

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: 09/15/2009
PRINTED: 09/22/2009

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

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

TRADE NAME: Mult-E-Poxy 180 Aluminum (Part A)

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: LF-2201

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #25068-38-6	Bis A, Epichlorohydrin Epoxy	WT %:	50-75
ACGIH TLV:	NE	ACGIH STEL:	NE
OSHA PEL:	NE	OSHA CEILING:	NE
VAPOR PRESSURE:	.02mmHg@20C	LEL%:	NA
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %:	20-50
ACGIH TLV:	2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL:	20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:		LEL%:	
CAS #68515-49-1	Diisodecyl Phthalate	WT %:	5-20
ACGIH TLV:	NE	ACGIH STEL:	NE
OSHA PEL:	NE	OSHA CEILING:	NE
VAPOR PRESSURE:	.0 mmHg@68F	LEL%:	0.3
CAS #7429-90-5	Aluminum Powder	WT %:	5-20
ACGIH TLV:	10 mg/m3 TWA dust	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL:	15 mg/m3 TWA respi	OSHA CEILING:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	1mmHg@20C	LEL%:	.035
CAS #5131-66-8	Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether	WT %:	1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	NE	ACGIH STEL:	NE
OSHA PEL:	NE	OSHA CEILING:	NE
VAPOR PRESSURE:	.85mmHg@20C	LEL%:	1.1
CAS #95-63-6	1,2,4 Trimethyl Benzene	WT %:	1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	
OSHA PEL:		OSHA CEILING:	
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:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	2.7mmHg@20c	LEL%:	0.9
CAS #1330-20-7	Xylene	WT %:	1-5 Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV:	100 ppm	ACGIH STEL:	150 ppm
OSHA PEL:	100 ppm	OSHA CEILING:	NE
VAPOR PRESSURE:	7 mmHg@20C	LEL%:	1
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %:	0.560 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 #14808-60-7 Crystalline Silica WT %: 0.219 Footnote: (3)
 ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL: NE
 OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO2+2) mg/m3 OSHA CEILING: NE OSHA PEAK: NE
 VAPOR PRESSURE: NA LEL%: NA

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 68 (1997) concludes that Crystalline Silica is "carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" based on sufficient evidence in humans and experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 276-356° F

EVAPORATION RATE: N/A

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 16.18%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 10.86 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 1.18

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 1.18

EPA VOC (g/L): 141.41

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 27° C 80° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1C

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Class B extinguisher, inert granular media like dry sand, Class D extinguisher with low velocity nozzle, Class D extinguishing agent, regular protein foam or AFFF. DO NOT use water or a water hose stream. DO NOT use halogenated extinguishing agents like halon or carbon tetrachloride. (See Section VI - Reactivity Data)

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

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Minimize breathing gases, vapors, fumes or decomposition products during a fire. Firefighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Aluminum may react with water

to form hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas is flammable and explosive.

For liquid coatings:

A liquid aluminum coating fire normally begins as a solvent fire. DO NOT USE WATER OR A WATER HOSE STREAM. DO NOT USE HALOGENATED OR VAPORIZING LIQUID EXTINGUISHING AGENTS. The solvent fire can be fought with Class B extinguishing agents. If during the application of the Class B agent it becomes evident the fire has spread to become a powder fire (after the solvent in the coating is consumed), discontinue the use of the Class B and use either a Class D extinguisher or dry, inert media (like sand). If the aluminum metal has ignited, it should be isolated by ringing and covering it with dry, inert media or a Class D extinguishing agent and be allowed to burn itself out under the crust. Once covered DO NOT DISTURB until totally cooled, because if the metal has ignited it may continue to burn under a crust without flames. Aluminum particles suspended in air may form an explosive mixture; avoid any disturbance which could cause a dust cloud.

For powder coatings:

DO NOT USE WATER OR A WATER HOSE STREAM. DO NOT USE HALOGENATED OR VAPORIZING LIQUID EXTINGUISHING AGENTS. Use either a Class D extinguisher or dry, inert media (like sand) to fight the fire. If the aluminum metal has ignited, it should be isolated by ringing and covering it with dry, inert media or a Class D extinguishing agent and be allowed to burn itself out under the crust. Once covered DO NOT DISTURB until totally cooled, because if the metal has ignited it may continue to burn under a crust without flames. Aluminum particles suspended in air may form an explosive mixture; avoid any disturbance which could cause a dust cloud.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute- Moderately irritating to the eyes and skin. Vapors may be mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may be slightly toxic and harmful if inhaled or ingested.

Chronic- Repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged inhalation may result in central nervous system depression which may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur.

This product contains crystalline silica which is classified as a Group 1 carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). 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 GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Eye disease, Skin disorders and Allergies

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, 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: Avoid any contact with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalies, water, and halogenated hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire burning and welding may generate carbon monoxide and fumes containing oxides of lead and chromium. Combustible hydrogen gas is formed by reaction of aluminum with water, acids or alkalis.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, excessive heat, sparks, open flame, open lights, and sunlight. At elevated temperatures, material may undergo a rapid exothermic reaction leading to decomposition.

Use only explosion proof equipment, and ground all equipment against the potential for static electricity. Use non-sparking tools for transfer of aluminum powder between containers, and insure that all containers have a common ground.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL/ LEAK PROCEDUES: Gently sprinkle the area with an inert floor sweeping compound, and using a natural hair bristle broom, gently sweep the material and transfer to a moisture proof, waste disposal container using a long handled shovel made

of non sparking material. Seal the container for disposal.

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

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If air concentrations above the TLV are possible, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator.

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: Impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Wear suitable clothing. Long sleeved clothing.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry area. Avoid contact with water vapor. Do not store near oxidizers, acids, alkalies, water, halogenated hydrocarbons, or combustible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid spillage and/or the creation of an aluminum dust cloud. Transfer aluminum with non-sparking tools only, and insure that all equipment is electrically grounded.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Eye wash station and safety shower should be available

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
Xylene	1330-20-7	2.4 %	0.3