

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ZITHRON 900 AEROSOL SERIES

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PRODUCT CODE: ZITHRON 900
PRODUCT NAME: ZITHRON 900 AEROSOL SERIES

HMIS CODES: H F R P
2*4 0 1

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: SUPERIOR INDUSTRIES, INC.
ADDRESS : 6180 AIRWAYS BLVD.
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37421

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1(800)476-2072
DATE ISSUED : FF/€J/FG

INFORMATION PHONE : 1(423)899-0467
NAME OF PREPARER : Superior Industries, Inc.

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE WEIGHT		
		mm Hg @	TEMP	PERCENT
ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	67-64-1	186	68	20 - 40
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	74-98-6	205	100	10 - 15
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	106-97-8	1520	66	10 - 15
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	71-36-3	7	68	≤ 5
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	100-41-4	7	68	< 5
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	1330-20-7	5.1	68	5 - 15
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50 ppm - skin	108-88-3	25	68	1 - 15
ALUMINUM ACGIH-TLV: 5 mg/m3	7429-90-5			0 - 5
TITANIUM DIOXIDE PEL-TWA: 15 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3	13463-67-7			0 - 5
CHROMIUM (III) OXIDE PEL-TWA: 0.5 mg/m3; ACGIH-TLV: 0.5 mg/m3	1308-38-9			0 - 5
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE PEL-TWA: NOT ESTABLISHED	95-63-6	1	68	0 - 5
2-BUTOXYETHANOL PEL-TWA: 25 ppm (skin), ACGIH-TLV: 25 ppm (skin)0	0000111-76-2	.6	68	0 - 5
AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	064742-95-6	10.3	77	0 - 5
C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 26 PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 respirable dust	68186-94-7			0 - 5
CLAY PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 respirable	1332-58-7			0 - 5
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	1309-37-1			0 - 5
ISOPROPANOL PEL-TWA: 400 ppm, PEL-STEL: 500 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 400 ppm	67-63-0	33	68	0 - 5
MINERAL SPIRITS PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	8052-41-3	5	68	0 - 5
RED IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA: 15mg/m3 Total dust, 5 mg/m3 Respirable dust; ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 Total dust	1332-37-2			0 - 5
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PEL-TWA: NOT ESTABLISHED, ACGIH-TLV: 300 ppm	64741-65-7	2.6	68	0 - 5

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SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-89-8	7.7	68	0 - 5
PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 300 ppm, PEL-STEL: 400 ppm				
CHROMIUM	7440-47-3			0 - 1
PEL-TWA: .05 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 0.5 mg/m3				
COBALT	7440-48-4			0 - 1
PEL-TWA: .05 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: .05 mg/m3				

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 279 deg F DENSITY : 6.35 - 6.90 lb/gal
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 0.75 - 0.85 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 2.40 - 3.70 lb/gal 290 - 445 g/l
VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 4.25 - 5.05 lb/gal 510 - 605 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 METHOD USED: T.C.C.
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. Contains aluminum which may react with water creating hydrogen gas. Dry chemical and CO2 are preferred over foam and water fog.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Aluminum pigment can react with water creating hydrogen gas. Dry chemical and Carbon dioxide are preferred over water in case of fire.
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.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen gas.

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.

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INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Generally the metallic dust is considered a nuisance dust. However, fine powder can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) with symptoms of cough and shortness of breath.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

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

ISOPROPANOL: Exposure can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, mouth and throat. IPA is of low toxicity by any route and the TLV is set on the basis of eye, nose and throat irritation.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

ISOPROPANOL: Exposure can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, mouth and throat. IPA is of low toxicity by any route and the TLV is set on the basis of eye, nose and throat irritation.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

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.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

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.

BARIUM SULFATE: May cause mechanical irritation of the eye.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

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

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SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported as a cause of pulmonary fibrosis.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

CARCINOGENICITY:

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

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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.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: May enhance the toxicity of other solvents in mixed solvent systems, e.g. the neurotoxicity of hexane is enhanced by MEK.

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 Threshold Limit Value (TLV) levels, 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.

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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

<u>SARA 313 / 40 CFR 372:</u>		<u>% / WT</u>
XYLENE	1330-20-7	5 - 15
TOLUENE	108-88-3	1 - 15
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	≤5
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	<5

<u>CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):</u>		<u>% / WT</u>
+ XYLENE	1330-20-7	5 - 15
+ TOLUENE	108-88-3	1 - 15
+ ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	<5

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION: Does not apply.

