

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1. Product Identification and Use

**Product Name - Trade Name** 121-817 POLYSTYRENE COATING REDUCER

**Supplier - Manufacturer** Chemcraft International Inc.,  
155 Rose Glen Road North  
P.O. Box 458  
Port Hope, ON.  
Canada L1A 3Z3

**Telephone** (905) 885-6388 **Fax** (905) 885-5097

**In case of Emergency** (905) 885-6388, (800) 263-7951

### For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

**Code** 121-817

**Synonym** POLYSTYRENE COATING REDUCER

**Chemical Name** Not applicable.

**Chemical Family** Solvent. (Solvent.)

**Chemical Formula** Not applicable.

**Material Uses** Coatings: Solvent.

**Product Identification Number (PIN)** 1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

## Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

### Exposure limits

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LC <sub>50</sub> /LD <sub>50</sub>	TLV/PEL
Isopropanol	67-63-0	30 - 50	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5045 mg/kg [Rat]. 4797 mg/kg [Dog]. 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit].	<b>ACGIH (Canada, 1994).</b> TWA: 400 ppm STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1-Butanol	71-36-3	15 - 30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit].	Not available.
Acetone	67-64-1	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5800 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 20000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	<b>ACGIH (Canada, 1997).</b> TWA: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm TWA: 1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4000 mg/kg [Rat]. 3959 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 13600 mg/kg [Rabbit].	<b>ACGIH (Canada).</b> TWA: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 360 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3400 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 13000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute (s). CEIL: 300 ppm
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5660 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 13000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	<b>ACGIH (Canada).</b> TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm
Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate	763-69-9	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5001 mg/kg [Rat]. 4301 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute:	Not available.

Continued on Next Page

10000 mg/kg [Rabbit].  
VAPOR (LC50): Acute: >1000  
ppm 6 hour(s) [Rat].

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may appear in other sections of this MSDS. These materials may be listed for toxicological concerns, local compliance, or other reasons.

### **Section 3. Physical Data**

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	Liquid.				
<b>Color</b>	Not available.	<b>Odor</b>	Not available.	<b>Taste</b>	Not available.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Not applicable.				
<b>pH (1% soln/water)</b>	Neutral.				
<b>Boiling Point</b>	The lowest known value is 56.2°C (133.2°F) (2-Propanone). Weighted average: 102.25°C (216.1°F)				
<b>Melting Point</b>	May start to solidify at -42.8°C (-45°F) based on data for: 2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-. Weighted average: -81.02°C (-113.8°F)				
<b>Critical Temperature</b>	Not available.				
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Weighted average: 0.83 (Water = 1)				
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	The highest known value is 24.1 kPa (181 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (2-Propanone). Weighted average: 6.52 kPa (48.9 mm Hg) (at 20°C)				
<b>Vapor Density</b>	The highest known value is 5.03 (Air = 1) (Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester). Weighted average: 2.68 (Air = 1)				
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.				
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The lowest known value is 0.25 ppm (2-Butanone) Weighted average: 9.84 ppm				
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is more soluble in water.				
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Not available.				
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.				
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, methanol, diethyl ether, acetone. Partially soluble in n-octanol.				

### **Section 4. Fire and Explosion Hazard**

<b>The Product is:</b>	Flammable.
<b>Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Highly flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge. Flammable in presence of heat.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and fumes. (2-Propanol)
<b>Flash Points</b>	The lowest known value is Closed cup: -18°C (-0.4°F). (T.C.C. ). (2-Propanone)
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	The greatest known range is Lower: 1.6% Upper: 13.8% (2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-)
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 287°C (548.6°F) (2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-).
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Highly explosive in presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge.
<b>Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards</b>	Not available.

## Section 5. Reactivity Data

Stability	The product is stable.
Decomposition products	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Not available.
Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids. Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents.
Corrosivity	Not available.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Incompatible with chlorinated compounds. (2-Propanol)
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Not available.

## Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 790 mg/kg [Rat]. (1-Butanol). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (1-Butanol). Acute toxicity of the gas (LC50): 2000 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat]. (2-Butanone). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): >1000 ppm 6 hour(s) [Rat]. (Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester).
Effects of Acute Exposure	Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant).
Chronic Effects on Humans	<b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanone]. Classified D (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by EPA [2-Propanone]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone]. Classified 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified None. for human [2-Propanone]. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> Not available. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Not available.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	Detected in maternal milk in human. (2-Propanol)
Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. (2-Propanol)
Exposure Limits	Not available.

## Section 7. Preventive Measures

Personal Protection	Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.
Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
Small Spill	Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Continued on Next Page

**REDUCER**

<b>Large Spill</b>	Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed.	
<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.	
<b>Precautions</b>	Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids.	
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).	
<b>TDG Classification</b>	3	
<b>PIN</b>	1263 PAINT RELATED <b>PG: II</b> MATERIAL	
<b>Special Provisions for Transport</b>	-	
<b>Federal and State Regulations</b>	Pennsylvania RTK: Isopropyl alcohol; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy- Massachusetts RTK: Isopropyl alcohol; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy- New Jersey: Isopropyl alcohol; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy- TSCA 8(b) inventory: N-Butyl Alcohol; Isopropyl alcohol SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol; Isopropyl alcohol SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Methyl ethyl ketone: Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard; 2-Propanol: Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: N-Butyl Alcohol; 2-Propanone: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg); Methyl ethyl ketone;	
<b>Other Regulations</b>	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
<b>Other Classifications</b>	<b>WHMIS (Canada)</b>	<b>Class B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).</b> <b>Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).</b> <b>Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).</b> <b>Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).</b>
	<b>HCS (U.S.A.)</b>	Flammable liquid Irritating material Target organ effects
<b>Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health Hazard</b>	* 2
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	3
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Personal Protection</b>	G
<b>National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health</b>	1
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	0
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Specific Hazard</b>	

**Section 8. First Aid Measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash with soap and water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Cold water may be used.

**REDUCER**

**Hazardous Skin Contact** Not available.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

**Hazardous Inhalation** Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek medical attention.

**Ingestion** Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Hazardous Ingestion** Not available.

## **Section 9. Preparation Information**

**References** -Manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets.

**Other Special Considerations** Not available.

**Related Information** This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR, and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.

**Preparation Information** **Validated by Florendo Tarnate on 9/16/2005.**

**Verified by Florendo Tarnate.**

**Printed 9/16/2005.**

**Information Contact** Prepared by the Health, Safety and Environment Department,  
Chemcraft International Inc., P.O. Box 458, 155, Rose Glen Road North, Port Hope, ON. Canada.  
Phone: 905 885-6388  
Fax: 905 885-5097

### **Notice to Reader**

*To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.*