

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident CALL CHEMTREC DAY OR NIGHT 800-424-9300

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: SURE SOLVE
24 hr. Emergency #: 800-424-9300
US D.O.T. Hazardous Materials Reg. No.: 062504-001-008MO
Commercial & Government Entity (CAGE) Code: 0YCK6

CHEMICAL NAMES & SYNONYMS: N/A, Mixture (see section 2)

FORMULA: Proprietary

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Blended Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent

SUPPLIER'S NAME: Fabriclean Supply of Kansas, LC

SUPPLIER'S ADDRESS: 14400 W. 97th Terrace

SUPPLIER'S CITY, STATE, ZIP: Lenexa, KS 66215

SUPPLIER'S TELEPHONE: (800) 832-0096

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING! HIGHLY COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID; VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

Mist or vapor may irritate the eyes, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract.
Liquid contact may cause mild to moderate eye and/or moderate to severe skin irritation and inflammation.
May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
Overexposures may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other target organ effects.
May be harmful or fatal if ingested.
Aspiration into the lungs can cause pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonia.
Based upon animal testing, may adversely affect reproduction.
Spills may create a slipping hazard.

SECTION 1 - DESCRIPTION

This product is a mixture/blend of nonionic surfactants, aromatic hydrocarbons, and petroleum hydrocarbon solvents. The information provided in this safety data sheet refers specifically to the composition of its hazardous ingredients. All health, handling, fire, chemical, physical, reactivity, ecological, toxicological, and transportation data is offered as this blended liquid product being comprised of 100% of its hazardous ingredients only. The ingredient portion of its composition which is non-hazardous (nonionic surfactants), does not reduce the overall product hazard concerns to any level that would in our opinion result in a providing information for other than its hazardous components. It is our choice, therefore, for reasons of health and safety to include the information provided in this manner.

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS / COMPOSITION

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>OSHA HAZARD</u>
Aromatic Hydrocarbon; Petroleum hydrocarbon mixture of Napthalene, Trimethylbenzene.		OSHA PEL:ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL:ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL:ACGIH TLV TWA 25ppm, TLV-ACGIH TWA 25ppm, PEL-OSHA
Mineral Spirits, Stoddard Solvent CAS # 8052-41-3, Blended petroleum Hydrocarbon solvents including,		TLV 100ppm ACGIH PEL 100ppm OSHA

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING! CAUSES EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

Major Routes of Entry: Skin Contact. Eye Contact. Absorption. Inhalation.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

EYE CONTACT: Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause minimal to moderate eye irritation upon short-term exposure. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

SKIN CONTACT: Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause moderate skin irritation. Short-term contact symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. This material may also be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects (see "inhalation" below). If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may

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cause moderate to severe dermatitis. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and severe tissue damage.

INHALATION: Breathing high concentrations of vapor may cause respiratory irritation, euphoria, excitation or giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, and central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, and even death, depending upon the level of exposure concentration and/or duration. Vapors can reduce the oxygen content in air. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2 vol.%) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest (heart attack) may result from exposure to 5,000 ppm for only 5 minutes. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces.

INGESTION: If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects (see "inhalation" above).

Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency, and ventricular fibrillation may also result in death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS SUMMARY: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painters Syndrome"). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Based on animal testing, the C9 aromatic hydrocarbon components (trimethylbenzenes and ethylmethylbenzenes) are presumed to cause fetal toxicity and/or decreased fetal and newborn weights if overexposure occurs during a woman's early gestation period. (See section 11).

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Personnel with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin or blood disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney function, and women attempting to conceive should avoid exposure.

TARGET ORGANS: This substance is toxic to lungs, central nervous system, brain, mucous membranes, skin, eyes, and possibly, the blood, liver, kidneys, and reproductive system.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: This product does not contain any components at concentrations at or above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.

OSHA HEALTH HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Irritant

OSHA PHYSICAL HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Combustible

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

EYES: Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain of irritation persists.

INHALATION: Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH! If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victims head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid

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treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration/chemical pneumonitis hazard. As a result, induction of emesis is not recommended. Administer an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by a cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Obtain chest X-ray and liver function tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

SECTION 5 - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS / FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification: OSHA/NFPA Class-II Combustible Liquid. Highly Combustible!

Flash Point: CLOSED CUP: 41° to 43° C (105° to 110° F).

Flammable Limits: LEL upper: 5.7% lower: 0.5%

Autoignition Temperature: AP (446° F) (As Mineral Spirits)

Hazardous Combustion Products: Burning or excessive heating may product smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and possibly other harmful gases/vapors.

Special Properties: Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors at or approaching its flash point temperature. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. May create vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen).

LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or waterspray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the vessels external walls to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition, or explosion. **NEVER** use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.

