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#UNIFLEX 255 PART (B)

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PRODUCT NAME: #UNIFLEX 255 PART (B)  
PRODUCT CODE: UF-2-B

~~~~ 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 : BACK-UP (800)541-4383  
DATE PRINTED : 3/4/2008  
DATE REVISED : March 2008

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

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp     | Weight % |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| Reactive Modifier     | Mixture    | 10 to 15 68F/20C | 47       |

The following chemicals are components of this raw material.

Heterocyclic Substituted Diester No OEL's established

Heterocyclic Substituted Alcohol No OEL's established

Heptane CAS # 142-82-5 OSHA TWA: 500ppm, ACGIH TWA: 400ppm, STEL500ppm

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|         |         |     |         |    |
|---------|---------|-----|---------|----|
| * Xylol | MIXTURE | 5.1 | 68F/20C | 44 |
|---------|---------|-----|---------|----|

Xylol contains:

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

ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm STEL: 150ppm,

OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm.

Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm,

OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm.

#Toluene CAS#108-88-3, (0.6%) ACGIH TLV, TWA: 50ppm (SKIN),

OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm.

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|                                    |                       |         |   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|
| Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate, m- | (98.1%)2778-42-90.003 | 77F/25C | 6 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|

Manufacturer's occupational exposure limits: TWA(ceiling): 0.05ppm.

STEL: 0.1ppm. No other limits established

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|  |                |         |   |
|--|----------------|---------|---|
| Dimethylbi[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane | 68928-76-70.75 | 68F/20C | 2 |
|--|----------------|---------|---|

In compound with Methyltin trineodecanoate CAS# unknown (10%) and

Neodecanoic acid CAS# 26896-20-8 (5%)

No exposure limits have been established for any of these chemicals.

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

# Indicates carcinogenic chemical.

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.

This MSDS may be used for other container sizes of this product. When parts A & B are combined, the hazard warnings for both components are present.

~~~~ 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.

**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

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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 Issocyanate. 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:** 26-32C

**Lower Flammable Limits:** 1

**Upper Flammable Limit:** 7

**Auto Ignition Temperature:**

Not available

**Extinguishing Media:**

Alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog or spray, as appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Heated material can form FLAMMABLE or EXPLOSIVE vapors with air.

Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. As in any fire, NIOSH approved (SCBA)self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn. Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel. Full protective equipment should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, use of an SCBA may not be required. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan.

During a fire, irritating vapors and toxic gases such as carbon monoxide may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

~~~~ 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

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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 decontaminate 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:**

Use same procedure as small spill.

~~~~ 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.

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:**

Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill,

grind, or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electrical charges, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and/or emit toxic vapors causing injury or death. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers, especially drums, should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and storage tanks and other confined spaces. Vapors could migrate to sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode due to pressure build-up if exposed to extreme heat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep out of the reach of children.

~~~~ 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 10 MG/M3 AVG OVER 15 Minutes
- or operations are being performed in combined 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

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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 label instructions.

**Skin Protection:**

Material is a potential skin sensitizer.  
Use chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber or nitrile.  
Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use.

**Eye Protection:**

Safety glasses with side-shields Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

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

Boiling Range: 282F/138.9C - 558F/292C  
Specific Gravity(H2O=1): .9624  
Vapor Density(Air=1): Not determined.  
Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Unknown  
Coating V.O.C.: 3.62 lb/gl                      Coating V.O.C.: 433 g/l  
Material V.O.C.: 3.62 lb/gl                    Material V.O.C.: 433 g/l  
Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble: decomposes.  
Appearance: Slightly thixotropic liquid.Odor: Aromatic odor.

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

**Stability:**

Stable

**Conditions To Avoid:**

Smoking, open flames, sparks, heat, and other potential source of ignition, including static electricity.

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**Incompatible Materials:**

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases, and extreme temperatures.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Products of combustion include isocyanate vapor & mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and 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/accute effects on eyes:**

The solvent liquid component, consisting of Xylene CAS#1330-20-7, toluene CAS#108-88-3, Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4, is probably a mild irritant, based on animal information. Eye irritation has been reported at vapor levels as low as 200ppm. Corneal vacuoles (pockets of fluid or air in the cornea) have also been reported following exposure to undefined vapor concentrations. This effect was reversible within 8 to 11 days for 7 of 8 workers. Other ingredients of this product have been shown to cause moderate eye irritation.

**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**

Xylene CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 rabbit 2ml/kg.  
Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-1: LD50 rabbit 17800mg/kg.  
Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane CAS# 68928-76-7 LD50 Rat >2,000mg/kg  
Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate,m- CAS# 2778-42-9 LD50 Rabbit >2,000mg/kg

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.Xylene CAS#1330-20-7 LD50 rat 4300mg/kg.**

Ethyl benzene CAS#100-41-4 LD50 rat 3500mg/kg  
Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane CAS# 68928-76-7 LD50 Rat 894mg/kg  
Tetramethylxylene diisocyanate,m- CAS# 2778-42-9 LD50 Rat >5,000mg/kg

**Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:**

XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LC50 INHL/RAT 5000PPM/4H.  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 LCLo (human): 10000 ppm(V) /6 h

**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

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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:**

Xylene has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

**Identified Reproductive toxins :**

No animal data available.

**Identified Mutagens:**

No animal data available.

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

**Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:**

Based on the toxicity of its components this product is expected to be very toxic to aquatic organisms. It may also cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Chemical Fate :**

This product is not expected to be biodegradable. Avoid spillage into the environment.

