

PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E206
 PRODUCT NAME: CHARCOAL - Endura Brite

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2*4 0 I

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
 ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
 Chattanooga, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
 INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
 DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
 INFORMATION CONTACT: H Wilson

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
CARBON BLACK PEL-TWA: 3.5mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 3.5 mg/m3	001333-86-4		1 - 10
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	001309-37-1		1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
 DENSITY : 6.53 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.89 lb/gl 466 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.81 lb/gl 577 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

CARBON BLACK: Overexposure may cause mechanical irritation of the

lungs. Long term exposure (many years) may cause reduced lung functions, with possible shortness of breath.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

CARBON BLACK: The particles may cause eye irritation. ISOBUTYL

ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

CARBON BLACK: Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause lung scarring, visible on chest x-rays, and/or some loss of lung function, with a shortness of breath. The changes usually develop slowly over a period of years.
Recent research has shown that the PAH content of carbon blacks is not released in biological fluids and thus not available for biological activity.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders.
Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No
ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung

injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.

In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges (black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal.

User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.

WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn. DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact

lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372:		% / WT
XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.5
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	3

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):		% / WT
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.5

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

Endura Brite - COFFEE BROWN

Page: 1
11/12/2012PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E811
PRODUCT NAME: Endura Brite - COFFEE BROWNHMIS CODES: H F R P
2*4 0 I**SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION**MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
Chattanooga, TN 37421EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
INFORMATION CONTACT: H Wilson**SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS**

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	001309-37-1		1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 20 ppm - skin	000108-88-3	25 68	1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICSBOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
DENSITY : 6.53 lb/gl
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.93 lb/gl 471 g/l
VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.86 lb/gl 583 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At

higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritant of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing, tremors and nausea, excitation and hyperactivity, impairment of coordination and reaction time.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Toluene is a strong irritant to the eyes.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Minor skin contact causes some irritation. Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Can be absorbed and cause systemic poisoning.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking. Muscular weakness syndromes, gastrointestinal syndromes or neuropsychiatric syndromes are common symptoms in toluene sniffers.

Encephalopathy (toxic brain disease), progressive memory loss, fatigue, impaired concentration, irritability, persistent headaches and brain dysfunction has been reported.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders.

Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICIA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.

In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges

(black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal.
User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.
WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.
EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn.
DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372: % / WT

XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.7
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	2
TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS): % / WT

+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.7
+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E810
 PRODUCT NAME: DRIFTWOOD - Endura Brite

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2*4 0 I

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
 ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
 Chattanooga, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
 INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
 DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
 INFORMATION CONTACT: H Wilson

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
TITANIUM DIOXIDE PEL-TWA: 15 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3	013463-67-7		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 20 ppm - skin	000108-88-3	25 68	1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
 DENSITY : 6.53 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.95 lb/gl 473 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.89 lb/gl 586 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO₂, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At

higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritant of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing, tremors and nausea, excitation and hyperactivity, impairment of coordination and reaction time.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Toluene is a strong irritant to the eyes.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Minor skin contact causes some irritation. Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Can be absorbed and cause systemic poisoning.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking. Muscular weakness syndromes, gastrointestinal syndromes or neuropsychiatric syndromes are common symptoms in toluene sniffers.

Encephalopathy (toxic brain disease), progressive memory loss, fatigue, impaired concentration, irritability, persistent headaches and brain dysfunction has been reported.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders.

Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICIA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.

In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges

(black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal. User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter. **WARNING:** Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.
EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn. **DO NOT** wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372: % / WT

XYLENE	001330-20-7	22
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.8
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	2
TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS): % / WT

+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	22
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.8
+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E720
 PRODUCT NAME: Endura Brite - SEA GREEN

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2*4 0 I

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
 ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
 Chattanooga, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
 INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
 DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
 INFORMATION CONTACT: T. Wilson

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	001309-37-1		1 - 10
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 20 ppm - skin	000108-88-3	25 68	1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
 DENSITY : 6.5 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.93 lb/gl 471 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.86 lb/gl 582 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At

higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritant of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing, tremors and nausea, excitation and hyperactivity, impairment of coordination and reaction time.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Toluene is a strong irritant to the eyes.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Minor skin contact causes some irritation. Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Can be absorbed and cause systemic poisoning.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking. Muscular weakness syndromes, gastrointestinal syndromes or neuropsychiatric syndromes are common symptoms in toluene sniffers.

Encephalopathy (toxic brain disease), progressive memory loss, fatigue, impaired concentration, irritability, persistent headaches and brain dysfunction has been reported.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders.

Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICIA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.