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

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Aerosols, Class 2, 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).

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

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

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:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS!! Closed container can build pressure from heat and rupture violently. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavier than air 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:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

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.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (lifting eyelids occasionally) or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Remove all source of ignition. Ventilate area if possible. Avoid breathing vapors. Spill clean up beyond the scope of normal maintenance activities should be performed by trained response personnel.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance to Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations. Do not discharge into public water ways or water treatment facilities. Do not bury.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS. Store only in areas approved for flammable liquids. Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Ground and bond all holding and transfer containers and equipment to prevent buildup of static electricity. Storage temperature must be below 120 deg. F. Freezing temperatures may effect product stability. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY

CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT TRANSFER TO UNLABELED CONTAINER.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Ignition temperatures of this product will decrease with increased vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established.

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: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern should be provided to keep the air contaminants below the TLV/PEL levels. Remove vapors from low areas of stagnant air (e.g., corners near floor where vapors may collect).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to solvent. Follow glove manufacturer's recommendation for selecting gloves according to the solvents in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or use face shield with safety glasses for splash protection. If vapor concentration causes eye irritation wear full-face respirator. 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: A protective apron should be used for splash protection. When spraying this product a spray hood is recommended to cover hair and face. Skin should be covered as much as possible to protect from overspray or mist. A continuous 15 minute eye wash station and a chemical spill shower should be available in case of emergency.

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

TOLUENE	000108-88-3	35
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XYLENE	001330-20-7	26
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n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	6
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.8
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	000111-76-2	1

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):		% / WT
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+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	35
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	26
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.8

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Paint, 3, UN1263, PGII. ERG # 128

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Inner packaging 1.3 gallons (5 L) or less each net capacity in strong outer packaging and total package weight not exceeding 66 pounds (30 kg): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG II.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Paint, Flammable Liquid, Class 3, UN1263, PG II. Flashpoint 5 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB.

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 and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

PRODUCT CODE: 62M059 HMIS CODES: H F R P
 PRODUCT NAME: ZITHRON 900 BRUSH ON SERIES - METALLIC BROWN 2*3 0 J

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 FF/€I/20FG
 INFORMATION CONTACT: Superior Industries, Inc.

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
TOLUENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 20 ppm - skin	000108-88-3	25 68	45 - 55
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	000071-36-3	7 68	10 - 20
XYLENE PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	001330-20-7	5.1 68	10 - 20
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE PEL-TWA: NOT ESTAB; ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; TLV-STEL: 200 ppm; CEILING: 500 ppm	064742-47-8	3 75	1 - 10
ALUMINUM ACGIH-TLV: 5 mg/m3	007429-90-5		1 - 10
2-BUTOXYETHANOL PEL-TWA: 25 ppm (skin), ACGIH-TLV: 25 ppm (skin)	000111-76-2	.6 68	1 - 10
TITANIUM DIOXIDE PEL-TWA: 15 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3	013463-67-7		1 - 10
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	000100-41-4	7 68	1 - 10
AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, PEL-STEL: 150 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	064742-95-6	10.3 77	1 - 10

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 232 deg F - 405 deg F
 DENSITY : 7.7 lb/gl
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .92
 VAPOR DENSITY : Heavier than air.
 EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.

VOC AS SUPPLIED: 6.04 lb/gl 724 g/l
 VOC EXCLUDING EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS/WATER: 6.04 lb/gl 724 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: Liquid with strong solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 40 deg F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 12.7

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

CO2, Dry chemical.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus. Contains aluminum which may react with water creating hydrogen gas.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Aluminum pigment can react with water creating hydrogen gas. Dry chemical and Carbon dioxide are preferred over water in case of fire.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS!! Closed container can build pressure from heat and rupture violently. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavier than air 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):

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Strong acids, oxidizing agents, water.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen gas.

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:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Aluminum dust is generally considered a nuisance dust. However, fine powder can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrous) with symptoms of cough and shortness of breath.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, headaches, nausea, possible unconsciousness and even death.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Exposure to powder can irritate the eyes. Contact with particles can scratch the eyes.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

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.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Breathing of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported as a cause of pulmonary fibrosis.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (lifting eyelids occasionally) or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Remove all source of ignition. Ventilate area if possible. Avoid breathing vapors. Spill clean up beyond the scope of normal maintenance activities should be performed by trained response personnel.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance to Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations. Do not discharge into public water ways or water treatment facilities. Do not bury.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS. Store only in areas approved for flammable liquids. Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Ground and bond all holding and transfer containers and equipment to prevent buildup of static electricity. Storage temperature must be below 120 deg. F. Freezing temperatures may effect product stability. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT TRANSFER TO UNLABELED CONTAINER.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Ignition temperatures of this product will decrease with increased vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established.

