Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910. 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Acrylic Finish Coat, White

Section I

Manufacturer’s Name  Emergency Telephone Number
KANSAS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES  CHEMTREX #800-424-9300

Address (Number: Street, City, State, and Zip Code)  Telephone Number for Information
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  913-727-3249

Date Prepared  Signature of Preparer (optional)
October 22, 1999  LANSING, KANSAS 66043

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s) OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV CAS % Optional
ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Vapor  50 ppm 100 mg/m^3 107-21-1 <2
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust  15 mg/m^3 10 mg/m^3 13463-67-7 <16
CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust  15 mg/m^3 10 mg/m^3 1317-65-3 <26
KAOLIN DUST  10 mg/m^3 5 mg/m^3 1332-58-7 <16
IF PAINT IS TINTED ADD:
ETHYLENE GLYCOL  50 ppm  100 mg/m^3  107-21-1 <3
IRON OXIDE  10 mg/m^3  5 mg/m^3  1332-37-2 <4

N.A. = not applicable or not available

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point  212°F Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)  1.5
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) <20 Melting Point N.A.
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) >1 Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) <1

Solubility in Water  dispersible
Appearance and Odor  opaque white liquid; slight acrylic odor

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)  Flammable Limits  LEL  UEL
>200°F TCC N.A. N.A.

Extinguishing Media  Water, foam, and dry chemical extinguishing media may be used to neutralize fires involving this product

Special Fire Fighting Procedures  Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or positive pressure mode. Avoid allowing run-off from fire control to contaminate public waterways. Use water to cool containers to prevent possible rupture.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards  Residues from incomplete burning of this material are minimally capable of supporting combustion. Dusts are not expected to be capable of forming explosive mixtures with air but normal precautions should be followed when clearing any fire debris.
Section V – Reactivity Data
Stability Unstable Conditions to Avoid

Keep containers closed when not in use

Stable XXX

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Organic solvents, acids and oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen compounds

Hazardous Polymerization

May Occur Conditions to Avoid

Contacts with acids

Will Not Occur XXX

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry Inhalation? Skin? Ingestion? POSSIBLE

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) EYES: Irritation and damage. SKIN: toxic by absorption; irritation and possible liver/kidney damage; see ingestion. INGESTION: may cause red blood cell hemolysis, liver/kidney damage; moderately toxic. INHALATION: irritation to the respiratory tract; effects like ingestion. Chronic effects from vapor exposure and irritation include ingestion effects and lung damage. Potential reproductive disorders.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? NOT LISTED IARC Monographs? NO OSHA Regulated? NO

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure EYES: redness and watering of eyes. SKIN: redness and irritation; possibly contact dermatitis. INGESTION: possibly nausea, cramps, vomiting; other stomach and intestinal disturbances. INHALATION: severe irritation, possibly coughing or sneezing.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure EYES: conjunctivitis and prior irritation. SKIN: dermatitis; see ingestion. INGESTION: any gastrointestinal disorder; any blood, liver/kidney condition; sore throat from colds or influenza infections. INHALATION: any prior condition.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures EYE CONTACT: remove contact lenses, if worn; rinse eyes with water holding eyelid open. SKIN CONTACT: rinse skin with water. INGESTION: drink large amount of water. INHALATION: remove to fresh air. If exposure was severe CONTACT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Use absorbant. Contain spills such that material does enter public waterways through storm sewers or landfill runoff. Use personal protective devices to avoid contact.

Waste Disposal Method Dilute, rinse water should be handled by a licensed treatment facility. Solid waste is preferably incinerated.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing Ammonia vapors may accumulate in head space of containers. Use caution when opening.

Other Precautions This material may be harmful to aquatic life forms due to its glycol/preservative content.

Section VIII – Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

Not generally required during normal use and handling. The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated if this material is sprayed or heated in poorly ventilated areas. For vapor concentrations above TLV use NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator

Ventilation Local Exhaust Mechanical (General) Special Other

Typical General Typical Mechanical N.A. N.A.

Mechanical Exhaust

General ventilation is recommended during normal use, local ventilation may be required during certain operations to prevent inhalation of vapors.

Protective Glove: Chemical resistant, nitrile, neoprene or rubber required Eye Protection Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Other Protective Clothing Or Equipment Wear protective clothing, available eyewashes and safety showers recommended.

Work/Hygienic Practices Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.