

## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Silver Gray

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-0408

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #1333-86-4	Carbon Black	WT %: 0.373	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.156	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.139	Footnote: (5)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on

inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 58.00%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.01 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.77

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.77

EPA VOC (g/L): 451.80

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

---

## 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: 06/28/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Tool Gray

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-0409

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #1333-86-4	Carbon Black	WT %: 0.442	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.192	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.139	Footnote: (5)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on

inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.48%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.53 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.72

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.73

EPA VOC (g/L): 447.00

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Neutral Base

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-0413

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.312	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.204	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 58.60%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.91 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.81

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.81

EPA VOC (g/L): 456.59

#### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Gloss Cotton White

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-1408

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL:		OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg		LEL%:	
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c		LEL%:	
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3	TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.133	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm		ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm		OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C		LEL%: 1	
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.103	Footnote: (4)
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.
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- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes

that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.89%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.86 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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  
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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: Cote All Low Gloss Cotton White**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-1409**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL:		OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg		LEL%:	
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3	TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c		LEL%:	
CAS #7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 10mg/m3		OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #64742-95-6	Aromatic 100	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm	TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL: 25 ppm	TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7mmHg20c		LEL%: 0.9	
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.117	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm		ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm	
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm		OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C		LEL%: 1	

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on

inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.55%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 10.21 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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.

**AZ-1409**

4

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: \* none \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All White Base

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-1410

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.146	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.118	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes

that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.14%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.48 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.71

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.71

EPA VOC (g/L): 444.61

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

**TRADE NAME: Cote All Midtone Base**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-1411**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.163	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.119	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes

that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.78%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.86 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

**TRADE NAME: Cote All Deep Base**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-1412**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.180	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.150	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes

that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.75%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.34 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

**TRADE NAME: Cote All New Cat. Yellow**

**MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-3406**

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.159	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.157	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.90%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.11 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/28/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All J.D. (Safety) Yellow

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-3433

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.226	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.171	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.87%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.46 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 05/16/2011  
PRINTED: 05/22/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Federal Yellow

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-3434

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.149	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.139	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.82%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.25 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Allis- Chalmers Orange

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-4402

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:	
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:	
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
	ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
	ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.175	Footnote: (3)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm	
	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1	
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.158	Footnote: (4)
	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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes

that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.65%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.17 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

---

## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Hwy (Safety) Orange

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-4441

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.177	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.162	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.70%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.12 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 05/20/2011  
PRINTED: 05/27/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All M.F. (Safety) Red

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-5402

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 0.291	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.204	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.186	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.37%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.90 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.70

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.72

EPA VOC (g/L): 445.80

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 05/31/2011  
PRINTED: 06/07/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All I.H. Red

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-5411

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.172	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.148	Footnote: (3)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.93%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.29 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.74

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

#### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Safety Green

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-6404

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.194	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.125	Footnote: (4)
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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.80%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.15 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.74

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Sash Green

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-6412

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 0.870	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.322	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.194	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.61%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.82 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Spruce Green

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-6413

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.312	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.194	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.83%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.90 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

#### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 04/08/2011  
PRINTED: 04/15/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All J.D. Green

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-6414

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #1308-38-9	Chromium (III) oxide green	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.291	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.176	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

(4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.69%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.58 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

**AZ-6414**

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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Chromium (III) oxide green	1308-38-9	6.0 %	0.5

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Safety Blue

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-7402

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.268	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.183	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.74%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.30 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.75

EPA VOC (g/L): 449.40

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All International Blue

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-7415

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.290	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.180	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 58.16%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.25 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (g/L): 453.00

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Siligard Bronze

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-8417

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:	
CAS #7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide	WT %: 5-20	
	ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL: 10mg/m3	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
	ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	
CAS #108-65-6	PropyGlycolMethyleEtherAcet	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: NE	ACGIH STEL: NE	
	OSHA PEL: NE	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 3.7mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1.5	
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.190	Footnote: (3)
	ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.151	Footnote: (4)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm	
	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1	

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 55.91%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.55 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.74

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.74

EPA VOC (g/L): 448.20

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/23/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Rustic Brown

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-8418

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 0.761	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.310	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.211	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 58.19%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.36 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (g/L): 453.00

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Satin Black

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-9401

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #112926-00-8	Silica, precipitated	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #1333-86-4	Carbon Black	WT %: 0.730	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.263	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	WT %: 0.218	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH STEL: NE		
OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m3	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA	LEL%: NA		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.150	Footnote: (5)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate

evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 68 (1997) concludes that Crystalline Silica is "carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" based on sufficient evidence in humans and experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.14%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.86 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.71

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.71

EPA VOC (g/L): 444.61

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible Liquid\*

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

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD- Dust control and good housekeeping are required. Dust may carry a static charge. Make sure equipment and personel are grounded to avoid static charge. 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 ethylbenzene, which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

This product also contains crystalline silica which is classified by IARC to be a Group 1 carcinogen. This category is used when there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Crystalline silica may also cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a long period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when 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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Gloss Jet Black

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-9402

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #1333-86-4	Carbon Black	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.326	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.213	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 58.19%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.68 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.78

EPA VOC (g/L): 453.00

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible 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.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.



## 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: 06/29/2011  
PRINTED: 06/30/2011

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

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

TRADE NAME: Cote All Flat Black

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AZ-9403

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH STEL: NE		
OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m3	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA	LEL%: NA		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #112926-00-8	Silica, precipitated	WT %: 1-5	
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #1333-86-4	Carbon Black	WT %: 0.765	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.276	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 0.158	Footnote: (5)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		

## 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) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 68 (1997) concludes that Crystalline Silica is "carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" based on sufficient

evidence in humans and experimental animals.

- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: \* slower than ether \*

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.83%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.52 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 3.76

EPA VOC (g/L): 450.60

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 39° C 102° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Combustible Liquid\*

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

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD- Dust control and good housekeeping are required. Dust may carry a static charge. Make sure equipment and personel are grounded to avoid static charge. 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 ethylbenzene, which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

This product also contains crystalline silica which is classified by IARC to be a Group 1 carcinogen. This category is used when there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Crystalline silica may also cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a long period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when 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 \*

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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