Protection of Fire Fighters: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid(s) enter sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operation. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling : A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire/explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Bond and ground all equipment before transferring this material from one container to

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another. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Prevent contact with food, chewing, or smoking materials. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

Storage: Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources! Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This combustible liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the N.F.P. A.'s National Electrical Code (NEC).

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor and/or mists below the pertinent exposure limits (see below). All electrical equipment should comply with the NFPA NEC Standards. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are near the work-station location.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended as a minimum protection. During transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying, chemical goggles and face shield should be worn. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

Hand Protection: Avoid skin contact and use gloves (disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work, wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, other solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

Body Protection: Avoid skin contact. It is recommended that fire-retardant garments (e.g. Nomex™) be worn while working with flammable and combustible liquids. If splashing or spraying is expected, chemical-resistant protective clothing (Tyvek®, nitrile, or neoprene) should be worn. This might include long-sleeves, apron, slicker suit, boots, and additional facial protection. If general contact occurs, IMMEDIATELY remove soaked clothing and take a shower. Contaminated leather goods should be removed promptly and discarded.

Respiratory Protection: For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e.g. ANSI Z88.2).

General Comments: **WARNING!** Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

This product is sometimes used as a **dry-cleaning solvent**. Retained solvent present in absorbent clothing (e.g., shoulder pads, leather belts or straps, etc.) which remains in contact with the skin for prolonged periods has caused severe skin irritation including redness, swelling, burns, and severe tissue damage. Care must be taken to ensure that garments are completely dry before being worn.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
1) Stoddard Solvent	TWA: 100 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV)
	TWA: 100 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [Proposed]
	TWA: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL)

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, Transparent

Vapor Density: 4.7-4.92

State: Liquid

Vapor Pressure: .22-.62 mmHg at 68 deg F

Odor: Light solvent, hydrocarbon odor

Specific Gravity: .85 typical

Solubility in Water: Dispersible

Density: 7.08 lbs/gal.

pH: N/A

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SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids, and strong oxidizing conditions.

Materials Incompatibility: Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: No substances are readily identified from composition; but, no degradation data is available.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data: Stoddard Solvent or Mineral Spirits:

ORAL (LD₅₀): Acute: >34,600 mg/kg [Rat].

GAS (LC₅₀): Acute: >21,400 mg/m³ for 4 hours [Rat].

DERMAL (LD₅₀): Acute: 15,400 mg/kg [Rabbit].

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on this material. If spilled, this naphtha, its storage tank water bottoms and sludge, and any contaminated soil or water may be hazardous to human, animal, and aquatic life. Volatile aromatic hydrocarbon components (n-propylbenzene and trimethylbenzenes) of this product may be released and possibly contribute to the creation of atmospheric smog.

Environmental Fate: This naphtha mixture is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slo-flowing waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds. Additionally, potable water and boiler feed water systems should NEVER be allowed more than 5 ppm contamination from this material.

For additional ecological information concerning components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substances Data Bank ® and the Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System (OHM/TADS) maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. (See Section 2 for components.)

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If spilled material is introduced into a wastewater treatment system, chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD and BOD) will likely increase. This material is biodegradable if gradually exposed to microorganism, preferably in an aerobic environment. In sewage-seeded waste water, at or below concentrations of 0.2 vol.% of this naphtha, there is little or no effect on bio-oxidation and/or digestion. However, at 1 vol.% it doubles the required digestion period. Higher concentrations interfere with floc formation and sludge settling and also plug filters or exchange beds. Vapor emissions from a bio-oxidation process contaminated by the material might prove to be a potential health hazard.

Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitability (D001) characteristics. In addition, conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, regulations (see 40 CFR parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status: This material is regulated to by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

Proper Shipping Name: Combustible liquids, NOS (contains aromatic hydrocarbon,mineral spirits)

Hazard Class: Combustible

UN#: NA1993

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Packing Group: III

Sticker Required: Combustible

Emergency Response Guidesheet: 128

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

(Notice: The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown below. However, no warranty, expressed or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. A simple explanation of each act [legislation] is included in this section. Ingredients listed in these sections means they are governed by that particular act.)

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

RCRA - RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (HAZARDOUS WASTE): The act that mandated the development of hazardous waste regulations. These regulations can be found in 40 CFR 260-281. Appropriate disposal will depend on the nature of each waste material and should be performed by competent and properly permitted contractors. Ensure that all responsible Federal, State, and local agencies received proper notification of spill and disposal of waste, if required.

CWA: This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

REPORTABLE QUANTITIES - CERCLA (ACCIDENTAL RELEASE): The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product subject to this statute are:

Xylenes (RQ = 100 lbs.[45.36 kg]) concentration: 0.001 to 0.36%

Ethylbenzene (RQ = 1000 lbs. [453.6 kg]) concentration: 0 to 0.072%

Cumene (RQ = 5000 lbs. [2268 kg]) concentration: 0.43 to 0.72%

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES (SARA - COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW) EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST: The Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) list and planning quantities trigger certain reporting requirements to emergency planning agencies. If your facility has a listed hazardous substance in amounts equal to or greater than the quantities shown on the index, the regulations of 40 CFR 355 and 370 apply to you.

