
PRODUCT NAME: GRAFFITI SHIELD PART B CLEAR

PRODUCT CODE: GS-B

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

---

Manufacturer's Name : Quest Construction Products  
Address : 1465 Pipefitter Street  
                      : N. Charleston, SC 29405  
                      : INITIAL(FIRST CALL)CHEMTREC(800)424-9300  
INFORMATION PHONE : (480)754-8900  
TOLL FREE          : BACKUP(800)541-4383  
DATE REVISED      : May 2012

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

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|--|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate | 28182-81-20 | 0.00007568F/20C | 100 |
| CONTAINS <50% HDI HOMOPOLYMER CAS 28182-81-2 | | | |
| No OEL's have been established for this chemical. | | | |
| ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS 53880-05-0 | | | |
| No OEL's have been established for this chemical. | | | |
| BUTYL ACETATE CAS 123-86-4 | | | |
| ACGIH TWA 150PPM STEL 200PPM OSHA TWA 150PPM STEL 950 mg/cum | | | |
| <0.25% HDI CAS# 822-06-0 | | | |
| ACGIH TWA 0.005 PPM | | | |
| <0.25% IPDI CAS 4098-71-9 | | | |
| ACGIH TWA 0.005 PPM OSHA TWA 0.005 PPM STEL 0.02 PPM | | | |

~

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
#Indicates carcinogenic chemical.

This MSDS may be used for other colors and container sizes of this product.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

---

Potential Health Effects

Eyes:

May cause slight/moderate irritation to the eye

Skin:

Contact causes moderate skin irritation. Causes drying of the skin.

Ingestion:

May cause abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to respiratory tract.

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

Eyes:

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

Skin:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes, wash before reuse. Consult a physician immediately.

Ingestion:

Not considered a potential route of exposure. If swallowed, give 2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist consult a physician immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and call emergency medical services immediately.

Note to Physician:

When heated to 600F and thermal decomposition occurs, the Hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride in this product may release Hydrogen Fluoride gas (HF). Hydrogen Fluoride is extremely corrosive and can cause severe burns, which may not be immediately visible or painful. Exposure to HF may be fatal if absorbed through the skin, inhaled or swallowed. Patients that have been exposed to HF should be monitored for hypocalcemia, delayed pulmonary edema and edema of the upper respiratory tract.

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

Flammable Properties

Flash Point: N/A

Lower Flammable Limits: N/A

Upper Flammable Limit: N/A

Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Extinguishing Media:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, CARBON DIOXIDE, DRY CHEMICAL POWDER, "ALCOHOL" FOAM OR POLYMER FOAM. WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE IT WILL NOT COOL N-BUTYL ACETATE BELOW ITS FLASH POINT. FIRE FIGHTING FOAMS ARE THE EXTINGUISHING AGENT OF CHOICE FOR MOST FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRES.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, FLAMMABLE LIQUID. CAN FORM VAPOURS THAT FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR AT, OR ABOVE, 22 DEG C. VAPOUR IS HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK TO A LEAK OR OPEN CONTAINER. LIQUID MAY FLOAT ON WATER AND TRAVEL TO DISTANT LOCATIONS AND/OR SPREAD FIRE. CAN ACCUMULATE IN CONFINED SPACES, RESULTING IN A TOXICITY AND FLAMMABILITY HAZARD. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY RUPTURE VIOLENTLY WHEN HEATED.

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

Small Spill:

Contain spills immediately with inert materials (eg. sand, earth). If material is spilled in a confined area ventilate the area well. Keep spectators away. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Caution: keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

Large Spill:

Wear skin, eye & respiratory protection during clean-up.

Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate spill area. Dike, and contain and/or absorb with inert material (sand, earth or other suitable material) to prevent entry into storm drains, sewers and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Scoop up and place in approved containers for proper disposal. Cover with lid. If spill occurs near air inlets or inside, turn off heating or air-conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

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

---

Handling & Storage:

Keep from freezing. Keep container cool and dry. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep product containers tightly closed when not in use. Avoid subjecting this product to extreme temperature variations.

