

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: Diamond Vogel Paint
1506 Bluff Road
Burlington, IA 52601-0247

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24 Hour Emergency Telephone
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

General Information:
Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM
712-737-4993

TRADE NAME: Yellow Traffic L/F, Fast Dry

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: TM-3788

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	WT %:	5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	200 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	300 ppm	
OSHA PEL:	200 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	83mm Hg75F	LEL%:	1.8	
CAS #142-82-5	Heptane	WT %:	5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	400 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	500 ppm	
OSHA PEL:	500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	45mmHg@20C	LEL%:	1.2	
CAS #64742-89-8	V M & P	WT %:	1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	300 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	400 ppm	
OSHA PEL:	300 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	10.2mmHg68F	LEL%:	0.9%	
CAS #14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	WT %:	0.321	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:		ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:		OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:		

WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) 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. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) IARC Monograph Volume 68, 1997 concludes that there is sufficient evidence that inhaled crystalline silica causes cancer in humans. IARC group 1. The NTP, in the Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, has added crystalline silica to its list of substances that are anticipated to be carcinogens.
- (3) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 174-300° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 50.24%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 11.43 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.19

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.19

EPA VOC (g/L): 382.29

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -7° C 20° F LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: *carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or fire foam*

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water is unsuitable, but may be used to cool closed containers.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE: High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

CHRONIC: This product contains crystalline silica which may cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a prolonged period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator where TLV for crystalline silica may be exceeded.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: consult physician

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Skin and Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Talk to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wipe off with towel. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by a medical personnel. Never give anything by

mouth to an unconscious person.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable* HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY: * unknown *

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire, burning and welding may generate carbon monoxide.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In confined areas of poor ventilation, use chemical cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: None required except for prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with a full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *none*

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Do not store near heat, sparks, or flame.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: * none *

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR

TM-3788

4

ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Ingredient	CAS #	Wt% of HAPS in product	Pounds HAPS/ Gal product
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Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	13.3 %	1.5