~~~~ 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.

Isocyanate and Xylene: Empty containers must be handled with care due

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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.

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

**Shipping Information:**

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173  
DOT DESCRIPTION: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains Xylene)  
UN 1993, PKG III, LABEL 3, FLASH POINT 80F/27C

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

(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:**

See Section II for percentages.  
XYLENE                    CAS # 1330-20-1 RQ 100#  
ETHYL BENZENE CAS # 100-41-4 RQ 1000#

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:**

| Name          | CAS#      | De minimis Concentration | Reporting |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Threshold     |           |                          |           |
| Xylene        | 1330-20-7 | 1.0%                     | Standard  |
| Ethyl benzene | 100-41-4  | 1.0%                     | 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

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(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 carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent greater. For a list of hazardous ingredients:

**See Section II**

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:**

CLASS B - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Division 2 - Flammable Liquid

CLASS D - POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS

Division 2 Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

Subdivision B - Toxic Materials

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

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients

**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

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**Delaware:**

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

XYLENE                   CAS#1330-20-7           DRQ 100#  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4       DRQ 1000#

**Florida:**

Xylene                   CAS # 1330-20-1   Listed as Toxic  
  
Ethylbenzene   CAS#100-41-4       Listed as Toxic  
Heptane:       CAS#142-82-5       Listed As Toxic

**Massachusetts:**

Xylene                   CAS # 1330-20-1   SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4  
Ethylbenzene   CAS#100-41-4       SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9  
Heptane:       CAS#142-82-5       SUBSTANCE CODES 2,4,5,6

**Michigan:**

Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7  
Report: --  
Class: --

**Minnesota:**

The following are listed in the Minnesota Hazardous Substances List

| Chemical Name | CAS#      | Codes | Hazards | Carcinogen? |
|---------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Xylene        | 1330-20-1 | ANO   | --      | NO          |
| Ethylbenzene  | 100-41-4  | AO    | --      | NO          |
| Heptane       | 142-82-5  | ANO   | --      | 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--

**New York:**

| NAME          | CAS#      | RQ AIR | RQ LAND/ |
|---------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| WATER         |           |        |          |
| Xylene        | 1330-20-7 | 1,000  | 1        |
| Ethyl benzene | 100-41-4  | 1,000  | 1        |

**Pennsylvania:**

Xylene                   CAS# 1330-20-1   CODE:E  
Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4   CODE:E  
Heptane               CAS# 142-82-5   CODE:--

**Washington:**

Xylene                   CAS# 1330-20-1  
Washington air contaminant:   ppm                   mg/m3  
TWA                       100                   435  
STEL                      150                   655  
Ceiling                    UNK                    UNK

