

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

SKLG

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)

Sun Kote Light Gray

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
XYLENE, solvent	100 ppm	100 ppm	8052-41-3	<4
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE, skin	100 ppm	100 ppm	108-65-6	<7
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, dust	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	13463-67-7	<24
AMORPHOUS SILICA, dust	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	112945-52-5	<2
CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	471-34-1	<21

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	282°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.5
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	<10	Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	4.4	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1
Solubility in Water	Insoluble		
Appearance and Odor	Gray liquid; hydrocarbon / ester odor		

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
100°F TCC		1%	10%

Extinguishing Media Carbon dioxide and dry chemical extinguishers for small fires; use foam for large fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure demand or positive pressure mode. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from handling site. Keep away from high heat, sparks and open flame. Burning liquid can float on water, spread further and be subject to re-ignition.