Other Precautions:

---

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits as determined by air sampling or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA Respirator Regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators.

In outside mixing and application operations, situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. If there is a lack of air movement monitor for maximum exposure limits as indicated in section 2 and if exceeded, use appropriate Respiratory Equipment.

Respiratory Protection:

Wear a NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for the vapor or mist concentration at the point of use. Appropriate respirators may be a full-face piece or a half mask air-purifying cartridge respirator equipped for organic vapors/mists, a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied-air respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134 for additional information.

Skin Protection:

The use of nitrile rubber gloves is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Eye Protection:

Isolate the area immediately; prevent unauthorized entry.

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

---

Boiling Range: 382F/194.4C

Melting Point: N/A

Specific Gravity(H<sub>2</sub>O=1): 1.1565

Vapor Density(Air=1): Lighter than air

Vapor Pressure: <17mm Hg @ 20C/68F

Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Similar to water.

Coating V.O.C.: 0.63 lb/gl                      Coating V.O.C.: 75 g/l

Material V.O.C.: 0.63 lb/gl                      Material V.O.C.: 75 g/l  
Solubility in Water: Soluble  
Appearance: WHITE LIQUID.  
Odor: MILD ODOR  
pH: NEUTRAL

## ~~~~ SECTION 10       ~~~~~ STABILITY &amp; REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~~

## Stability:

Stable

## Conditions To Avoid:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4,  
OPEN FLAMES, SPARKS, ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE, HEAT AND OTHER IGNITION  
SOURCES, MOISTURE.

## Incompatible Materials:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, OXIDIZING AGENTS (E.G.  
NITRATES, PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES) - REACTION CAN BE VIOLENT.  
INCREASED RISK OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION. STRONG ACIDS (E.G. SULFURIC  
ACID, OLEUM, AND CHLOROSULFONIC ACID) OR STRONG BASES (E.G. POTASSIUM  
HYDROXIDE) - DECOMPOSITION (HYDROLYSIS) CAN OCCUR, RELEASING HEAT.  
THE REACTION MAY BE VIGOROUS AND THERE IS A RISK OF FIRE AND  
EXPLOSIONS. POTASSIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE - CONTACT WITH N-BUTYL ACETATE  
VAPOUR MAY CAUSE IGNITION.

## Hazardous Decomposition Products

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4,  
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCES: ACETIC ACID, N-BUTANOL

## Hazardous Polymerization:

Not expected to occur

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

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

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

N-butyl acetate, CAS#123-86-4, the liquid can cause moderate  
to severe eye irritation based on human and animal information. Eye  
irritation caused by a splash of n-butyl acetate healed within 48  
hours. The vapor can cause mild to severe eye irritation, depending  
on the concentration. The vapor has produced mild eye irritation at  
concentrations up to 300ppm for up to 4 hours. Marked irritation was  
produced at concentrations above 3300ppm. Application of 0.2 ml of  
undiluted n-butyl acetate cause severe injury in rabbits (scored over  
5, were 5 is severe injury). In another study, application of 100 mg  
produced moderate irritation in rabbits in a standard draize test. (unconfirmed)

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Rabbit, Dose 60 mg, Effect, Moderate

## Materials having a known dermal toxicity.

N-Butyl acetate, CAS#123-86-4, the liquid can probably cause  
mild to moderate skin irritation, based on animal and limited human  
information. In humans, a 4% solution did not produce irritation in a  
48-hour patch test.

Application of 0.01 ml of undiluted n-butyl acetate for 24 hours  
produced no irritation in rabbits (graded 1/10). Application of  
undiluted n-butyl acetate to intact or abraded skin for 24 hours,  
under cover, produced moderate irritation in rabbits in the standard

draize test (unconfirmed).

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

Cyclohexane, 5 - isocyanato - 1 - (isocyanatomethyl) - 1,3,3 - trimethyl - CAS#4098-71-9

Rat lowest published lethal dose: 1 mL/kg

Mouse lowest published toxic dose: 0.3 pph/2 day- intermittent

Effect: Blood: Other changes Skin: After topical application:

Cutaneous sensitization (experimental)

Materials having a known oral toxicity.

