

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
1020 Albany Place SE
Orange City, IA 51041

REVISED: 02/06/2004
PRINTED: 04/30/2006

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

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

TRADE NAME: Yellow High Build Durable Traffic L/F

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: UC-3588

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #25265-77-4	Texanol	WT %:	1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	N.D.	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:		OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	.013mbar@20C	LEL%:		
CAS #67-56-1	Methanol	WT %:	1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	200 ppm SKIN	ACGIH STEL:	250 ppm SKIN	
OSHA PEL:	200 ppm SKIN	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	92mmHg 20C	LEL%:	6.0%	
CAS #14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	WT %:	0.437	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: 212° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 38.89%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 13.40 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * trace amounts of organic vapors will be heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 0.54

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 0.78

EPA VOC (g/L): 93.48

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 200+° F 93+° C LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: * Not Regulated *

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Not Regulated*

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

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Methanol is extremely flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air. Methanol vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute- Ingestion of methyl alcohol or inhalation of high levels of methyl alcohol vapor may produce headache, weakness, drowsiness, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, drunkenness, irritation of the eyes, and blurred vision. There is usually a latency period during which the acute symptoms may disappear, then relapse. Symptoms during the relapse include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and headache. Visual disturbances up to and including blindness almost always occur during the relapse. Liver toxicity may also occur. Eye irritation can occur if the liquid or high levels of the vapor get into the eye. Methanol also acts as a defatting agent on the skin, which can result in dermatitis.

Chronic- Chronic exposure to methanol can result in headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, vertigo, chills, unsteady gait, dermatitis, edema of the arms, gastric pain, insomnia, blurred vision, constricted visual fields, changes in color perception, double vision and blindness. Methanol has also been reported to cause shooting pains in the lower extremities and multiple neuritis, characterized by numbness and pricking on the skin, and shooting pain in the back of the hands and forearms. Sleep disturbances and digestive problems

may also occur. Methanol is a defatting agent and can cause dermatitis.

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.

Target Organ Effects- Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs: visual impairment.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Alcoholism, acute and chronic liver and kidney disease, anemia, coronary disease or rhythm disorders of the heart

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact: If the chemical contacts the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of room temperature water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention immediately. A follow up visit to an ophthalmologist should be made. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

Skin Contact: If this chemical contacts the skin, promptly wash the contaminated skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If this chemical penetrates the clothing, promptly remove the clothing and wash the skin with soap and water. Systemic effects may be delayed by 18 to 72 hours, therefore keep individual under observation.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY! If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Poisonous if swallowed. Can affect the optic nerve resulting in blindness.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, administer CPR. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Note to Physicians: This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

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

INCOMPATIBILITY: Material can react violently with strong oxidizing agents

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: Where contact is likely, wear rubber apron and boots. Eye wash station and safety shower should be available.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORING: Do not store near heat, sparks, flame, strong oxidizing agents or strong acids. This material may cause sensitization. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Do not allow contaminated clothing to contact skin. Avoid contact with vapors or fumes.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Prevent eye and skin contact.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR 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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Methanol	67-56-1	2.2 %	0.3
