WonderPaint, Inc.
249 Old Zion Church Road
Woodburn, KY 42170

DATE: 1/28/2007
TELEPHONE: 270-5293816
NIGHT: 270-792-5451

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAMES: Pebble Beach // Cleanstart Quartz // CrystalNu Urethane
PRODUCT CODE: U15856
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Moisture Cured Urethane
APPLICATION: Coating

TRANSPORTION EMERGENCY

CALL CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Polyisocyanate
CHEMICAL NAME: 1, 6-Hexamethylene Di-isocyanate Based Polyisocyanate
SYNONYMS: Polymeric Hexamethylene Di-isocyanate
FORMULA: Not Applicable

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2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

INGREDIENT NAME /CAS NUMBER EXPOSURE LIMITS CONCENTRATION (s)
HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

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 Homopolymer of HDI 28182-81-2            OSHA: Not Established   Essentially 100%
                                         ACGIH: Not Established
The recommended Manufacturer Guideline Level (MGL) for EDI based
Polyisocyanates is: 0.5 mg/m3 (TWA averaged over B hours) and 1.0 mg/m3
Short Term Exposure (STEL -averaged over 15 minutes)

 Hexamethylene Di-isocyanate (EDI)
                   822-06-0         OSHA:   Not Established              *
                                    ACGIH:   .005 ppm TWA
 *Monomer content is less than 0.2% based on resin solids at the time of
 manufacture. Bayer also recommends a ceiling level of 0.02 ppm
 (Manufacturer Guideline Level (MGL))
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3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.

Color: Clear/Pale Yellow;
Form: Liquid;
Odor: Negligible;
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW WARNING!

- May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation;
- May cause allergic respiratory reaction;

- Harmful if inhaled;
- May cause allergic skin reaction;
- May cause lung damage;
- Closed container may explode under extreme heat or when contaminated with water;
- Toxic gases/fumes are given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY Inhalation; Skin Contact; Eye Contact

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE INHALATION

HDI vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or MGL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction.) Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyper-reactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or MGL with similar symptoms as well as an asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV or MGL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonia, with flu like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported.

CHRONIC INHALATION

As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the TLV or MGL. These symptoms, which include: chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanate has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Sensitization may be either temporary or permanent.

ACUTE SKIN CONTACT

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Symptoms of skin irritation may be reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Some persons may develop skin sensitization from skin contact. Cured material is difficult to remove.

CHRONIC SKIN CONTACT

Prolonged contact with the isocyanate can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or even as a result of vapor-only exposure.

ACUTE EYE CONTACT

Liquid, aerosols and vapors of this product are irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling accompanied by a stinging sensation and/or a feeling like that of fine dust in the eyes.

CHRONIC EYE CONTACT

May result in corneal opacity (clouding of the eye surface).

ACUTE INGESTION

Can result in irritation and possible corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract.

CHRONIC INGESTION

None Found

CARCINOGENICITY

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NTP:   Not listed
IARC:  Not listed
OSHA:  Not regulated
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MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Asthma and other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, hyper-reactivity), skin allergies, eczema.

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Not established for product as a whole. Refer to Section 2 for exposure limits of hazardous constituents. The Manufacturer Guideline Level of 0.5 mg/m3 -TWA and 1.0 mg/m3 -STEL for the Homopolymer of HDI and 0.02 ppm ceiling for HDI monomer are internal guides based on limited data; they are provided as guides pending the review of future data.

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

FIRST AID FOR EYES: Flush with clean, lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes, while lifting eyelids. Refer individual to physician or ophthalmologist for immediate follow-up.

FIRST AID FOR SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. For severe exposures, get under safety shower after removing clothing, then get medical attention. For lesser exposures, seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

FIRST AID FOR INHALATION: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. Consult physician.

FIRST AID FOR INGESTION: **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Give 1 to 2 cups of milk water to drink. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. Consult physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin: This product is a known skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the product.
Inhalation: This product is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material must be removed from any further exposure to any isocyanate.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

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FLASH POINT   Greater than 200 F (93 C)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA   Dry Chemical; Carbon Dioxide; Foam;
      Water spray for large fires.
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SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by firefighters. During a fire, HDI vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion (See Section 10) Closed container may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water (C02 evolved)