N-butyl acetate, CAS#123-86-4, animal toxicity values

indicate very low toxicity by ingestion. There is no human information available. N-butyl acetate may be irritating to the mouth and throat and extremely large amounts may cause signs of CNS depression, as described for "inhalation" above. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Oral Cat: lethal dose (50 percent kill): 1 mL/kg

Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:

N-butyl acetate, CAS#123-86-4, LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) note: a lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (160ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested was slightly less pure than other samples tested (98.2%) compared to 99.3% and above). In addition, the relative humidity in the exposure chamber was very low, possibly suggesting equipment malfunctioning. Experimental aerosol LC50 values are highly variable and the reasons for this variability are unknown. (27) LC50 (rat): 2000ppm; 4-hour exposure (vapor) (10,27) note: the concentration of n-butyl acetate was not verified analytically and the purity of the test material was not specified. Other experiments designed to replicate the vapor LC50 did not result in any mortality, even at concentrations of 6867ppm. (27)

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Guinea pig LC50(lethal concentration(50% kill):118 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/1 hour

Effect: Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity) Lung, Thorax, or Respiration: Dyspnea Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss or decreased weight gain

Rat LC50(lethal concentration(50% kill):123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hour

Lowest published toxic concentration: 1,370 µg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hour/4 week-intermittent

Effect: Lung, Thorax, or Respiration: Changes in lung weight Liver: Changes in liver weight Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss or decreased weight gain

Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:

N-butyl acetate, CAS#123-86-4, very readily forms high vapor concentrations. In humans, a 3-5 minute exposure to 200-300ppm was irritating to the nose and throat. In another study, 20 minute to 4 hour exposures to 15-295ppm were only slightly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory system. Concentrations over 3300ppm were

extremely irritating and not easily tolerated. Exposure to higher concentrations can cause signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression, including headaches, dizziness, nausea and unconsciousness, based on animal evidence. However, exposure to concentrations that would cause CNS depression would not be easily tolerated by humans due to irritation.

Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, THERE IS NO HUMAN OR ANIMAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE. N-BUTYL ACETATE IS PROBABLY NOT CARCINOGENIC.

Identified Teratogens:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, THERE IS NO HUMAN INFORMATION AVAILABLE. ONE LIMITED ANIMAL STUDY SHOWED MINOR ABNORMALITIES IN THE ABSENCE OF MATERNAL TOXICITY. NO CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN BASED ON THIS STUDY.

Identified Reproductive toxins :

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, THERE IS NO HUMAN OR ANIMAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

Identified Mutagens:

N-BUTYL ACETATE, CAS#123-86-4, THERE IS NO HUMAN OR ANIMAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE. NEGATIVE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN BACTERIA.

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

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

N-Butyl Acetate CAS# 123-86-4
96hr LC50: 100mg/l (bluegill sunfish)
96hr LC50: 185mg/l (tidewater silverside)
96hr LC50: 44-205mg/l (daphnid)

Chemical Fate :

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

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

---

Instructions:

Dispose of unused product or contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Consult appropriate federal, state and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Incineration is acceptable and the preferred method of disposal, however; nitrogen oxide emissions controls may be required to meet specifications. Chemical and biological degradation is possible. Empty containers will retain product residue and vapors and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above.

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

Shipping Information:

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173

DOT DESCRIPTION: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (CONTAINS N-BUTYL ACETATE)

UN 1993, PKG III, LABEL 3, FLASH POINT 80F/27C

~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)

US Regulations:

Status Of Substances Lists:

The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.

A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).

If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3, Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center

At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES

*TOXIC: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1%

#CARCINOGEN: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN .1%

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS#123-86-4 RQ 5000#.

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities (TPQ'S) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

THIS CHEMICAL LISTED ON THE SARA TOXIC RELEASE CHEMICALS

LIST

HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0

De minimis concentration(%): 1.0

Reporting Threshold: Standard

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 Extremely Hazardous Substance

RQ:100# TPQ:100#

EPCRA 40 CFR 372 (Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material.

Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year. Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:
See Section II

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers, anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

International Regulations:

Canadian WHMIS:

THIS PRODUCT IS LISTED IN

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4

B2 Flammable Liquid 1

D2B Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

D1A - Poisonous and infectious material - Immediate and serious effects - Very toxic

D2A - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Very toxic

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D1A - Acute lethality - very toxic - immediate

D1B - TDG class 6.1 packing group III - toxic - immediate

D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

D2B - Skin sensitization - toxic - other

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

D2A - Respiratory tract sensitization - very toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List:

Included for disclosure at 0.1% or greater

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL/NDSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients.

EINECS:

HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0 EINECS#:212-485-

8

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS#123-86-4 EINECS#:204-658-1

Cyclohexane, 5 - isocyanato - 1 - (isocyanatomethyl) - 1,3,3 - trimethyl -

CAS#4098-71-9 EINECS#:223-861-6

This chemical substance is not listed in a priority list (as forseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances.)

State Regulations:

California:

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING: This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

A: Cause Cancer

NONE KNOWN

*If tinted contains Carbon Black: CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica: CAS#14808-60-7

B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :

NONE KNOWN

In addition to the above named chemical(s) (if any), this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

Delaware:

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

Hexylmethylen Diisocyanate CAS#822-06-0 DRQ 100#

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4 DRQ 5000#

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 DRQ 100#

Florida:

HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0 LISTED AS TOXIC

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4 LISTED AS TOXIC

Listed As Toxic Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Idaho:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate CAS#822-06-0

Idaho Air Pollutant List:

Title 585--AAAC: 0.0015 Title 586--AAAC: --

Title 585--EL: 0.002 Title 586--EL: --

Title 585--OEL: 0.03 Title 586--OEF: --

Acetic acid, butyl ester CAS#123-86-4

Idaho Air Pollutant List:

Title 585--AAAC: 35.5 Title 586--AAAC: --

Title 585--EL: 47.3 Title 586--EL: --

Title 585--OEL: 710 Title 586--OEF: --

Isophorone diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Idaho Air Pollutant List:

Title 585--AAAC: 0.0045 Title 586--AAAC: --

Title 585--EL: 0.006 Title 586--EL: --

Title 585--OEL: 0.09 Title 586--OEF: --

Massachusetts:

HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0 SUBSTANCE

CODES: 4, F8, F9

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4 SUBSTANCE CODES: 2, 4, 5, 6, F8

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 Code: 2, 4, *E, F6, F8, F9

Michigan:

NONE KNOWN

Minnesota:

HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0
 LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
 CODES: AN
 HAZARDS: --
 CARCINOGEN? NO

N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4
 LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
 CODES: AO
 HAZARDS: --
 CARCINOGEN? NO

The following are listed in the Minnesota Hazardous Substances List

| Chemical Name | CAS# | Codes | Hazards | Carcinogen? |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Isophorone Diisocyanate | 4098-71-9 | AN | SKIN | NO |

New Jersey:
 New Jersey Right To Know Hazardous Substances
 Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 DOT #2290, Substance # 1068
 TPQ <500lbs:100 EHS: yes

New York:
 HEXYLMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE CAS#822-06-0 RQ AIR 1, RQ LAND 1
 N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4 RQ AIR 5000, RQ LAND 100

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 RQ AIR:1#, RQ LAND/WATER:1#

Pennsylvania:
 N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4 CODE:E
 Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 CODE:E

Washington:
 N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS #123-86-4
 WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
 TWA 150 710
 STEL 200 950
 CEILING UNK UNK
 SKIN:UNK
 Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9
 Washington Air Contaminant: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
 TWA .005 .45
 STEL .02 Unknown
 Ceiling Unknown Unknown
 Skin:Preventative measures should be taken to prevent or reduce skin absorption.

Wisconsin:
 NONE KNOWN
 West Virginia
 NONE KNOWN

HMIS® III

Health : 2

Flammability : 2

Physical Hazard : 1

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : H

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

The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. United Coatings believes that such information is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information. To assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers, United Coatings urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.