No ingredients listed.

SARA 302/304: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ's) and Reportable Quantities (RQ's) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

Fire Hazard, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, and Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.

SARA 313: This product contains the following component in concentrations at or above de minimis levels and which is listed as toxic chemical in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene(Pseudocumene) [CAS No. 95-63-6] concentration: 1 to 4%

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - EPA: On January 31, 1994, a new EPA rule was finalized. It was required under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. It is aimed at preventing accidental chemical releases. This first rule presented a list, composed of three categories: 77 toxic substances, 63 flammable substances, and explosive substances with a mass explosion hazard as listed by DOT. The complete regulation can be found in 40 CFR Part 68 - Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions.

No ingredients listed.

WHMIS - CANADA: The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) is Canada's version of Hazard Communication. Its provisions closely parallel the US. Regulations.

No ingredients listed

DOT: The Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates those substances that present a potential hazard during transportation. There may be labeling, special packaging, and/or placarding required.

No ingredients listed.

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NFPA - NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a nonprofit, educational organization. The goal of NFPA is to promote the science of fire protection and prevention. With this aim, NFPA has developed information on the hazardous properties of many chemicals, which enables the user to come up with safe procedures during the chemicals' use, storage, and transportation. There are three categories of hazards: Health (H), flammability (F), and reactivity (R). Within each category, there are numerical ratings from 0 - 4, with 0 indicating no hazard, 4 indicating severe hazard.

Health 2 / Fire 2 / Reactivity 0

HAZARD COMMUNICATION: OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard initially went into effect November 1985/May 1986. It is OSHA's most comprehensive worker protection regulation. It provides for information and training for workers encountering chemical exposures in the workplace. The standard requires the use of labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for all regulated chemicals.

National Toxicology Program (NTP): A list of carcinogens.

IARC - International Agency For Research On Cancer: Another carcinogen list.

Subpart Z - OSHA: (Found at 1910.1000-.1101) If a chemical is on this list, it means there are specific training requirements on the handling, etc.

Threshold Limit Values: ACGIH: Threshold limit values (TLVs) which refer to airborne concentrations of substances and represent conditions under which nearly all workers must be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

Process Safety Management - OSHA: OSHA established a regulation (1910.119) to monitor and control safety at certain types of industrial facilities. Compliance is triggered by specified quantities of specific chemicals.

No ingredients listed.

Proposition 65 - California: This material is not known to contain any chemical substances which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm, and therefore, it is not subject to requirements of California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5.

New Jersey Right-to Know Label: For New Jersey labeling, refer to the components listed in Section 2.

The New Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants: This rule regulates the emissions of 112 of the organic chemicals identified in the Cats list of 189 hazardous air pollutants.

No ingredients listed.

Additional Regulatory Remarks: Under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: **Contains Petroleum Distillates! May be harmful or fatal if swallowed! Keep Out of Reach of Children!**

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

AS A GENERAL RULE, PREVENT AND PROTECT THIS PRODUCT FROM UNAUTHORIZED USE

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY !!!!!

END OF REPORT

NAME: ROBERT C. JAUDON
(636) 296-3131, 296-3888

DATE ISSUED: 02/03/04
DATE REVISED: 07/01/04

< = LESS THAN
> = MORE THAN
UNK = UNKNOWN

N/A = NOT APPLICABLE
N/D = NOT DETERMINED
N/E = NOT ESTABLISHED

In accord with the philosophy established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Final Rule, 1985, this Material Safety Data Sheet has been designed to emphasize the hazardous portions (ingredient[s]) utilized in the total formulation. As a result, the information herein stresses the most hazardous component(s) only. By this approach, we feel better knowledge and awareness should substantially contribute to reduce exposure and injury to workers involved with the use of this product. The information supplied in this document is presented for exactly this purpose. As required by law, this data should be thoroughly read and made available to anyone who may be responsible for handling this material. All data provided relates to the concentrated product as shipped. Actual usage rates and further dilution will, in most cases, greatly reduce, if not eliminate, the potential for worker injury. Any and all chemical products should be handled with extreme care and only by authorized and informed personnel.

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Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary. All health and safety information contained in this MSDS should be provided to your employees or customers. It is your responsibility to use this information to develop appropriate work practice guidelines and employee instructional programs for your operation.

The information and recommendations provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet have been obtained from data we believe to be reliable. We provide no warranties, expressed or implied, or accept no responsibility for loss associated with the use or handling of this product. This information is offered for your review and consideration. Efforts should be extended to determine the applicability of this product for your specific intended use. We know of no medical condition, other than those noted in this Material Safety Data Sheet, which are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to this product.

REASON FOR REVISION: Section 1 - Haz. Mat. Reg. number