

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

STDG-1

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Sash & Trim Dark Green

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
MINERAL SPIRITS	500 ppm	100 ppm	8052-41-3	<37
CARBON BLACK, dust	3.5 mg/m ³	3.5 mg/m ³	1333-86-4	<1
CALCIUM CARBONATE, dust	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	471-34-1	<6
IRON OXIDE YELLOW	10 ppm	5 mg/m ³	51274-00-1	<3

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	240°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.0
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	<10	Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	>1	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1
Solubility in Water	Insoluble		
Appearance and Odor	Green liquid; hydrocarbon odor		

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) 100°F TCC	Flammable Limits	LEL 1%	UEL 7%
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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.