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6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES Evacuate nonessential personnel. Remove all sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Notify appropriate authorities if necessary. Put on personal protective equipment (see Section 8. Dike or impound spilled material and control further spillage if feasible. Cover spill with sawdust, vermiculite, Fuller's earth or other absorbent material. Pour decontamination solution over spill area and allow to react for at least 10 minutes. Collect material in open containers and add further amounts of decontamination solution. Remove containers to a safe place, cover loosely, and allow to stand for 24 to 48 hours. Wash down spill area with decontamination solutions. Decontamination solutions: nonionic surfactant Union Carbide's Tergitol TMN-10 (20%) and water (80%) ; concentrated ammonia (3-8%), detergent (2%) and water (90-95%)

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7 HANDLING AND STORAGE:

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STORAGE TEMPERATURE (min/max): -30 F /-34 c // 122 F /50 c/
SHELF LIFE    6 months at 77 F (25 0) after receipt of material by customer.
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SPECIAL SENSITIVITY

If container is exposed to high heat, it can be pressurized and possibly rupture explosively. HDI reacts to form C02 gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to possibly rupture explosively.

HANDLING/STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. At maximum storage temperatures noted, material may slowly polymerize without hazard. Ideal storage temperature range for ease of handling is 50-81 F (20-27 C) Avoid contact with skin and eves. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

8 PERSONAL PROTECTION:

REQUIRED WORK/HYGIENE PROCEDURES

Precautions must be taken so that persons handling this product due not allow contact with the eyes or skin. In spray operations, protection moat be afforded against exposure to both vapor and spray mist.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Permeation resistant gloves. Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing. If skin creams are used, keep the area protected only by the cream to a minimum.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated (See RESPIRATOR REQUIREMENTS below). Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric vapors.

RESPIRATOR REQUIREMENTS

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of xoz monomer and uoz polyisocyanates. specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are outlined in the following sections. Observe OSHA. regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134)

SPRAY APPLICATION:

A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn. During the spray application of coatings containing this product, the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m3 averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m3 averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or -operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146) . A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proved by test to be effective in isocyanate containing spray paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met:

- the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit) ; and
- the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are:
- known to be below 5 mg/m3 averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m3 averaged over 1.5 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and
- a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life.

In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

NON-SPRAY OPERATIONS:

A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when the coatings system will be applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists:

- the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or
- the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or
- the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m3 averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m3 averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or
- operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146).

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proved by test to be effective in isocyanate containing paint environmentsf, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met:

- the airborne concentrations of the isocyanate monomer are below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit) ; and
- the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m3 averaged over eight (8) hours or 10 mg/m3 averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and
- a NIOSH-certified led End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

MONITORING

Refer to Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology-Volume 1 (3rd edition) Chapter 17 and volume III (1st edition) Chapter 3-for guidance concerning appropriate air sampling strategy to determine airborne concentrations of isocyanate and solvent.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with this product is recommended. This should include preemployment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) Persons with asthma-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanate. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of product. Follow all label instructions. For additional information, see Bayer's "Health and Safety Information for Hexamethylene Diiaocyanate Based Polyisocyanates ".

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

PHYSICAL FORM: Viscous Liquid
COLOR: Clear or Pale Yellow
ODOR: Negligible
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Approx. 500 (Polyisocyanate)
BOILING POINT: 382 F (194C)
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Resin is insoluble -reacts with water to liberate CO2 gas
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.14 @68 F (20C)
BULK DENSITY: 9.5 Lbs/gal.
VOLATILE BY WEIGHT: Negligible
VAPOR PRESSURE Polyisocyanate: Approx. 7.5 x 10-5 mmHg @ 20C

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10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May occur; Contact with moisture or other materials which react with isocyanate or temperatures above 400 F (204 C) may cause polymerization.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, metal compounds and surface active materials.

INSTABILITY CONDITIONS: None known.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: By high heat and fire; Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, HCN, HDI.

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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

TOXICITY DATA FOR: HDI homopolymer materials except where indicated.
ACUTE TOXICITY
ORAL LD5O Estimated to be greater than 10000 fig/kg (rats). (Based on the results of actual tests conducted using specific HDI-homopolymer products.)

DERMAL LD5O : Estimated to be greater than 5000 fig/kg (rabbits). (Based on the results of actual tests conducted using specific HDI-homopolymer products.)

INHALATION LC50.: Lower respiratory (pulmonary) irritant. LC5O values range from 137 1150 mg/m3 were obtained in rats exposed to aerosols. (4Hr exp)

EYE EFFECTS Severe irritant capable of inducing corneal injury (Rabbit) ; maximum primary eye irritation score: 54.6/110 for a 24 hr. exposure.

