

SECTION I MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Date of preparation: 4/1/97

Name: Supersedes; 8/26/96

WAHOO INTERNATIONAL, Inc.

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SECTION II PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SOLAREZ® Extreme Strength Product Code:77390

Generic Name: Vinyl Ester Epoxy Resin (UN1866)

SECTION III HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER, BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM. (see section XI)

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: HEALTH=2, FLAMMABILITY=3, REACTIVITY=1

INGREDIENT WT.% TLV SOURCE IDLHVAPOR LEL
ppm mg/m³ PRESS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------|------|-----|-------|------|
| Styrene Monomer | 28% | 50.0 | 215.0 | TWA/ACGIH | 5000 | 4.3 | mm Hg | 1.10 |
| Inhibited | 100.0 | 425.0 | FEDERAL PEL @ 68°F | | | | | |
| (CAS 100-42-5) | 100.0 | 425.0 | STEL/ACGIH | | | | | |

SECTION IV PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 293 - 410 °F, PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 34.72%

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.128, EVAPORATION RATE (n-Bu Ac = 1): 0.40

VAPOR DENSITY: (air=1)2.903 VAPOR PRESSURE (mm HG @ 68°F): 3.46

VOC Content: 338 g./liter

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Light aqua solution, STYRENE odor

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: negligible

SECTION V FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: 86°F SETA FLASH SHHA CLASSIFICATION: IC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME IN AIR @ 212°F:

LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT - 1.10

UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT - 7.00

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use foam, carbon dioxide or chemical fire fighting.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This material is flammable and may be ignited by heat, fire, sparks and/or static electricity.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire-fighters. Water spray may be used for cooling containers in order to prevent possible pressure build-up and auto-ignition.

SECTION VI HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: see section III

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES: Severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

SKIN: Moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis and sensitization.

INHALATION: Nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. High concentration may result in narcosis (CNS depression).

INGESTION: G.I. irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause pneumonitis which can be fatal.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: Based upon a re-evaluation of previous negative and equivocal data and an increased incidence of lung tumors after oral administration in young adult mice, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has

listed STYRENE among those materials for which there is limited evidence for carcinogenicity in animals. See SECTION XI appendix A "OSHA current evidence"

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES - Flush with clean, warm water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting eyelids.

SKIN - Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap and water.

INHALATION- Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration or administer oxygen if necessary. Call a physician immediately.

INGESTION - Keep person warm, quiet. Get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions. Avoid exposure to excessive heat.

Exposure of resin to direct sunlight or UV-A light source will cause rapid polymerization (hardening) of resin. Only the exposed surface areas will harden and not cause further spontaneous polymerization.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with strong mineral acids, peroxides and polymerization catalysts.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Can occur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and/or monoxide.

CALIFORNIA SCAQMD RULE 443.1: This product contains photochemically reactive volatile organic compound(s). Refer to section III.

SECTION VIII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Cover spill with inert absorbent material and shovel with non-sparking tools into container. Remove container to a safe area and seal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste disposal must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulatory controls.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If exposure does exceed occupational limits (see section III), use a NIOSH-approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accordance with 29CFR 1910.134, use either a full-face, atmosphere-supplying respirator or air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

VENTILATION: Local exhaust must be sufficient to keep airborne vapor concentrations below TLV limit (see section III). Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Polyvinyl alcohol gloves.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles.

SECTION X TRANSPORTATION

IATA

| D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name | UN # | Class | Hazard | P.G. | Pkg instr. | Max net/pkg. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|---------------|--------------|
| "RESIN SOLUTION" | 1866 | 3 | Flammable Liquid | III | 30960L./220L. | |
| | | | | | pass./cargo | |

| If Consumer Commodity, I.D. # | Class | qualifying chem. | Pkg. Instr. | Max Gross |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| "CONSUMER COMMODITY" | 8000 | 9 Styrene monomer | 91025 Kg. | |
| | | | | inhibited. |

SECTION XI Appendix A

"OSHA CURRENT EVIDENCE": At the conclusion of a major notice and comment rulemaking revising its air contaminants regulations, OSHA concluded that the "current evidence on Styrene's carcinogenicity does not support its classification in the final rule as a carcinogen" -54 Fed. Reg. (Jan. 19,1989); see also 54 Fed. Reg.. at 2364. In the same rulemaking, the National Safety Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) commented that there "seems to be little basis from the experimental animal investigations or epidemiological studies to conclude at this time that Styrene is carcinogenic." Moreover, other scientists have independently concluded that Styrene does not present a carcinogenic risk to humans. I.C. Munro, et al. "A Review of Styrene Pharmacokinetics and Carcinogenicity" (July 21, 1989) (CanTox Inc.) (U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Docket No. IIS, Document III J2.86, Attachment C).