HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 3)

Primary route(s) of exposure: Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure:
Inhalation: Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to loss of appetite, mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, convulsions, loss of consciousness, asphyxiation.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting.

Possible sensitization to skin. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause central nervous system depression.

Eye contact: Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, severe abdominal pain, apathy, central nervous system depression, respiratory problems, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness, acute poisoning, respiratory failure, cardiac failure, brain damage.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, kidney disorders.

FIRST-AID MEASURES (ANSI Section 4)

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty.

Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes and belts.

Eye contact: Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

Ingestion: If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (ANSI Section 5)

Fire extinguishing media: Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this material may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately after use, place soaked rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container.

Fire fighting procedures: Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acrolein, aldehydes, toxic gases.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (ANSI Section 6)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Spilled material is extremely slippery. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

HANDLING AND STORAGE (ANSI Section 7)

Handling and storage: Store below 100°F (38°C). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep in airtight container. Spilled material is extremely slippery. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection: Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

Ventilation: Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal protective equipment: Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, boots.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions: Stable below 212°F (100°C). See section 5 fire fighting measures.

Materials to avoid: Oxidizers, acids, bases. Acetaldehyde

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures, driers, contact with oxidizing agent, freezing, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information: Notice - 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.

Carcinogenicity: Stoddard solvent has been shown to cause kidney tumors in male rats in a national toxicology program (NTP) study. These tumors were associated with a specific protein, alpha-2u-microglobulin. Because humans do not produce this protein stoddard solvent has not been classified as a human carcinogen. Contains formaldehyde, a potential cancer hazard. Rats exposed to formaldehyde via inhalation developed cancer of the nasal cavity. Evidence in humans is limited (nasal and nasopharyngeal cancer). Formaldehyde is listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, probable human carcinogen (group 2a) by IARC, and a known human carcinogen by NTP. Overexposure can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, and skin and respiratory sensitization.

Reproductive effects: No reproductive effects are anticipated.

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which Akzo Nobel Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. Akzo Nobel Paints shall not be responsible for the use of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of your employees and the users of this material. Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR1910.1200.
Mutagenicity: No mutagenic effects are anticipated.

Teratogenicity: Some laboratory test results have shown ethylene glycol to be an animal teratogen. However, an expert panel convened by the national toxicology program's center for the evaluation of risks to human reproduction (cerhr) conducted a review of the scientific literature and concluded that ethylene glycol does not present a significant concern with respect to developmental and reproductive toxicity in humans.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 12)
No ecological testing has been done by akzo nobel paints llc on this product as a whole.

Physical Data (ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Wt. / Gal.</th>
<th>VOC gr. / ltr.</th>
<th>% Volatile by Volume</th>
<th>Flash Point</th>
<th>Boiling Range</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>DOT, proper shipping name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLD27</td>
<td>cwf-uv honey gold tone 350voc</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>339.16</td>
<td>75.42</td>
<td>none</td>
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<td>*310</td>
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<td>FLD420</td>
<td>cwf-uv cedar tone 350 voc</td>
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<td>340.90</td>
<td>75.27</td>
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<td>212-417</td>
<td>*310</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLD421</td>
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<td>75.48</td>
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<td>212-417</td>
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Ingredients (ANSI Section 2)

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<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Product Codes with % by Weight</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,2-ethanediol</td>
<td>ethylene glycol 107-21-1 1-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>glycol ether 127087-87-0 1-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>formaldehyde 50-00-0 1-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha 64742-88-7 5-10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>linseed oil 67746-08-1 5-10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>water 7732-18-5 50-60 50-60 50-60 50-60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoddard solvent 8052-41-3 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrylic copolymer 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soya long oil alkyd resin 5-10 5-10 5-10 5-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proprietary blend of heat polymerized linseed oil 5-10 5-10 5-10 5-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Hazard Data (ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)

| Chemical Name | CAS. No. | 8-Hour TWA | STEL | C | S | 8-Hour TWA | STEL | C | S | S.R. Std. | S2 | S3 | CC | H | M | N | I | O |
|---------------|----------|------------|------|---|---|------------|------|---|---|----------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ethylene glycol 107-21-1 | not est. | not est. | 100 mg/m3 | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | y  | y  | n  | n  | n  | n  |
| glycol ether 127087-87-0 | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | y  | y  | n  | n  | n  | n  |
| formaldehyde 50-00-0 | not est. | not est. | 0.3 ppm | not est. | not est. | 0.75 ppm | 2 ppm | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | y  | y  | n  | y  | y  | y  |
| solvent naphtha 64742-88-7 | 100 ppm | not est. | not est. | not est. | 500 x ppm | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  |
| linseed oil 67746-08-1 | not est. | not est. | not est. | 5 mg/m3 | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  |
| mineral spirits 8052-41-3 | 100 ppm | not est. | not est. | not est. | 500 ppm | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  |
| acrylic copolymer Sup. Conf. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | 5 mg/m3 | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | not est. | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  | n  |

Footnotes:
C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.
S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.
S2=Sara Section 302 EHS
S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical
OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH=American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SARA=Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC=International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP=National Toxicology Program
ICC=Institute of Chemical Intermediates
OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration
C=Chemical
H=Hazardous Air Pollutant
M=Marine Pollutant
P=Pollutant
S=Severe Pollutant
Carcinogenically Listed By:
N=NTP
H=HARC
O=OSHA
y=yes
n=no