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 Primer-Sealer

Section I

Manufacturer’s Name

KANSAS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Emergency Telephone Number

CHEMTREX #800-424-9300

Address (Number; Street, City, State, and Zip Code)

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Telephone Number for Information

913-727-3249

Date Prepared

October 26, 1999

Signature of Preparer (optional)

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/m³  107-21-1  <3

TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust  
15 mg/m³  10 mg/m³  13463-67-6  <12

CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust  
15 mg/m³  10 mg/m³  1317-65-3  <12

KAOLIN DUST  
10 mg/m³  5 mg/m³  1332-58-7  <6

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point

212°F

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)

1.3

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)

>200°F TCC

Flammable Limits

LEL  UEL

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.

OSHA 174, Sept 1985
Section V – Reactivity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unstable</td>
<td>Keep containers closed when not in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

- organic solvents, acids and oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

- Carbon monoxide, nitrogen compounds

Hazardous Polymerization

- May Occur: Contacts with acids
- Will Not Occur: XXX

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation?</th>
<th>Skin?</th>
<th>Ingestion?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>POSSIBLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

EYES: Irritation and damage. SKIN: may be absorbed; 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.

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 amounts 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 not 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  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