

Date of preparation: 07/01/04

SECTION I

Manufacturer : **W. R. MEADOWS OF S. CA**
 Address : 2300 West Valley Boulevard
 : Pomona, CA 91768

- H M I S -

|Health : 1 |
 |Flammability : 1 |
 |Reactivity : 0 |
 |Personal Protection : |

Telephone # : (909) 469-2608
 Emergency # : 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec

(Hazard Rating: 0=Least,1=Slight,2=Moderate,3=High,4=Extreme,*=Chronic)

Product Class : DIVISION 3
 Mfg. code I.D. : 3216000-2
 Trade Name : **CC-309-2WS CURING COMPOUND**

SECTION II-A HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

| No. | Component | CAS# | % by Weight | SARA 313 | VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20 C) | LEL (@ 25 C) |
|-----|--------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Light Aromatic Naphtha | 64742-95-6 | 1-5 | NO | <10.00 @ 25 C | 0.90 |
| 2. | 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | 1-5 | YES | N/A | 0.90 |
| 3. | Kaolin | 1332-58-7 | 10-15 | NO | N/A | N/A |
| 4. | Titanium Dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 1-5 | NO | N/A | N/A |

None of the components of this product are recognized as carcinogenic. N/A: Not Applicable

Under the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372, chemicals listed on the 313 List (40 CFR Part 373.65) are identified under the heading "SARA 313".

SECTION II-B OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

| No. | PEL/TWA | OSHA | | | ACGIH | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|----------|------|------------------------|-------------|----------|------|
| | | PEL/CEILING | PEL/STEL | SKIN | TLV/TWA | TLV/CEILING | TLV/STEL | SKIN |
| 1. | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 2. | 25 ppm | N/E | N/E | N/E | 25 ppm | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 3. | N/E | N/E | N/E | N/E | 10 mg/m ³ * | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 4. | 15 mg/m ³ + | N/E | N/E | N/E | 10 mg/m ³ * | N/E | N/E | N/E |

N/E = Not established * = Total dust + = 5 mg/m³ Respirable fraction

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Boiling Point | : 212 degrees F | % Volatile by volume | : 74.69 (Theoretical) |
| Evaporation Rate | : < 1 (ether = 1) | % Volatile by weight | : 67.33 (Theoretical) |
| Vapor Density | : > 1 (air = 1) | Weight per gallon | : 9.12 (Theoretical) |
| pH Level | : 8.50 | Product appearance/odor | : White liquid, mild organic odor |

SECTION IV HEALTH INFORMATION

EYE CONTACT: Based on the presence of components 1 and 2 this product is presumed to be moderately irritating to the eyes. Product vapors and/or mists may also be irritating to the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT: Based on the presence of component 1 this product is presumed to be moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged contact may cause damage to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in dermatitis.

INHALATION: Exposure may produce irritation to the nose, throat, respiratory tract and other mucous membranes. Excessive vapor concentrations may cause signs of transient central nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, loss of coordination, and fatigue). Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

INGESTION: Based on the presence of component 1 this product is presumed to be slightly toxic. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may result in severe lung damage. While this material has a low degree of toxicity, ingestion of excessive quantities may cause signs of central nervous system depression (e.g., headache, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of coordination).

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of eye irritation include pain, tearing, reddening, and swelling. Symptoms of skin irritation include reddening, swelling, rash, and redness. Symptoms of respiratory irritation include runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, and reduced lung function. Symptoms of gastrointestinal irritation include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Transient central nervous system depression may be evidenced by headache, dizziness, nausea, and symptoms of intoxication; in extreme cases unconsciousness and death may occur. Symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of memory, loss of intellectual ability, and loss of coordination.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS: Pre-existing skin, eye, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired asthmatic conditions may be aggravated from prolonged and continuous exposure to dust. Functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

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OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: Chronic overexposure to Titanium Dioxide dust may cause slight lung fibrosis.

SECTION V EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure source and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.**SKIN CONTACT:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.**INHALATION:** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from exposure source and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If the victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting spontaneously occurs, keep the victim's head below the hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Since aspiration into the lungs can cause very serious, permanent damage, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Consult a physician, hospital, or poison control center and/or transport to an emergency facility immediately.

SECTION VI FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION - NFPA: Combustible Liquid - Class IIIA
- DOT: Not regulated**FLASH POINT:** Greater than 210 degrees F (Closed Cup)**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or Carbon Dioxide**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS:** Clear area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without helmet, face shield, bunker coat, gloves, rubber boots, and a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure.

SECTION VII REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur**CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Avoid oxidizing materials.**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Combustion may yield Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, and/or incomplete combustion products. Do not breathe smoke or fumes. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

SECTION VIII EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations - at least 10 air changes per hour are recommended for good general room ventilation. If exposure exceeds the PEL/TLV, use the appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Wear safety glasses, goggles, or a splash shield to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn. Wear appropriate gloves and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and clothing.**ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES:** Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for use in an emergency.

SECTION IX ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES: LARGE SPILLS>> Evacuate the hazard area of unprotected personnel. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Shut off source of leak only if safe to do so. Dike and contain. If vapor cloud forms, water fog may be used to suppress; contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material; place in non-leaking containers for proper disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue; dispose of flush solutions as above. SMALL SPILLS>> Take up with an absorbent material and place in non-leaking containers; seal tightly for proper disposal.**WASTE DISPOSAL:** Observe all Federal, State and local regulations regarding proper disposal.

SECTION X ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

Containers can contain hazardous product residues even when empty. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, we make no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. We assume no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.