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 mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, central nervous system depression, difficulty of breathing, asthmatic reaction.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause defatting. Possible sensitization to skin.

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

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause mouth and throat irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, abnormal blood pressure, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness, cyanosis.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Eye, skin, respiratory 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. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort. Get medical attention if discomfort or irritation persists.

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. If irritation occurs, consult a physician.

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 burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. Easily ignited if allowed to dry. In closed tanks, water or foam may cause frothing or eruption.

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, monomer vapors, acrylic monomers. Oxides of calcium.

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. 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 100f (38c). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep from freezing.

Other precautions: Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection: Where respiratory protection is required, use only NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators in accordance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

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

Personal protective equipment: Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield. Replace elastomeric protective equipment whenever it becomes swollen, gummy, torn, or shows evidence of barrier loss. Apply a solvent-resistant skin barrier cream to areas of skin that may come into contact with material. If working out-of-doors, apply sunscreen lotion with a high sun block protection factor to skin exposed to sunlight after applying barrier cream.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions: Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

Materials to avoid: Oxidizers, acids, bases, ammonium salts, nitric acid, magnesium, hydroxyl containing compounds, sodium, potassium.

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

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information: Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, central nervous system, reproductive system.

Carcinogenicity: In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m^3 titanium dioxide resulted in the development of lung tumors in rats. These tumors occurred only at dust levels that overwhelmed the animals' lung clearance mechanisms and were different from common human lung tumors in both type and location. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown but questionable. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

Reproductive effects: A study conducted by NTP, using a continuous breeding protocol, demonstrated that diethylene glycol in drinking water at a concentration of 3.5% (6.1 G/kg/day) resulted in decreased fertility and reproductive performance in mice. These effects were not seen in the lower dose levels evaluated. Since the exposure resulting from incidental contact is likely to be lower by several degrees of magnitude and the route of exposure used in this study does not reflect a likely route from occupational or consumer use the significance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity: No teratogenic effects are anticipated

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which ICI Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. ICI 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.

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

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (ANSI Section 13)
Waste disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

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>RL2420</td>
<td>ralph lauren faux technique glaze tinting base</td>
<td>8.68</td>
<td>331.71</td>
<td>85.33</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>212-501</td>
<td>*310</td>
<td>paint ** protect from freezing **</td>
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<td>RL2430</td>
<td>ralph lauren textured linen glaze tinting base</td>
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<td>214.83</td>
<td>71.33</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>212-501</td>
<td>*310</td>
<td>paint ** protect from freezing **</td>
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Ingredients

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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS. No.</th>
<th>RL2420</th>
<th>RL2430</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-</td>
<td>diethylene glycol</td>
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<td>5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>limestone</td>
<td>limestone</td>
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<tr>
<td>rutile</td>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
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<td>1-5</td>
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<td>propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol</td>
<td>texanol</td>
<td>25265-77-4</td>
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<td>1-5</td>
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<td>Z-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate</td>
<td>acrylic polymer</td>
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<tr>
<td>water</td>
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<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>50-60</td>
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<td>ammonium salt of polycarboxylic acid</td>
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<td>Sup. Conf.</td>
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<tr>
<td>acrylic resin</td>
<td>acrylic resin</td>
<td>Sup. Conf.</td>
<td>10-20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Footnotes:
C= Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, S=Skin - Additional exposure, n/a=not applicable, ppm=parts per million, S2=Sara Section 302 EHS, S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical, N=NIOSH, I=ARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no, H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant