MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE O'BRIEN CORPORATION
450 EAST GRAND AVENUE
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080

PREPARATION DATE: 8/90
REPLACES: ALL PREVIOUS

For transportation emergency, call CHEMTREC 24 hours (800) 424-9300
For product information, call (800) 338-8084

SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: All Fuller-O'Brien and Crown Latex Architectural Coatings
PRODUCT CLASS: Latex Architectural Coating
DOT NAME, CLASS AND NUMBER: Not regulated
HMIS CODE: OOBB
The user should determine the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment rating based on use conditions.

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>WT. %</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV-TWA</th>
<th>ACGIH STEL</th>
<th>OSHA PEL MANUF</th>
<th>OSHA PEL GM/M3</th>
<th>OSHA CEILING</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE</th>
<th>FOOTNOTES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM CARBONATE</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRYSTALLINE SILICA AS QUARTZ</td>
<td>14806-50-7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>CRYSTALLINE SILICA CRYSTOBALITE</td>
<td>14464-46-1</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ETHYLENE GLYCOL</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ETHYLENE OXIDE</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>FORMALDEHYDE</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>SILICA AMORPHOUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,4-TRIMETHYLPTANEDEOL</td>
<td>25285-74-4</td>
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<td>VINYL ACETATE</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPLANATION OF FOOTNOTES:
1 Animal carcinogen, suspected human carcinogen (IARC, NTP, OSHA)
2 Known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity
3 SARA Title III, Section 313 Toxic Chemical
4 Human carcinogen (IARC, NTP, OSHA)

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 212 F
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER X LIGHTER THAN AIR NOT APPLICABLE
EVAPORATION RATE: FASTER X SLOWER THAN ETHER NOT APPLICABLE
VOC: g/l Less than 200

PERCENT VOLATILE
BY VOLUME: 65
POUNDS PER GALLON: 11
SECTION IV  FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION  OSHA: Combustible Liquid Class III B  FLASH POINT: >200F  LEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:  FOAM  CO2  DRY CHEMICAL  WATER FOG  DRY SAND  NOT APPLICABLE

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Not Applicable.

SECTION V  HEALTH HAZARD DATA AND TOXICITY INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE:
EYE CONTACT: Primary irritation.
INHALATION: May cause headache and nausea.
SKIN CONTACT: Possible primary irritation.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA, AS QUARTZ
INHALATION: Irritating to the upper respiratory tract.
EYE CONTACT: Irritating.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL
INGESTION: The single lethal oral dose for humans is about 3-4 ounces. When ingested, Ethylene Glycol may cause initial central nervous system stimulation followed by depression.
INHALATION: Effects include respiratory irritation and lung injury, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, shortness of breath and cyanosis.
EYE CONTACT: Contact with eye may cause irritation and iridocyclitis.
SKIN CONTACT: May cause irritation upon long and repeated skin contact. Skin absorption may contribute to toxic symptoms.

ETHYLENE OXIDE
INGESTION: May cause vomiting and diarrhea.
INHALATION: Damage and symptoms depend on the level and time of exposure, and include headache, dizziness, cough, difficult breathing, nausea, CNS depression and pulmonary edema (delayed).
EYE CONTACT: Contact of liquid to eyes may cause burns.
SKIN CONTACT: Irritation upon prolonged or repeated contact. Skin absorption may contribute to toxic symptoms.

FORMALDEHYDE
INGESTION: Irritation and inflammation of the mouth, throat and stomach. Severe abdominal pain, possible unconsciousness.
INHALATION: Highly irritating and inflaming to upper respiratory tract. Possible bronchopneumonia.
EYE CONTACT: Severe irritation and possible permanent damage.
SKIN CONTACT: Irritation and possible chemical burns. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause defatting dermatitis. A skin sensitizer.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE
INGESTION: Low oral toxicity. No toxic effects due to ingestion are described in literature.
INHALATION: Irritating to upper respiratory tract.
EYE CONTACT: Irritating.

VINYL ACETATE
INGESTION: Low oral toxicity, headache, drowsiness, possible loss-of-consciousness.
INHALATION: Irritating to upper respiratory tract. Narcotic effects at high concentrations.
EYE CONTACT: Severe irritation.
SKIN CONTACT: Irritation more severe upon prolonged contact. Can be absorbed through the skin but not expected to occur in harmful amounts. An allergic reaction or sensitization of the skin can occur in susceptible individuals.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
EYE CONTACT: Severe eye irritation.
SKIN CONTACT: Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Symptoms may be similar to those of ingestion.

CHRONIC:

CRYSTALLINE SILICA, AS QUARTZ
Silica is a lung toxin. Chronic exposure to silica has been shown to cause silicosis, a progressive lung disease characterized by reduced lung functions.

ETHYL GLYCOL
Laboratory studies show that exposure of pregnant animals to Ethylene Glycol causes birth defects and fetal deaths. No evidence exists suggesting that Ethylene Glycol has caused birth defects in humans despite a long history of usage.

ETHYLENE OXIDE
Ethylene Oxide has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and has been associated with higher incidences of cancers in humans. Adverse reproductive effects and chromosome damage may also occur from Ethylene Oxide exposure.

FORMALDEHYDE
Prolonged or repeated contact can cause defatting dermatitis or skin sensitization. There is evidence that Formaldehyde is carcinogenic in animals. Extensive data exists on worker exposure and there is still uncertainty as to whether Formaldehyde can cause cancer in humans. In vitro studies using three different organisms showed Formaldehyde to be mutagenic.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE
Laboratory studies show that inhalation exposure to high levels (250 mg/kg) of Titanium Dioxide causes cancerous tumors in rats. This response did not occur at lower exposure levels and may be due to the high levels of dust overwhelming the normal lung clearance mechanisms. The relevance of this data to humans is not significant where the TLV is observed.
VINYL ACETATE

Laboratory studies show that Vinyl Acetate may be mutagenic in animals. Laboratory studies show the Vinyl Acetate can cause lung cancer in mice and rats when exposed to high levels (600ppm) for two years. No tumors were found in animals exposed to lower levels for the same period. Lifetime exposure to Vinyl Acetate in drinking water caused no carcinogenic effects in rats or mice. Skin contact can cause allergies, sensitization and defatting leading to dermatitis.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION OF OVER-EXPOSURE:

CRYSTALLINE SILICA, AS QUARTZ
May aggravate existing lung diseases; a lung toxin.

ETHYLENE OXIDE
Report signs and symptoms that may be Ethylene Oxide related to your employer.

FORMALDEHYDE
May aggravate existing skin conditions, a dermal allergen and sensitizer.

VINYL ACETATE
May aggravate existing skin and respiratory conditions; a dermal and respiratory allergen and sensitizer.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:  X DERMAL  X INHALATION  X INGESTION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INGESTION: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by placing finger at back of throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult physician or poison control center IMMEDIATELY.

INHALATION: Remove from area to fresh air. Restore breathing.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately begin flushing eyes with cool water, occasionally lifting lids to ensure thorough rinsing. Continue for 15 minutes. While flushing eyes, send for medical assistance.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Soak up and remove with inert absorbent material. Provide adequate ventilation.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Do not incinerate in closed containers.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: ___ UNSTABLE  X STABLE  CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Not Applicable

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Not Applicable.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May produce fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain CO, CO2, and NO2.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: ___ MAY OCCUR  X WILL NOT OCCUR

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Soak up and remove with inert absorbent material. Provide adequate ventilation.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Do not incinerate in closed containers.

SECTION VIII SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use approved mechanical respirator or mask to avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep air contamination concentration below applicable OSHA permissible exposure level or ACGIH's TLV limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: None required.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or safety glasses with side shields recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective overalls recommended. Remove and wash contaminated clothing. Discard contaminated shoes.
SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Keep from freezing. Avoid prolonged contact with skin.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not ingest.
Keep out of the reach of children.

The information contained in this MSDS is based on information believed to be accurate. This information relates only to the specific material designated and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. No warranty is expressed or implied concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information. The O'Brien Corporation does not assume any liability for personal injury, death, property damage, or consequential damages or economic loss to the vendees, users, or third parties caused by the material whether or not based on negligence, strict liability or otherwise.

MSDS prepared by Cecilia R. Stoddard
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