

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

UNITILE SEALER PT B CLEAR 5'S

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PRODUCT NAME: UNITILE SEALER PT B CLEAR 5'S
PRODUCT CODE: UT-B-05

~~~~ 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  
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DATE REVISED : May 2005

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

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|---|------------|--------------|----------|
| * 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.
~
Isopropanol-anhydrous (IPA) 67-63-0 33 68F/20C 27
ACGIH TWA TLV: 400ppm, STEL: 500ppm.
OSHA TWA TLV: 400ppm, STEL: 500ppm.
~
* Resin solution MIXTURE 5.5 UNKNOWN 25
30% Xylene (mixed isomers), CAS# 1330-20-7, TLV: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm.
8% 1-Butanol, CAS# 71-36-3, TLV: 100ppm, STEL: 50ppm.
~
* N-butyl alcohol, 1-butanol, normal butanol 71-36-3 4 68F/20C 4
1-Butanol, CAS#71-36-3, ACGIH TLV: 50ppm ceiling, skin, OSHA PEL: 50ppm
~ | | | |

* 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:**

May cause moderate irritation with corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapors will irritate eyes.

**Skin:**

Skin absorption is believed to generally be too slow to

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produce signs of acute systemic poisoning. Instead skin contact often results in a characteristic dermatitis attributed to removal of the protective fat of the skin.

May cause allergic reactions. Sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact with human skin.

**Ingestion:**

Can result in irritation & corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract, resulting in sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If aspirated into the lungs, chemical pneumonia may result.

**Inhalation:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or spray mists can result in headache, dizziness, lack of coordination, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

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

Eyes:

Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If redness, itching, or burning sensations persist consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Under a safety shower, flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 min. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Consult a physician immediately. Discard or decontaminate clothing and shoes before reuse.

Ingestion:

If person is conscious give two glasses of water(16 oz) but do not induce vomiting. This material is corrosive. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Trained personnel only should administer oxygen. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victims head to the side. Assure open airway. Consult a physician immediately.

Note to Physician:

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney.

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

**Flammable Properties**

**Flash Point: 55F/12.78C**

**Lower Flammable Limits: 1**

**Upper Flammable Limit: 12@200F**

**Auto Ignition Temperature:    Approximately 400C**

**Extinguishing Media:**

Foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

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 and tanks. If container is not properly cooled, they can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evaluate 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 discoloration of vessels. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid(s) enter sewers or waterways.

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

Small Spill:

Combustible Liquid! Release causes and 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.

Large Spill:

Use same procedure as small spill.

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

**Handling & Storage:**

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not use pressure to empty container. Do not puncture, cut, grind, weld or drill on or near this container. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full.

**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,

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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:

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.

Respiratory Protection:

The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found at the work site, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the national institute for occupational safety and health and the mine safety and health administration (NIOSH-MSHA). Follow OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.134 for respirator use. Use a respirator that respirator supplier has demonstrated to be effective when the specific chemical vapor/mist concentrations exceed the recommended limits. If the product is a two-component material (i.e. part A & part B) the hazards of both part A and part B may be exhibited when combined. Where over spray is present, or if concentration of vapors is unknown, or high concentrations are present, the use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust, fume and mist respirator is recommended.

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:

Chemical goggles. If splashing may occur or during spray operations wear a face shield, unless a full-face piece respirator is used. Do not wear contact lenses as they may contribute to the severity of injury to the eye from contact with liquid and spray mist.

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

**Boiling Range:** 180F/82.2C - 282F/138.9C  
**Melting Point:** N/A  
**Specific Gravity(H2O=1):** .8566  
**Vapor Density(Air=1):** Heavier than air

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Vapor Pressure: <17mm Hg @ 20C/68F  
Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Unknown  
Coating V.O.C.: 6.08 lb/gl                      Coating V.O.C.: 729 g/l  
Material V.O.C.: 6.08 lb/gl                      Material V.O.C.: 729 g/l  
Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble  
Appearance: Moderately viscous pigmented liquid, various colors.  
Odor: Strong solvent odor                      pH: N/A

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

Stability:

Stable

Conditions To Avoid:

Smoking, open flames, sparks, heat, and other potential source of ignition, including static electricity. Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids, and strong oxidizing conditions.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with strong acids and strong oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may yield carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Unidentified organic compounds in fumes and smoke may be formed during combustion.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Not expected to occur

~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~~

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

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

Xylol (containing xylene CAS#1330-20-7, toluene CAS#108-88-3, and 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 200 ppm. 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.

N-Butyl Alcohol CAS#71-36-3

Eye irritation (rabbit): Moderate to strong

**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**

XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 DRML/RABBIT 2ML/KG.

ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-1: LD50 DRML/RABBIT 17800MG/KG.

N-Butyl Alcohol CAS# 71-36-3

Skin Irritation (rabbit): slight

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 5,300mg/kg

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.**

XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 ORAL/RAT 4300MG/KG.

ETHYL BENZENE CAS#100-41-4: LD50 ORAL/RAT 3500MG/KG.

N-Butyl Alcohol CAS# 71-36-3

Oral LD50 (rat): 2,500mg/kg

Oral LD50 (rabbit): 3,400mg/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

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N-Butyl Alcohol CAS# 71-36-3  
Inhalation LC50 (rat): 4hr: >8,000ppm

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

Acute: 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.

**Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:**

Contains xylene CAS# 1330-20-1.prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations of xylene 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.

**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 DATA.

**Identified Mutagens:**

NO DATA.

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

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

XYLENE 1330-20-7 WITH ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 Biological effects: toxic for aquatic organisms hazard for drinking water supplies. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. Fish toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165 mg/l ; aquatic organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h

ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 Biological effects: toxic for aquatic organisms hazard for drinking water supplies. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. Fish toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165 mg/l ; aquatic organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h

N-Butyl Alcohol CAS# 71-36-3
24h LC50 (goldfish): 1855mg/L
48h LC50 (golden orfe): 1770mg/L
24h LC50 (daphnid): 1855mg/L

Chemical Fate :

NO DATA.

~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

**Instructions:**

Dispose of unused product or 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. Incineration is acceptable and the preferred method of disposal, however; nitrogen oxide emissions controls may be required to meet specifications. Chemical and biological degradation is possible.

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

Shipping Information:

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173

DOT DESCRIPTION: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains Xylene & Isopropyl Alcohol), 3, UN 1993, PG II. LABEL 3. FLASH POINT 55F/12.78C

