

SAFETY DATA SHEET (GHS FORMAT)

AMERICAN TRAFFIC PRODUCTS

Complies with U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
For OSHA Hazard Communication Standard Specific Requirements Consult 29CFR 1910.1200

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product Name: BLUE FAST DRY / 1952E TYPE II Product Code: 182

Trade Name: BLUE FAST DRY / 1952E TYPE II

OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION: Traffic Paint
RECOMMENDED USE OF THE CHEMICAL: Pavement markings
RESTRICTIONS ON USE: None Known

SUPPLIERS DETAILS:
NAME: AMERICAN TRAFFIC PRODUCTS, INC
ADDRESS: 1450 N. Fitzgerald Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
PHONE: 909-356-2130
24-hour Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: This product contains Ammonia vapors which may be objectionable to many persons. In case of feeling faint or light headedness seek fresh air.

GHS Ratings:

Skin corrosive 3 Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 1.5 < 2.3$

GHS Hazards

H316 Causes mild skin irritation

GHS Precautions

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Signal Word: Warning



SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Methanol	67-65-1	1.00% - 5.00%
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	1.00% - 5.00%

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Acute: May cause irritation to lungs with headache, nausea, dizziness.
Chronic: Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of paint due to ammonia vapor. Ammonia vapor may cause irritation (possibly severe), lack of sense of smell.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Inhalation: Remove from exposure, restore breathing and administer oxygen if needed. Seek medical attention.
EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Acute: Will cause severe eye irritation with discomfort of tearing, blurred vision and

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Eye Contact: Immediately flush affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids open.
SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Acute: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and redness.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Skin Contact: Wash or cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove contact lenses if present and do not reinsert them.
INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Acute: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, may cause dizziness and headache.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Drink one to two glasses of water to dilute. If possible, keep patient hydrated.
Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure: Respiratory problems associated with preexisting lung, kidney, liver may be aggravated by exposure.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: N/A

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 37.00

Flash Point: Waterborne, not flammable. Closed Cup.
Dried product can be made to burn.

Dried product can be made to burn. Small fires: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or water spray.
Large fires: use foam water spray or fog.

This material will burn but will not ignite readily.

- May liberate smoke, soot, and toxic fumes. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
- Water from fog nozzles may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up.

Use full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES: Spill supervisor-Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate personal protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation to keep the solvent concentration below the lower flammable limit. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

SMALL SPILLS: Ventilate the contaminated area. Mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like clay to keep the liquid in place. Using non-sparking tools, collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional and local regulations.

LARGE SPILLS: Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Pump collected fluid into metal drums or containers using electrically protected pumping mechanisms. Use plastic shovels to scoop up liquid into 5-gallon pails and pour into drums. Ensure that the transfer is electrically neutral by bonding the containers with metal connectors before pouring. Keep tops on the containers to keep evaporation from occurring. Dispose or recycle according to local regulations (see section 13).

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Wear all appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use drum trucks and pallet jacks to move drums and cans to prevent injury to backs. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charges. The containers can be hazardous when empty, because they can retain product residue. Therefore do not reuse container for food, clothing, or products for human or animal consumption.

animal consumption or where skin contact may occur. Always obey hazard warnings and handle containers as if they were full.

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place in the upright position. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store above 120F (49C). Do not allow to freeze. Ground containers when pouring. Store only in original containers. Store in accordance with DOL storage category (REF: OSHA 1910.106).

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: Some fire departments set limits on how much flammable paint material is allowed in the building.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION			
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Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Methanol 67-65-1	PEL TWA 200ppm STEL 250ppm	TWA 200ppm STEL 250ppm	NIOSH TWA 200ppm ST 250ppm
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 112-34-5	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ensure that doors to office areas are kept closed. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday.

VENTILATION CONTROLS: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local explosion-proof exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: Employees should be required to wear all protective equipment.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts tears pinholes or signs of excessive wear.

Where exposure to large amounts of flammable material is high, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing should be worn, as well as a complete suit that protects against chemical exposure.

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional and local regulations.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

This material exhibits the following physical and chemical properties:

Boiling Range 64 to 230 °C Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water 0.80	Specific Gravity (SG) 1.723
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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Material is stable under conditions of use.

STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITIES (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

No data available.

Strong bases

Strong mineral acids

Strong organic acids

Strong oxidizing agents

Halogenated hydrocarbons

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

Avoid contact with: light metals, strong oxidizing agents.

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 302mg/L

Component Toxicity

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation

Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Target Organs:

Eyes

Lungs

Central Nervous System

Effects of Overexposure

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise of 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	1 to 5%	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

Acute Toxicity: May cause irritation to skin, eye, and respiratory system with headache, nausea, dizziness.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory problems associated with pre-existing lung kidney liver may be aggravated by exposure. Also, skin exposure may aggravate existing skin disorders or conditions.

Chronic Effects: Ingestion of this product will cause central nervous system depression and severe kidney

damage. Repeated skin contact may cause sensitization with the development of allergic reaction.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

A significant amount of this product will biodegrade over a reasonable amount of time if a spill reaches the soil. The hydrocarbon content made up of the

Component Ecotoxicity

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	NOT REGULATED			

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product:

United States Regulations:

CALIFORNIA PROP 65 BD: The following chemicals have been found to cause birth defects in laboratory animals by the State of California:

- 67-65-1 Methanol 1 to 5 %
- 112-34-5 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 1 to 5 %

CALIFORNIA PROP 65: The following chemicals are determined by the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals:

- 112-34-5 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 1 to 5 %

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA TITLE III, Section 313:

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>
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EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

- None

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

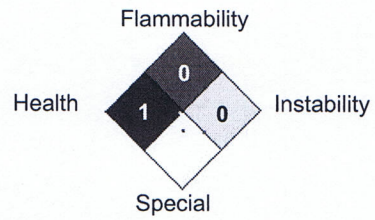
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	G

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating

Legend

- * = Chronic Health Hazard
- 0 = INSIGNIFICANT
- 1 = SLIGHT
- 2 = MODERATE
- 3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



DISCLAIMER: THIS INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS, TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ACCURATE. HOWEVER, SINCE

Reviewer Revision

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