

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: UNIFLEX 255 PART A WHITE
PRODUCT CODE: UF-2-A-W

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

DISTRIBUTED BY:The Rot Doctor
PO BOX 30612
Seattle, WA, 98113
(206)364-2155

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident
CALL INFOTRAC - Day or Night
1-800-535-5053
Outside the United States call Collect
1-352-323-3500

DATE REVISED: JANUARY 2008

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	MM HG @ TEMP	WEIGHT %
Prepol	MIXTURE	UKN UKN	38
Prepol contains the following: Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, CAS# 5124-30-1 ACGIH, TWA: 0.005ppm. Hexanedioic acid CAS# 51601-35-5 No exposure limits have been established. Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate CAS# 763-69-9 No occupational exposure limits have been established for this chemical. The manufacturer of this chemical suggests a guideline of 50ppm TWA, 100ppm STEL.			
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Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	1.5 77F/25C	20
No occupational exposure limits have been established for this chemical. The manufacturer of this chemical suggests a guideline of 50ppm TWA, 100ppm STEL.			
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Hexanedioic acid polymer	51601-35-5	N/D N/D	19
No exposure limits have been established.			
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Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	5124-30-1	1.5x10-5 77F/25C	15
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, CAS# 5124-30-1 ACGIH, TWA: 0.005ppm.			
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Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	N/A N/A	15
OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3, Total Dust, 5mg/m3, Respirable Dust ACGIH TLV-10mg/m3, total dust containing no asbestos and <1% free Silica. If silica levels above 1.0% are present, the TLV value is 0.1 mg of Respirable silica per cubic Meter for both OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV.			
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Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	N/A N/A	12
Contains: Titanium dioxide, CAS#13463-67-7, ACGIH TLV TWA: 10mg/m3, total dust, OSHA PEL TWA: 15mg/m3, total dust. Aluminum hydroxide, CAS#21645-51-2, no exposure limits established. Note: Titanium Dioxide has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Product Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. WHMIS: D2A-Very toxic material causing other toxic effects.			
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* XYLOL (Xylene mixture)	1330-20-7	5.1 68F/20C	7
Xylol contains: *Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm STEL: 150ppm, OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (75%)			
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* Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm, OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm. (25%).			
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* Toluene CAS#108-88-3, (0.6%) ACGIH TLV, TWA: 50ppm (SKIN),
OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (.3%-1.5%).

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* Methyl N propyl ketone (MPK) 107-87-9 27.8 68F/20C 3
ACGIH TLV: 200ppm TWA, 250ppm STEL. OSHA PEL: 200ppm TWA: 250ppm.
Methyl N Propyl Ketone contains 4-7% Methyl isobutyl ketone, CAS#108-10-1, ACGIH TLV TWA:
50ppm. STEL: 75ppm. OSHA PEL TWA: 100ppm.

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* Acrylic Polymer MIXTURE N/A N/A 3
Isobornyl Methacrylate, CAS#7534-94-3, Manufacturer of this chemical recommends exposure guidelines as
follows: TLV: 25ppm TWA, STEL: 35ppm.
Toluene, CAS#108-88-3 OSHA PEL: 100ppm TWA, STEL: 150ppm. ACGIH TLV: 50ppm TWA, skin
Manufacturer of this chemical recommends exposure guidelines as follows:
TWA: 50ppm skin, STEL: 75ppm skin. No other exposure guidelines are listed for this chemical.

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Silicon Dioxide (Synthetic) 67762-90-7 N/A N/A 2
Silicon Dioxide (Synthetic) CAS#67762-90-7,
No OEL's for this specific ingredient, OEL's for Silica CAS# 7631-86-9: OSHA PEL: 6mg/m3, ACGIH
TLV: 10mg/m3

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Acrylic copolymer w/ <0.6% residual toluene MIXTURE N/A N/A 1
Toluene, CAS#108-88-3, OSHA PEL: 200ppm TWA, Ceiling: 300ppm. ACGIH TLV: 50ppm TWA, skin
Manufacturer of this chemical recommends exposure guidelines as follows: TWA: 50ppm (skin), STEL:
75ppm (skin).

