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

ETPW-1

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Exterior Emulsion White Traffic 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
September 30, 1987

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
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust	15 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3	13463-67-7	<7
CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust	15 mg/mg^3	10mg/m^3	1317-65-3	<53
METHYL ALCOHOL	200 ppm	200 ppm	67-56-1	<2

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	212°F	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	1.25
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; moderate ammonia 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 / Stable — XXX

Conditions to Avoid: Keep containers closed when not in use

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Organic solvents, acids and oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, nitrogen compounds

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur — XXX

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with acids

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

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

Health Hazards *(Acute and Chronic)* EYES: irritation and damage. SKIN: toxic by absorption; irritation and possible liver/kidney damage; seee 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 reproduction 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: conjunctivitus 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 in an outdoor environment. The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated if this material is sprayed or heated in poorly ventilated areas. For vapors concentrations above TLV use NIOSH/MSHAapproved ammonia respirator

Ventilation: Local Exhaust NORMAL; Mechanical (General) NORMAL; Special TO KEEP NH_3 BELOW TLV; Other N.A.

Protective Gloves: Use chemical resistant, nitrile, neoprene or rubber gloves. Eye Protection: Chemical goggles

Other Protective Clothing Or Equipment: Safety glasses or chemical goggles to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. The availability of eye washes and safety showers is recommended. Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.

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