



Safety Data Sheet



Section 1 – Identification

Formula ID: Aqueous Coatings all with suffix of – MIC (Manufactured by Mallard Ink Company as a product for general packaging in the polymer dispersion chemical family)

Supplier

Mallard Ink Company
2800 Anthony Lane S.
St. Anthony, MN 55418
(612) 788-0880

Section 2 – Hazard Identificaiton

Hazard Ratings (**NFPA**) Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0

Legend: Minimal - 0, Slight - 1, Moderate - 2, Serious - 3, Severe - 4

Hazard Ratings (**GHS**) Health: 4 Flammability: 4 Reactivity: 4

Legend: Slight/Minimal - 4, Moderate - 3, Serious - 2, Severe - 1

The information contained herein is believed accurate as of the date stated (§16). However we make no warranty with respect thereto and disclaim all liability for reliance thereon. Information furnished herein is for the individual review and determination of suitability for each specific purpose or use.

Section 3 - Hazardous Ingredients

Additive:	Percentage if applicable:	Comments:
Ammonium hydroxide	0.1 – 10 %	1336-21-6
Propylene glycol	1 – 10 %	57-55-6
Dimethylethlamine	1-10%	108-01-0

This product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the Reporting Requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372

Section 4, Emergency First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: Immediate flush of the eyes gently with copious quantities of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Use fingers to separate eyelids to assure that the eyes are being irrigated. Call a physician.

Skin Contact: Wash exposed skin with soap and water.

Ingestion: Small ingested amounts are not expected to produce adverse health effects. Larger quantities (up to several ounces) should be removed from the stomach by induced vomiting or aspiration. No adverse health effects are anticipated. Call a physician

Section 5 - Fire & Explosion Data

Flash Point: N/A

Flammable Limits: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Water, CO₂

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

When solids in as emulsion burn, water (H₂O), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) (if a nitrogen component is in polymer or additives) and smoke is produced. Pyrolysis products may include acetic acid, acrolein, acetaldehyde and other monomer fragments from depolymerization.



Safety Data Sheet



Fire Explosion Hazard:

There are no unusual fire explosion hazards.

Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

If material is released or spilled, dam up to limit spreading. Mop up or absorb on inert material and place in containers. If spill occurs in enclosed area, ventilate. Polymer may be separated from water by the procedure indicated below.

Note: Spilled emulsion is very slippery. Use care to avoid falls. Latex will leave a film on drying. Remove saturated clothing and wash contacted skin areas with soap and water.

Disposal: For small spills (probably less than 100 gallons), dilute 50 to 100 fold with water. Wash into industrial sewer. (Warning! consult local sewer authority before discharging.)

For large quantities, place in settling pond and add ferric chloride and lime. Decant water. Dispose of solids in landfill. Emulsion can be incinerated directly under appropriate conditions

Care: the products will impart a white milky color to water. When the water agitated or is turbulent, foaming can result. As supplied or diluted, product material (foam included) when splashed on personal property is difficult to remove if allowed to dry.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Normal cleanliness should be observed. Store in a cool place; avoid freezing. If headspace ventilation is required, use humidified air to reduce skin formation on the emulsion surface.

Section 8 – Exposure controls/personal protection

Routes of Entry: Ingestion, skin absorption, inhalation

Exposure Standards:

The principal volatile component is water. Minor volatile components are identified in §3. Minor components will migrate from emulsion and establish an equilibrium condition between the headspace of the storage container and the liquid emulsion. Levels in excess of the TLVs of PELs can accumulate in non-vented headspaces above stored emulsion. Care must be exercised to vent the headspace of storage tanks with humidified air. Drums should be opened in a well-ventilated space.

Under normal conditions of use in a well-ventilated space, the concentration of minor components in the workplace will not exceed the TLV or PEL and are not subject to the hazard warning (label) requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Contact with the eyes causes irritation and redness which is transient.
Repeated and/or prolonged contact with the skin may cause skin irritation and /or dermatitis.
Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the nasal passages.
Ingestion may cause irritation of discomfort in the stomach.

Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure

May provoke asthmatic response in persons with asthma who are sensitive to airway irritants.

Personal Protection:

Ventilation: Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the exposure guideline.

Eye Protection: Use safety goggles when splash potential exists.



Safety Data Sheet



Hand Protection: Rubber protective gloves are recommended.

Other: See Sections 4 and 5 for specific health and fire hazard information and first aid procedures.

Section 9 - Physical Data

- Boiling Point: ≈ 212 °F
- Melting Point: N/A
- Specific Gravity: 1.05 (water=1)
- Solubility in Water: Miscible
- Vapor Pressure: Of Water
- Vapor Density: Of Water Vapor
- Volatiles: 35 – 80 %
- pH: 7.2-9.0
- Appearance: Colored water
- Odor: Sweet, ammonia-like

Section 10 - Reactivity

Stability: Products are stable in most environments. Coagulation may occur following freezing, thawing or boiling.

Incompatibility (Specific materials to avoid): Products will react violently with any water sensitive material such as sulfuric acid, alkali metals such as sodium and calcium or metal hydrides.

Hazardous decomposition Products: No data.

Hazardous polymerization: Does not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Effects of Overexposure: Generally classified as non-toxic. Excessive inhalation of solvent fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation, headache, and dizziness.

Prolonged contact with skin may cause irritation and/or dermatitis. Ingestion causes digestive tract irritation, headache and dizziness.

Primary Routes of Entry: Dermal, or Inhalation of Fumes.

Section 16 – Other information

Last revised: 07/16/2014