

## 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: Van Sickle Paint Mfg Co  
 PO Box 82222  
 Lincoln, NE 68501

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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: TALLMANS ALUMINUM EQUIPMENT ENAMEL

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: AS2401X

## 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 #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:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE: 1mmHg@20C	LEL%: .035	
CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	WT %: 5-20	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 #	Cobalt Compounds	WT %: 0.212	Footnote: (2)
	ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:	
	OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:
	VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:	

## WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) 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) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

## III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 315-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: N/A

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 63.78%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 7.64 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 4.17

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 4.17

EPA VOC (g/L): 499.73

**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:

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: Aluminum powder can cause transitory eye, nose, and throat irritation.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: consult physician

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: Aluminum reacts with strong oxidizing agents, acids alkalies, and water to liberate hydrogen gas. When aluminum burns, aluminum oxide is formed.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid the potential contact with heat, sparks, open flame, fire, and openlights. 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: Use only cotton gloves

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: \*none\*

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: Avoid resealing containers that have been contaminated with water. The resulting reaction could cause a pressure within the container which is great enough to burst the container.

This product contains no reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

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