In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges

(black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal.
User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.
WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.
EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn.
DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372: % / WT

XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.6
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	3
TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS): % / WT

+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.6
+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E204
 PRODUCT NAME: TEAK - Endura Brite

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2*4 0 I

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
 ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
 Chattanooga, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
 INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
 DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
 INFORMATION CONTACT: HC Wilson

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
CARBON BLACK PEL-TWA: 3.5mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 3.5 mg/m3	001333-86-4		1 - 10
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	001309-37-1		1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
 DENSITY : 6.53 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.89 lb/gl 466 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.81 lb/gl 577 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

CARBON BLACK: Overexposure may cause mechanical irritation of the

lungs. Long term exposure (many years) may cause reduced lung functions, with possible shortness of breath.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, in coordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

CARBON BLACK: The particles may cause eye irritation. ISOBUTYL

ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

CARBON BLACK: Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause lung scarring, visible on chest x-rays, and/or some loss of lung function, with a shortness of breath. The changes usually develop slowly over a period of years.
Recent research has shown that the PAH content of carbon blacks is not released in biological fluids and thus not available for biological activity.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders.
Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No
ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung

injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.
INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.

In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges (black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal.

User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.

WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn. DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact

lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372: % / WT

XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.5
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	3

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS): % / WT

+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	21
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.5

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

PRODUCT CODE: 1A464E305
 PRODUCT NAME: TERRA COTTA - Endura Brite

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2*4 0 I

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Superior Industries, Inc.
 ADDRESS : 6180 Airways Blvd.
 Chattanooga, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE : 1(800)476-2072 :
 INFORMATION PHONE 1(423)899-0467 :
 DATE ISSUED 11/09/2012
 INFORMATION CONTACT: H Wilson

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	20 - 30
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	000067-64-1	186 68	15 - 25
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	000074-98-6	205 100	10 - 20
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	000106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 20
ISOBUTYL ACETATE PEL-TWA: 150 ppm, PEL-STEL: 750 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 150 ppm	000110-19-0	15 68	1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	1 - 10
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	001309-37-1		1 - 10
COLLOIDAL SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 - TOTAL DUST	007631-86-9		1 - 10
HEPTYL ACETATE ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm	090438-79-2	.8 68	1 - 10
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 20 ppm - skin	000108-88-3	25 68	1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 350 deg F
 DENSITY : 6.5 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .78
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 3.98 lb/gl 477 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.91 lb/gl 589 g/l

NOTE: Check with your state/local Air Quality regulatory agency

to determine which VOC calculation you should use.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol foam, CO₂, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures, sources of ignition. Do not use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*****Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.*****

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: The vapors may irritate the nose and throat. At

higher levels, strong throat irritation has been reported. Breathing vapors may also lead to headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, depression of the central nervous system and loss of consciousness.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritant of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing, tremors and nausea, excitation and hyperactivity, impairment of coordination and reaction time.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness. Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lungs if dust is inhaled.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensation, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Can cause eye irritation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Toluene is a strong irritant to the eyes.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissues.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Minor skin contact causes some irritation. Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Occasional brief contact with the liquid is not likely to result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Can be absorbed and cause systemic poisoning.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.

Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Ingestion leads to many of the effects of vapor inhalation.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

HEPTYL ACETATE: Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

TOLUENE/VM&P NAPHTHA/PETROLEUM NAPHTHA: Prolonged contact will cause drying of the skin and cracking. Muscular weakness syndromes, gastrointestinal syndromes or neuropsychiatric syndromes are common symptoms in toluene sniffers. Encephalopathy (toxic brain disease), progressive memory loss, fatigue, impaired concentration, irritability, persistent headaches and brain dysfunction has been reported.

XYLENE/ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders. Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

COLLOIDAL SILICA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can cause pneumconiosis.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

COLLOIDAL SILICIA: Prolonged inhalation of dust can increase lung injury in individuals with emphysema, asthma or other lung disorders.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large quantities for water for 15 minutes lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.
INGESTION: If conscious drink a quart of water and get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!! Call a physician or poison control center immediately 1(800)452-7165.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect spill. Scoop into a container and dispose of according to local regulations.
In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call SUPERIOR at 1(800)476-2072.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120 deg. F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below regulatory limits, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges

(black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal.
User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.
WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.
EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn.
DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact lenses can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372:		% / WT
XYLENE	001330-20-7	22
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.9
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	2
TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):		% / WT
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	22
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	3.9
+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	1

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Does not apply.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Aerosols, Class 2.1, UN1950, Limited Quantity. Flashpoint -93 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

RoHS DIRECTIVE: This product complies with the RoHS (Regulation of Hazardous Substances) Directive.

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Superior Industries, Inc. and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.