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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 III - 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 IV - FIRST AID MEASURES =====

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

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

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting! Vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs, keep victim's head below the hips to prevent breathing vomit into the lungs. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Give victim a glass of water or milk but never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air; administer oxygen by a qualified individual or artificial respiration as needed. Consult a physician immediately. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.

Note to Physician:

Eyes - Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin - this compound is a potent skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.

Ingestion - Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.

Inhalation - treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from any exposure to Isocyanate. Throughout a symptomatic victim's treatment course, monitor the ECG, chest x-ray, pulse oximetry, peak airflows, arterial blood gases, serum electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function

===== SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES =====

Flammable Properties

Flash Point: 80.06F/26.7C

Lower Flammable Limits: 1

Upper Flammable Limit: 8.7@144F

Auto Ignition Temperature: Not available

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam, water fog, and spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishments. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's 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.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiency. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures. Water, however, may be ineffective for extinguishing fires. Retain expended liquids from fire fighting for later disposal.

===== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES =====

Small Spill: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber boots, gloves, apron and adequate eye protection during clean-up. 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 combustible or flammable and may migrate to a source of ignition. Electrically ground all equipment. Dike and contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material) and place in approved dot containers for proper disposal. Cover with lid. Keep spills and cleaning run-offs out of sewers, storm drains and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Use only non-sparking tools. If spill occurs near air inlets or inside, turn off heating or air-conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

Large Spill: Use same procedure as small spill.

===== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE =====

Handling & Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep containers cool and dry. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep product containers closed when not in use. Avoid subjecting this product to extreme temperature variations. Do not freeze. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. May form explosive atmosphere. May explode and/or emit toxic vapors and cause injury or death. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors that can be dangerous. Always treat 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, 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 VIII - 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. Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building. If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines. Use explosion-proof local exhaust ventilation capable of maintaining emissions at the point of use below the PEL or TLV or other exposure guidelines, as appropriate. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Explosion-proof mechanical exhaust ventilation, with volume and pattern capable of maintaining a fresh air supply, is necessary in confined spaces. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

Respiratory Protection: Follow OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.134 for respirator use. Use a respirator that respirator supplier has demonstrated to be effective for isocyanate vapors when concentrations exceed the recommended limits. (The hazardous properties of both part A and part B may be exhibited when combined. Air purifying, cartridge type, respirators are not approved for protection from isocyanates). Where over-spray is present, or if concentration of vapors is unknown, or high concentrations are present, fresh air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used.

Skin Protection: Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves should be worn whenever this material is handled. The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. (Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection): nitrile rubber Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water.

Skin and body protection: Use chemically resistant apron or other impervious clothing to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

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. Eye protection must be compatible with respiratory protection. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

===== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES =====

Boiling Range: 282F/138.9C -4048F/2230C

Melting Point: Not determined.

Specific Gravity(H₂O=1): 1.2539

Vapor Density(Air=1): Not determined.

Vapor Pressure: Not determined.

Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1): Unknown

Coating V.O.C.: 3.24 lb/gl **Coating V.O.C.:** 388 g/l

Material V.O.C.: 3.23 lb/gl **Material V.O.C.:** 387 g/l

Solubility in Water: Insoluble-reacts.

Appearance: WHITE LIQUID.

Odor: ACRYLIC ODOR.

pH: Not determined.

===== SECTION X - STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA =====

Stability: Stable

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid extreme heat conditions and water contact. Reaction with water can result in pressure buildup of the container resulting in rupture of the container.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Contact with the following materials may cause a reaction generating heat or decomposition: water.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomer, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Unidentified organic compounds in fumes and smoke may be formed during combustion.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur

===== SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION =====

*Data is for individual components of preparation.

Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes: Acrylic Polymer: Slight irritation (rabbit)

Materials having a known dermal toxicity: Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7 LD50: 10g/kg (rabbit)
4,4-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate CAS# 5124-30-1 LD50: >10,000mg/kg (rat)
Acrylic Polymer LD50: >3,000mg/kg Irritation: slight

Materials having a known oral toxicity: Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7 LD50 >25g/kg (rat)
4,4-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate CAS# 5124-30-1 LD50: 9900mg/kg (rat)
Acrylic Polymer LD50: >5,000mg/kg (rat)

Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:

Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7 LC50: >6.82mg/L (rat, 4hr)

4,4-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate CAS# 5124-30-1 LC50: 0.29-0.30mg/L (rat, 4hr) Toxic by inhalation of aerosols. May cause sensitization by inhalation.

Silicon Dioxide CAS# 67762-90-7 A long term inhalation study in rats indicated lung tumors, however similar studies in mice and hamsters did not show tumor results. The researchers who conducted the above studies felt the adverse reaction in the rats was due to the high exposures that overwhelmed the lung clearance mechanisms. Most inhalation toxicologists feel the tumor response is unique to rats and therefore not relevant to human exposure.

Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects: Eye contact may result in conjunctival irritation and mild corneal opacity. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic. Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

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Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects: Results from a lifetime inhalation study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m³, the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05 mg/m³). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentration of 0.2 and 1 mg/m³. 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: NO DATA

Identified Reproductive toxins : The reporting of Toluene and Benzene is necessary because they are present in residual trace levels in the acrylic polymer component of this material.

Toluene CAS# 108-88-3

Benzene CAS# 71-43-2

Identified Mutagens: NO DATA.

===== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION =====

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7 LC50: >1,000mg/L (96hr, fathead minnows)

4,4-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate CAS# 5124-30-1 LC50: >=8.1mg/L (96hr, Brachydanio rerio)

Silicon Dioxide CAS# 67762-90-7 Not water soluble, not mobile in soil.

Chemical Fate : In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building. If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

===== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS =====

Instructions: If transportation spill involved call **INFOTRAC** - Day or Night **1-800-535-5053**.

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

Minor spill: Absorb the isocyanate with sawdust or other absorbent and shovel into open top containers. Do not make pressure tight. Transport to a well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution consisting of a mixture of water and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide or 5-10% sodium carbonate. Add about 10 parts of neutralizer per part of isocyanate with mixing. Allow to stand for 48 hours letting evolved carbon dioxide to escape.

CLEANUP: Decontaminate floor using water/ammonia solution with 1-2% added detergent letting stand over affected area for at least 10 minutes. Cover mops and brooms used for this with plastic and dispose properly (often by incineration).

===== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION =====

Shipping Information: DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101
DOT DESCRIPTION - COATING SOLUTION, 3, UN 1139, PG II.

===== SECTION XV - 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:

Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	RQ 1,000
Xylene	CAS# 1330-20-7	RQ 100
Ethyl benzene	CAS# 100-41-4	RQ 1,000
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS# 108-10-1	RQ 5,000
Ethyl Acrylate	CAS# 140-88-5	RQ 1,000
Benzene	CAS# 71-43-2	RQ 10

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
Toluene	108-88-3	1.0%	Standard
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.0%	Standard
Ethylbenzene	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 (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. 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.

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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/NDSL. 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 Proposition 65 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 :

Toluene CAS# 108-88-3 this substance is listed as having developmental toxicity.

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:

Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	DRQ: 1,000.
Xylene	CAS# 1330-20-7	DRQ: 100.
Ethylbenzene	CAS# 100-41-4	DRQ: 1,000.
Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:		
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS# 108-10-1	DRQ: 5,000.
Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:		
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	CAS#5124-30-1	DRQ 100

Florida: NONE KNOWN

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Idaho:

Methyl propyl ketone	CAS#107-87-9	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: 35		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 46.7		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 7		Title 586--OEF: --
Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: 18.75		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 25		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 375		Title 586--OEF: --
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	CAS# 1330-20-7	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: --		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: --		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: --		Title 586--OEF: --
Ethyl Benzene	CAS# 100-41-4	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: 21.75		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 29		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 435		Title 586--OEF: --
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS#108-10-1	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: --		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: --		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: --		Title 586--OEF: --
4,4-Methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate	CAS#5124-30-1	
Idaho Air Pollutant List:		
Title 585--AAC: 0.0055		Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 0.007		Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 0.11		Title 586--OEF: --

