. Gases may be highly toxic and explosive.

Aluminum paste and Xylene are hazardous wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261 with a hazardous waste number of D001 (ignitable). Wastes should

be transported and disposed of by a permitted hazardous waste transportation and disposal company in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

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**~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~**

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**Shipping Information:**

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173

DOT DESCRIPTION: Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG III. FLASH POINT 80F/26.6C

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**~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~**

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**(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:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 101-68-8 RQ 5,000#

Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7 RQ 100#

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 RQ 1,000#

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 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 101-68-8 de minimis concentration: 1.0, Reportable Threshold: Standard  
Xylene CAS # 133-20-7 de minimis concentration: 1.0, Reportable Threshold: Standard

Ethylbenzene CAS # 100-41-4 de minimis concentration: 1.0, Reportable Threshold: Standard

Aluminum Paste: CAS# 7429-90-5 de minimis concentration: 1.0, Reportable Threshold: Standard

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 compiled for this material. 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.

**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. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise 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. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis 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:**

This Product is known to contain the following:

CANADIAN NATIONAL POLLUTANT RELEASE INVENTORY: Aluminum (dust)

WHMIS Status: This product should be labeled and transported as a class B, Division 4

Class B division 2 and Subdivision B of Division 1 of Class D

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):**

NONE KNOWN

**EINECS:**

All of the components of this product are listed in the EINECS inventory or are exempt from notification requirements.

**State Regulations:**

**California:**

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING: This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

**A: Cause Cancer**

NONE KNOWN

\*If tinted contains Carbon Black: CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica: CAS#14808-60-7

**B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :**

NONE KNOWN

In addition to the above named chemical(s) (if any), this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

**Delaware:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8 DRQ 5,000#

Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7 DRQ 100#

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 DRQ 1,000#

Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5 DRQ 100#

**Florida:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8 Listed

Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7 Listed

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 Listed

Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5 Listed

**Idaho:**

Aluminum Flake CAS#7429-90-5  
 Idaho Air Pollutant List:  
 Title 585--AAC: -- Title 586--AAAC: --  
 Title 585--EL: -- Title 586--EL: --  
 Title 585--OEL: -- Title 586--OEF: --  
 Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate CAS#101-68-8  
 Idaho Air Pollutant List:  
 Title 585--AAC: -- Title 586--AAAC: --  
 Title 585--EL: -- Title 586--EL: --  
 Title 585--OEL: -- Title 586--OEF: --

**Massachusetts:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8  
 CODE: 2,4,F8,F9  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
 CODE: 2,4,F8,F9  
 Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4  
 CODE: 2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9  
 Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5  
 CODE: 4,5,F1,F9

**Michigan:**

Michigan Critical Material:  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
 Note: -- CMR#: 44 Parameter #: 01330-20-7 AUP: 100

**Minnesota:**

The following are listed in the Minnesota hazardous substances list

| CHEMICAL NAME                          | CAS#           | CODES | HAZARDS | CARCINOGEN? |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) |                |       |         |             |
| CAS# 108-68-8                          | ANO            | --    |         | NO          |
| Xylene (mixed isomers)                 | CAS# 1330-20-7 | ANO   | --      | NO          |
| Ethylbenzene                           | CAS# 100-41-4  | AN    | --      | NO          |
| Aluminum Paste                         | CAS# 7429-90-5 | A     | --      | NO          |

**New Jersey:**

New Jersey extraordinarily hazardous substance  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
 DOT# 1307 Substance # 2014 TPQ <500--  
 Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4  
 DOT# 1175 Substance # 0851 TPQ <500--  
 Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5  
 DOT# -- Substance # -- TPQ <500--

**New York:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8  
 RQ (Air): 1 RQ (Land/water) 1  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
 RQ (Air): 1,000 RQ (Land/water) 1  
 Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4  
 RQ (Air):1,000 RQ (Land/water) 1

**Pennsylvania:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8      CODE: E  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7                      CODE: E  
 Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4                                      CODE: E  
 Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5                                  CODE: E

**Washington:**

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 108-68-8  
 Washington air contaminant:      ppm                      mg/Cubic Meter  
 TWA                                      UNK                      UNK  
 STEL                                      UNK                      UNK  
 CEILING                                  0.02                      UNK  
 SKIN:UNK  
 Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
 Washington air contaminant:      ppm                      mg/Cubic Meter  
 TWA                                      100                      UNK  
 STEL                                      150                      UNK  
 CEILING                                  UNK                      UNK  
 SKIN:UNK  
 Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4  
 Washington air contaminant:      ppm                      mg/Cubic Meter  
 TWA                                      100                      UNK  
 STEL                                      125                      UNK  
 CEILING                                  UNK                      UNK  
 SKIN:UNK  
 Aluminum Paste CAS# 7429-90-5  
 Washington air contaminant:      ppm                      mg/Cubic Meter  
 TWA                                      UNK                      10  
 STEL                                      UNK                      UNK  
 CEILING                                  UNK                      UNK  
 SKIN:UNK

**Wisconsin:**

WISCONSIN HAZARDOUS AIR CONTAMINANT LIST:  
 4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE CAS#101-68-8 TABLE A.

**West Virginia**

The following is on the West Virginia Toxic Air Pollutant List:  
 Aluminum Flake CAS#7429-90-5 (Pounds per Year):

The following is on the West Virginia Toxic Air Pollutant List:  
 Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate CAS#101-68-8 (Pounds per Year):

~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~

HMIS® III

Health : 3
Flammability : 3
Physical Hazard : 1

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : K

This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

LOCK-DOWN Primer (ALUMISEAL)

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The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. United Coatings believes that such information is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information. To assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers, United Coatings urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.