

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.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

AETP-1

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)

Acrylic Emulsion Trim Paint

*Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no
Information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.*

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

POST OFFICE BOX 2

Date Prepared

October 22, 1999

LANSING, KANSAS 66043

Signature of Preparer (optional)

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	10
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	13463-67-7	<23
TALC	20 mppFC	2 mg/m ³	14807-96-9	<5
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

n.e. = none established

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	212°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 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)	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.

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174, Sept 1985

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	May Occur	Conditions to Avoid
Polymerization		Contacts with acids
	Will Not Occur	
	XXX	

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation? YES	Skin? YES	Ingestion? POSSIBLE
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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
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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 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 headspace 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
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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.