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: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern should be provided to keep the air contaminants below the TLV/PEL levels. Remove vapors from low areas of stagnant air (e.g., corners near floor where vapors may collect).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to solvent. Follow glove manufacturer's recommendation for selecting gloves according to the solvents in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or use face shield with safety glasses for splash protection. If vapor concentration causes eye irritation wear full-face respirator. 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: A protective apron should be used for splash protection. When spraying this product a spray hood is recommended to cover hair and face. Skin should be covered as much as possible to protect from overspray or mist. A continuous 15 minute eye wash station and a chemical spill shower should be available in case of emergency.

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
TOLUENE	000108-88-3	47
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	12
XYLENE	001330-20-7	11
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	000111-76-2	2
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	1.3

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):		% / WT
+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	47
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	11
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	1.3

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Paint, 3, UN1263, PGII. ERG # 128

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Inner packaging 1.3 gallons (5 L) or less each net capacity in strong

outer packaging and total package weight not exceeding 66 pounds (30 kg):
Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Paint, Class 3, UN1263,
PG II.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Paint, Flammable Liquid,
Class 3, UN1263, PG II. Flashpoint 5 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB.

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 and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

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:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS!! Closed container can build pressure from heat and rupture violently. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavier than air 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:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

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.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (lifting eyelids occasionally) or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Remove all source of ignition. Ventilate area if possible. Avoid breathing vapors. Spill clean up beyond the scope of normal maintenance activities should be performed by trained response personnel.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance to Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations. Do not discharge into public water ways or water treatment facilities. Do not bury.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS. Store only in areas approved for flammable liquids. Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Ground and bond all holding and transfer containers and equipment to prevent buildup of static electricity. Storage temperature must be below 120 deg. F. Freezing temperatures may effect product stability. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY

CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT TRANSFER TO UNLABELED CONTAINER.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Ignition temperatures of this product will decrease with increased vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established.

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: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern should be provided to keep the air contaminants below the TLV/PEL levels. Remove vapors from low areas of stagnant air (e.g., corners near floor where vapors may collect).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to solvent. Follow glove manufacturer's recommendation for selecting gloves according to the solvents in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or use face shield with safety glasses for splash protection. If vapor concentration causes eye irritation wear full-face respirator. 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: A protective apron should be used for splash protection. When spraying this product a spray hood is recommended to cover hair and face. Skin should be covered as much as possible to protect from overspray or mist. A continuous 15 minute eye wash station and a chemical spill shower should be available in case of emergency.

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
TOLUENE	000108-88-3 41
XYLENE	001330-20-7 23

n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	7
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.6
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	000111-76-2	1

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

+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	41
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	23
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.6

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Paint, 3, UN1263, PGII. ERG # 128

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Inner packaging 1.3 gallons (5 L) or less each net capacity in strong outer packaging and total package weight not exceeding 66 pounds (30 kg): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG II.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Paint, Flammable Liquid, Class 3, UN1263, PG II. Flashpoint 5 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB.

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 and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

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:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS!! Closed container can build pressure from heat and rupture violently. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavier than air 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:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

ISOPROPANOL: Exposure can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, mouth and throat. IPA is of low toxicity by any route and the TLV is set on the basis of eye, nose and throat irritation.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

ISOPROPANOL: Contact can cause eye irritation.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ISOPROPANOL: Can irritate the skin on contact, causing a rash or burning feeling.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

ISOPROPANOL: Can absorbed through the skin.

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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

ISOPROPANOL: Ingestion gives rise to symptoms of alcoholic intoxication. Other symptoms may include vomiting, depression, headache, coma and shock.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

ISOPROPANOL: Skin exposure can cause itching, redness and rashes in some people. Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause dryness and cracking of skin. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (lifting eyelids occasionally) or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Remove all source of ignition. Ventilate area if possible. Avoid breathing vapors. Spill clean up beyond the scope of normal maintenance activities should be performed by trained response personnel.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance to Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations. Do not discharge into public water ways or water treatment facilities. Do not bury.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS. Store only in areas approved for flammable liquids. Keep

clear of all sources of ignition. Ground and bond all holding and transfer containers and equipment to prevent buildup of static electricity. Storage temperature must be below 120 deg. F. Freezing temperatures may effect product stability. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT TRANSFER TO UNLABELED CONTAINER.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Ignition temperatures of this product will decrease with increased vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established.

