

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

ETPY-1

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)

Exterior Emulsion Yellow 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

CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust

15 mg/mg³

10mg/m³

1317-65-3

<55

METHYL ALCOHOL

200 ppm

200 ppm

67-56-1

<2

TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust

15 mg/mg³

10mg/m³

13463-67-7

<2

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 yellow liquid; moderate ammonia 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 facepiece 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	May Occur	Conditions to Avoid
Polymerization		Contact with acids
	XXX	

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; 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 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: 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 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/MSHA approved ammonia respirator

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	NORMAL	Special	TO KEEP NH ₃ BELOW TLV
	Mechanical (General)	NORMAL	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.