Massachusetts:

Methyl propyl ketone	CAS#107-87-9	Substance Codes:2,4,6
CALCIUM CARBONATE,	CAS#1317-65-3	Substance Codes:4
Toluene	CAS#108-88-3	Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9
Xylene	CAS #1330-20-7	Substance Codes:2,4,F8,F9
Ethylbenzene	CAS#100-41-4	Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS#108-10-1	Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F8,F9
Titanium Dioxide	CAS#13463-67-7	Substance Codes:4
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-Diisocyanate	CAS#5124-30-1	Substance Codes:2,4,F8,F9

Michigan:

Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	Report --	Class --
Michigan Critical Material:			
Xylene (mixed isomers)	CAS# 1330-20-7		
Note: --	CMR#: 44	Parameter #: 01330-20-7	AUP: 100

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
UNIFLEX 255 PART A WHITE

Minnesota:

LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:

Methyl propyl ketone CAS#107-87-9

CODES: ANO

RATINGS: --

STATUS:

Toluene CAS# 108-88-3 Codes: ANO Ratings: 8.64 Status: Air

Pollutant Title III, TRI, Water Pollutant

Xylene CAS#1330-20-7

Codes: ANO

Ratings: 8.77

Status: Air pollutant Title III, TRI

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4

Codes: AO

Ratings: 8.95

Status: Air Pollutant Title III, TRI, Water Pollutant.

THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	CODES	HAZARDS	CARCINOGEN?
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	ANO	--	NO
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	A	--	NO
Amphorous Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	7631-86-9	ANOR	--	YES
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'- Diisocyanate	5124-30-1	A	--	NO

New Jersey:

Name	CAS#	DOT#	Substance#	TPQ
Toluene	108-88-3	1294	1866	--
Xylene	1330-20-1	1307	2014	--
EHS:				
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1175	0851	--
New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substance				
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	1245	1268	

New York:

NAME	CAS#	RQ (air)	RQ (land/water)
Toluene	108-88-3	1,000	1
Xylene	1330-20-1	1,000	1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1,000	1
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	5,000	1

Pennsylvania:

Methyl propyl ketone,	CAS #107-87-9	Code:--
Calcium Carbonate	CAS# 1317-65-3	Code: E
Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	Code: E
Xylene	CAS# 1330-20-1	Code: E
Ethyl benzene	CAS# 100-41-4	Code: E
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS# 108-10-1	Code: E
Titanium Dioxide	CAS# 13463-67-7	Code: --
Amorphous Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	CAS# 7631-86-9	Code: --
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-Diisocyanate	CAS# 5124-30-1	Code: --

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
UNIFLEX 255 PART A WHITE

Washington:

WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: Methyl propyl ketone CAS#107-89-9

WA	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	200	700
STEL	250	875
CEILING	---	---

SKIN: --

WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: Calcium Carbonate(Respirable) CAS#1317-65-3

WA	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	UNK	5
STEL	UNK	UNK
CEILING	UNK	UNK

SKIN:UNK

Toluene CAS#108-88-3

Washington air contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	375
STEL	150	560
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: --

Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	150	655
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4

Washington air contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	125	545
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE CAS#108-10-1

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	50	205
STEL	75	300
CEILING	UNK	UNK

SKIN:UNK

Titanium Dioxide(Total Dust) CAS#13463-67-7

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	UNK	10
STEL	UNK	UNK
CEILING	UNK	UNK

SKIN:UNK

DICYCLOHEXYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE CAS#5124-30-1

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	UNK	UNK
STEL	UNK	UNK
CEILING	.01	.11

SKIN:UNK

Wisconsin: NONE KNOWN

West Virginia: NONE KNOWN

===== SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION =====

HMIS® III

Health: 3
Flammability: 1
Physical Hazard: 1

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection: K

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

The previous reporting of Toluene, Benzene, and Ethyl Acrylate was necessary because they are present in residual trace levels in the acrylic polymer component of this material.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. The manufacture 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, the manufacture urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.