

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: 04/08/2009
PRINTED: 04/15/2009

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

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

TRADE NAME: Pool Cote LS Cure (Part B)

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: LM-0225

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

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 #14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	WT %:	5-20	Footnote: (2)
	ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH STEL:	NE	
	OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m3	OSHA CEILING:	NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: NA	LEL%:	NA	
CAS #25154-52-3	Nonylphenol	WT %:	5-20	
	ACGIH TLV: NE	ACGIH STEL:	NE	
	OSHA PEL: NE	OSHA CEILING:	NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: NE	LEL%:	NE	
CAS #71-36-3	n-Butanol	WT %:	5-20	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm SKIN	ACGIH STEL:	150 ppm SKIN	
	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	150 mg/m3 SKIN	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 4.4 mm	LEL%:	1.45	
CAS #1330-20-7	Xylene	WT %:	5-20	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL:	150 ppm	
	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING:	NE	OSHA PEAK: NE
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 7 mmHg@20C	LEL%:	1	
Trade Secret		WT %:	1-5	
	ACGIH TLV: n.e.	ACGIH STEL:	n.e.	
	OSHA PEL: n.e.	OSHA CEILING:	n.e.	OSHA PEAK: n.e.
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.01 mmHg21c	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %:	1-5	
	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	
CAS #111-76-2	Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	WT %:	1-5	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
	OSHA PEL: 50 PPM TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.9 mm	LEL%:	1.1	
CAS #78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	WT %:	1-5	Footnote: (1)
	ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	300 ppm	
	OSHA PEL: 200 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:

VAPOR PRESSURE: 83mm Hg75F

LEL%: 1.8

WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) IARC Monograph Volume 68, 1997 concludes that there is sufficient evidence that inhaled crystalline silica causes cancer in humans. IARC group 1. The NTP, in the Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, has added crystalline silica to its list of substances that are anticipated to be carcinogens.
- (3) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 174-566° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 41.58%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 12.45 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 2.93

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 2.93

EPA VOC (g/L): 351.13

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 7° C 45° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid - CORROSIVE

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or Carbon Dioxide. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.
May generate toxic or irritating combustion products.
May generate carbon monoxide or toxic nitrogen gases.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Use water spray to reduce vapors. If water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with independent air supply. Keep containers cool with water spray. Avoid skin contact.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

CORROSIVE

ACUTE-

Eye Contact: Severe irritant, chemical burn possible, possible skin damage. Vapors may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.

Skin Contact: Severe irritant, corrosion to tissue, possible skin burns.

Inhalation: Moderate to severe irritant. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possible death. 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.

Ingestion: Severe irritation, possible gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea unless treated promptly.

CHRONIC- Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause: sore throat, eye irritation, nausea, headache, adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash, irritation or corrosion), adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage). Repeated and/or prolonged contact with the skin may cause allergic reaction/sensitization or burns. Xylene 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 contains crystalline silica which may cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a prolonged period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator where TLV for crystalline silica may be exceeded.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Eye disease, Skin disorders and Allergies

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

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT- Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a Physician.

SKIN CONTACT- Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Except in the most minor, superficial and localized burns, cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and transport for medical care. DO NOT APPLY GREASES OR OINTMENTS. Control shock if present.

INHALATION- Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give mouth-to-mouth respiration. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Assure mucus does not obstruct airway. Call a physician.

INGESTION- In the event of ingestion, administer 3-4 glasses of milk or water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Obtain medical care and hospital treatment immediately. Note to physician: This product is highly injurious to all tissues, similar to that of ammonia or ammonia gas. Chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema and delayed scarring of the airway or other affected tissues may occur following exposure. There is no specific treatment. Clinical management is based on supportive treatment, which is similar to that for thermal burns.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable*

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Oxidizing agents, cleaning solutions, such as chromerge (sulfonic acid/dichromate) and aqua regia. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or splattering of hot material. CAUTION! N-Nitrosamines, many of which are known to be potent carcinogens, may be formed when the product comes in contact with nitrous acid, nitrites or atmospheres with high nitrous oxide concentrations.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire, burning and welding may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia. Nitrogen oxides in a fire. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid. Combustion of product under oxygen starved conditions can be expected to produce numerous toxic products including: nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides, carbamates. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid acid contamination and skin contact.

Keep containers tightly closed. No smoking or eating in handling area.

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: Impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

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

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing such as coveralls or lab coats must be worn.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Do not store near heat, sparks, flame, strong oxidizing agents or strong acids

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	9.1 %	1.1
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	1.1 %	0.1