SKIN EFFECTS: Moderate irritant; primary dermal irritation score: 3.4/8.0 (rabbit)

SENSITIZATION Pulmonary and dermal sensitizer in humans. Delayed dermal sensitization was observed in guinea pigs. However, the respiratory sensitization potential of Desmodur N-3300 assessed in guinea pigs was negative. Evidence exists that cross-sensitization between HDI and other isocyanates, particularly hydrogenated MDI and TDI, can occur.

OTHER ACUTE EFFECTS: AMES TEST: Negative for PB-100 (100% solids material).

SUB CHRONIC TOXICITY.. .: Rats exposed to a HDI homopolymer (isocyanurate type, specifically, the solvent-free Desmodur N-3300), at aerosol concentrations of 4.3, 14.7 and 89.8 mg/m3 for three weeks (6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk) exhibited respiratory distress and inflammation of the nasal passages at 14.7 mg/m3 and above. At the 89.8 mg/m3 level, inflammatory lesions at many sites of the lungs were also observed. The No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) was 4.3 mg/m3. Rats were also exposed to an HDI homopolymer (isocyanurate type, specifically, the solvent-free product Desmodur N-3300), for 13 weeks (6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk) at aerosol concentrations of 0.5, 3.3 and 26.4 mg/m3. Body weight gain of male rats of the 26.4 mg/m3 group were slightly reduced toward the end of the study. The lung weight to body weight, ratio was significantly increased in the male and female rats of the 26.4 mg/m3 group. Histopathologic diagnosis of these animals revealed inflammatory changes and formation of fibrous tissue at the point of injury in the respiratory tract. In addition, the lung function tests at the end of the study provided evidence of a chronic obstructive lung disorder in rats of the 26.4 mg/m3 group. The No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) in this study is considered to be 3.3 mg/m3.

OTHER TOXICITY DATA: Mice were exposed to a liquid aerosol of an HDI homopolymer (isocyanurate type, specifically, the solvent-free product, mixed with acetone for three hours. The irritation potential expressed as the RD5O (the concentration which is predicted to reduce the respiratory rate 50%) was 20.8 mg/m3 (95% confidence interval = 18.3 to 23.9 mg/m3) Pulmonary (lung) irritation was observed first, followed by sensory (eye, nose, and throat) irritation.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

NO ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. DO NOT HEAT OR CUT EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH. (See Section 5 and 10)

14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TECHNICAL SHIPPING NAME Polyisocyanate
FREIGHT CLASS BULK Isocyanate
FREIGHT CLASS PACKAGE : Chemicals, NOI (Isocyanate), NMFC 6000
PRODUCT LABEL Product Label Established
DOT (Domestic Surface) Hazard Class or Division; Not regulated IMO / IMDG CODE (OCEAN)

HAZARD CLASS DIVISION NUMBER... Non-Regulated
ICAO I IATA (AIR)

HAZARD CLASS DIVISION ..... Non-Regulated

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION:

OSHA STATUS This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
TOSCA STATUS On TOSCA Inventory
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY None
SARA TITLE III:
SECTION 302 EXTREMELY
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES None
SECTION 311/312
HAZARD CATEGORIES Immediate Health Hazard; Delayed Health Hazard; Reactive Hazard
SECTION 313
TOXIC CHEMICALS:: None
RCRA STATUS If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or by characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)

The following chemicals products are specifically listed by individual state; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

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COMPONENT NAME
CAS NUMBER       CONCENTRATION        STATE CODE

 homopolymers of HDI
 28182-81-2           Essentially 100%           PA3, NJ4

 NJ4= New Jersey Other -included in 5 predominant ingredients > 1%
 PA3= Pennsylvania Non-hazardous present at 3% or greater
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CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65
To the best of our knowledge, this product contains no levels of listed substances, which the state of California has found to defects or other reproductive effects.

MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST (MSL)
Hazardous Substances and Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances on the MSL1 must be identified when present in products. To the best of our knowledge, this product contains no substances at a level which could

require reporting under the statute.

16 OTHER INFORMATION:

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HMIS RATINGS:  Health  Flammability Reactivity
                 2*         1           1
0=Minimal  1=Slight   2=Moderate 3=Serious  4=Severe
     *=Chronic Health Hazard
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                    FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
       CONTACT: MSDS COORDINATOR       MOZEL DISTRIBUTION
       DURING BUSINESS HOURS, CENTRAL TIME     (314)865-3115
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