I. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Swan-Cote-Ready-To-Use
CHEMICAL NAME: Water and stain repellent
CAS NUMBER: MIXTURE
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (618) 524-9394

II. COMPONENTS AND HAZARD INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS NO. OF COMPONENT</th>
<th>TLV OF COMPONENT</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perchloroethylene*</td>
<td>127-18-4</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odorless Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>64741-65-7</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Alcoholates</td>
<td>2269-22-9</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*IDENTIFIED AS A CARCINOGEN BY NTP
This product contains Perchloroethylene, which is subject to the reporting requirements of SARA III.

D.O.T. Hazard Classification: Combustible Liquid NOS, (Contains Petroleum Distillates), NA 1993, PG III
Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)
Health 1
Flammability 1
Reactivity 0
BASIS Recommended by Laidlaw
TLV for Total Product 50 ppm
BASIS Calculated TLV REF ACGIH

III. PHYSICAL DATA

- Boiling Point: 251°F
- Vapor Density: Not determined.
- Vapor Pressure: Not determined.
- Percent Volatiles: 88.0%
- Specific Gravity: 1.1750
- Evaporation Rate: Not determined.

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

- Flash Point (°F TCC): 200°F
- Extinguishing Media: Class B & C dry chemical extinguisher.
- Special Firefighting Procedures: Self-contained breathing equipment operated in positive pressure mode.
- Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: None known.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - Hazard Identification
Health 1
Flammability 1
Reactivity 0
BASIS Recommended by Laidlaw

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure:

- Eyes: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
- Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause moderate irritation.
- Breathing: Excessive inhalation of vapors may cause nasal and respiratory irritation.
- Swallowing: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can be fatal.
First Aid Procedures:

Swallowing: Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

Skin: Wash exposed area with soap and water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; if breathing is difficult administer oxygen.

Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

Health studies have shown that health risks vary from person to person. As a precaution exposure to liquids, vapors, misty fumes or dust should be minimized.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Hazardous Polymerization: Cannot occur.
Stability: Stable.
Incompatibility: Avoid strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form toxic hydrocarbons at high temperatures.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Absorb on paper or other absorbent material and dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Keep out of water supply. Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility.

VIII. PROTECTION AND PRECAUTIONS

Respiratory Protection: Use approved organic vapor respirator if exposure may or does exceed TLV limit.

Ventilation: Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.

Protective Gloves: Not necessary.

Eye Protection: Splash goggles if eye contact is likely to occur.

Other Protective Equipment: None.

IX. PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Maintain good housekeeping. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation.

The information and recommendations accumulated herein are to the best of Laidlaw’s knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Laidlaw does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof.

HMIS and NFPA recommended ratings are based upon the criteria supplied by the developers of these rating systems together with Laidlaw’s interpretation of the available data.