~~~~ 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#

SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES

ETHYL BENZENE CAS # 100-41-4 RQ 1000#

SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES

1-Butanol, N-butyl alcohol CAS #71-36-3 RQ 100#.

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            |

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

Isopropanol CAS# 67-63-0  
De minimis concentration(%):1.0  
Reporting Threshold: Standard

1-Butanol, N-butyl alcohol CAS #71-36-3  
De minimis concentration(%):1.0 Reporting Threshold: Standard  
See Section II For Percentages

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.

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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 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 D - POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS  
Division 2 - Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects  
Subdivision A - Very Toxic Materials

CLASS B - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Division 2 - Flammable Liquids

**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**

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 Code: C

\*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:**

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7 DRQ 100#

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 DRQ 1000#

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

N BUTYL ALCOHOL CAS#71-36-3 DRQ 5000#

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**Florida:**

NONE KNOWN

**Massachusetts:**

XYLENE           CAS # 1330-20-1   SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,F8, F9  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4   SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9  
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL CAS#67-63-0 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,5,6,F9  
N BUTYL ALCOHOL   CAS#71-36-3   CODES:2,4,5,6,F8,F9

**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          |

THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST

| CHEMICAL NAME | CAS#     | CODES | HAZARDS | CARCINOGEN? |
|---------------|----------|-------|---------|-------------|
| ETHYLBENZENE  | 100-41-4 | AO    | --      | NO          |

THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST

| CHEMICAL NAME     | CAS#    | CODES | HAZARDS | CARCINOGEN? |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | 67-63-0 | ANO   | --      | NO          |

THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST

| CHEMICAL NAME   | CAS#    | CODES | HAZARDS | CARCINOGEN? |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|
| N BUTYL ALCOHOL | 71-36-3 | AO    | SKIN    | NO          |

**New Jersey:**

NEW JERSEY RTK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1  
DOT# 1307, Substance# 2014

NEW JERSEY RTK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4  
DOT# 1175, Substance# 0851

NEW JERSEY RTK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL CAS#67-63-0  
DOT# 1219, Substance# 1076

NEW JERSEY RTK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:  
N BUTYL ALCOHOL                   CAS#71-36-3  
DOT# 1120, Substance# 1330

**New York:**

XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 RQ-AIR: 1000, RQ-LAND/WATER: 1  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 RQ-AIR: 1000, RQ-LAND/WATER: 1  
N BUTYL ALCOHOL CAS#71-36-3 RQ AIR:5000#, RQ LAND/WATER:1#

**Pennsylvania:**

XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 CODE:E  
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 CODE:E  
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL CAS#67-63-0 CODE:E  
N BUTYL ALCOHOL                   CAS#71-36-3                   CODE:E

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**Washington:**

XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1  
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT:        ppm                    mg/Cubic Meter  
TWA                                        100                    435  
STEL                                        150                    655  
CEILING                                    UNK                    UNK  
SKIN:UNK

ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4  
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT:        ppm                    mg/Cubic Meter  
TWA                                        100                    435  
STEL                                        125                    545  
CEILING                                    UNK                    UNK  
SKIN:UNK

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL CAS#67-63-0  
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT:        ppm                    mg/Cubic Meter  
TWA                                        400                    980  
STEL                                        500                    1225  
CEILING                                    UNK                    UNK  
SKIN:UNK

N BUTYL ALCOHOL CAS#71-36-3  
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT:        ppm                    mg/Cubic Meter  
TWA                                        --                      --  
STEL                                        --                      --  
CEILING                                    50                    150  
SKIN:Protective measures should be taken to prevent or reduce skin  
absorption

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

HMIS® III

Health : 3
Flammability : 3
Physical Hazard : 0

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : J

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.

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.