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: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern should be provided to keep the air contaminants below the TLV/PEL levels. Remove vapors from low areas of stagnant air (e.g., corners near floor where vapors may collect).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to solvent. Follow glove manufacturer's recommendation for selecting gloves according to the solvents in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or use face shield with safety glasses for splash protection. If vapor concentration causes eye irritation wear full-face respirator. 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: A protective apron should be used for splash protection. When spraying this product a spray hood is recommended to cover hair and face. Skin should be covered as much as possible to protect from overspray or mist. A continuous 15 minute eye wash station and a chemical spill shower should be available in case of emergency.

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

TOLUENE	000108-88-3	59
XYLENE	001330-20-7	7
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	000111-76-2	2
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	.7

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

+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	59
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	7
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	.7

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Paint, 3, UN1263, PGII. ERG # 128

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Inner packaging 1.3 gallons (5 L) or less each net capacity in strong outer packaging and total package weight not exceeding 66 pounds (30 kg): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG II.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Paint, Flammable Liquid, Class 3, UN1263, PG II. Flashpoint 5 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB.

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 and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

CO2, Dry chemical.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus. Contains aluminum which may react with water creating hydrogen gas.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Aluminum pigment can react with water creating hydrogen gas. Dry chemical and Carbon dioxide are preferred over water in case of fire.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS!! Closed container can build pressure from heat and rupture violently. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavier than air 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):

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Strong acids, oxidizing agents, water.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen gas.

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:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Aluminum dust is generally considered a nuisance dust. However, fine powder can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) with symptoms of cough and shortness of breath.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: High exposures can cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor can irritate the lungs and cause a build up of fluid (pulmonary edema). This can cause death.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to the skin.

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.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Exposure to powder can irritate the eyes. Contact with particles can scratch the eyes.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Contact causes pain, eye membrane irritation and temporary corneal injury. Prolonged contact can burn the eyes.

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.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: Contact could 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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: This material can pass through the skin. High or repeated exposure can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia. It can also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: May be orally toxic but there is insufficient data to assess human toxicity.

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

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC SOLVENTS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS:

ALUMINUM METAL DUST: Inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported as a cause of pulmonary fibrosis.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Long term exposure can cause the breakdown of red blood cells, resulting in anemia. It may also damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (lifting eyelids occasionally) or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Evacuate all nonessential personnel. Remove all source of ignition. Ventilate area if possible. Avoid breathing vapors. Spill clean up beyond the

scope of normal maintenance activities should be performed by trained response personnel.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance to Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations. Do not discharge into public water ways or water treatment facilities. Do not bury.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS. Store only in areas approved for flammable liquids. Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Ground and bond all holding and transfer containers and equipment to prevent buildup of static electricity. Storage temperature must be below 120 deg. F. Freezing temperatures may effect product stability. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT TRANSFER TO UNLABELED CONTAINER.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Ignition temperatures of this product will decrease with increased vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established.

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: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern should be provided to keep the air contaminants below the TLV/PEL levels. Remove vapors from low areas of stagnant air (e.g., corners near floor where vapors may collect).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to solvent. Follow glove manufacturer's recommendation for selecting gloves according to the solvents in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or use face shield with safety glasses for splash protection. If vapor concentration causes eye irritation wear full-face respirator. 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: A protective apron should be used for splash protection. When spraying this product a spray hood is recommended to cover hair and face. Skin should be

covered as much as possible to protect from overspray or mist. A continuous 15 minute eye wash station and a chemical spill shower should be available in case of emergency.

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

TOLUENE	000108-88-3	37
XYLENE	001330-20-7	26
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	000071-36-3	7
ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.9
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	000111-76-2	1

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

+ TOLUENE	000108-88-3	37
+ XYLENE	001330-20-7	26
+ ETHYL BENZENE	000100-41-4	2.9

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

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (GROUND): Paint, 3, UN1263, PGII. ERG # 128

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION (LIMITED QUANTITIES/GROUND): Inner packaging 1.3 gallons (5 L) or less each net capacity in strong outer packaging and total package weight not exceeding 66 pounds (30 kg): Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (AIR SHIPMENTS): Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG II.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION (WATERWAYS SHIPMENTS): Paint, Flammable Liquid, Class 3, UN1263, PG II. Flashpoint 5 C.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB.

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 and is believed to be accurate but is not warranted.