

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **194-357 CHEMCOLOR TINTER QUIN RED**

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft® International Inc.**

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### For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

Code 194-357

Synonym CHEMCOLOR TINTER QUIN RED

Chemical Name Not applicable.

Chemical Family Synthetic polymer in organic solvent. (Paint.)

Chemical Formula Not applicable.

Material Uses Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.

Product Identification Number (PIN) 1263 Paint

## Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

### Exposure limits

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LC <sub>50</sub> /LD <sub>50</sub>	TLV/PEL
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	15 - 30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 8532 mg/kg [Rat].	
Mineral spirits	8052-41-3	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3160 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 100 ppm CEIL: 125 ppm <b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2-Methoxy-1-propanol acetate	70657-70-4	1 - 5	Not available.	
1-Butanol	71-36-3	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 8000 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat].	TWA: 50 ppm CEIL: 50 ppm
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2500 mg/kg [Rat]. 3200 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 4200 mg/kg [Rabbit].	<b>ACGIH (United States, 1993).</b> TWA: 50 ppm
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 150 ppm
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	1 - 5	Not available.	TWA: 400 ppm
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat].	<b>ACGIH (United States, 1992).</b> TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3500 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	STEL: 651 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm <b>NIOSH</b> STEL: 125 ppm
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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>	Not applicable.				
<b>Boiling Point</b>	The lowest known value is 107.9°C (226.2°F) (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-). Weighted average: 141.56°C (286.8°F)				
<b>Melting Point</b>	May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol. Weighted average: -98.77°C (-145.8°F)				
<b>Critical Temperature</b>	Not available.				
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.995 (Water = 1)				
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	The highest known value is >4 kPa (>30 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.). Weighted average: 0.61 kPa (4.58 mm Hg) (at 20°C)				
<b>Vapor Density</b>	The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Stoddard solvent). Weighted average: 4.34 (Air = 1)				
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.				
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The lowest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) Weighted average: 0.81 ppm				
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is much more soluble in octanol.				
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Not available.				
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	Not dispersible in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.				
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.				

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

<b>The Product is:</b>	Flammable.
<b>Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge. Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, oxidizing materials and combustible materials. Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	May form explosive mixtures with air. (1-Butanol)
<b>Flash Points</b>	Closed cup: 41°C (105.8°F).
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	The greatest known range is Lower: 1% Upper: 13.3% (Stoddard solvent)
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 229°C (444.2°F) (Stoddard solvent).
<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 the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

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**Special Remarks on  
Explosion Hazards** Not available.

### **Section 5. Reactivity Data**

**Stability** The product is stable.

**Decomposition  
products** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability** Not available.

**Incompatibility with  
various substances** Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.  
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials, organic materials,  
metals, acids and alkalis.  
Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: combustible materials and moisture.

**Corrosivity** Not available.

**Special Remarks on  
Reactivity** Not available.

**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): 3160 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Stoddard solvent).  
Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 8000 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat]. (1-Butanol).

**Effects of Acute  
Exposure** Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact  
(permeator).

**Chronic Effects on  
Humans** **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably  
not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol].  
**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.  
**TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.  
**DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available.  
The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver.  
Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

**Special Remarks on  
Toxicity to Animals** In laboratory inhalation studies, birth defects, increased foetal lethality and delayed foetal  
development have been observed in offspring of female animals, exposed during pregnancy, with  
a threshold response level in the range of 545 ppm concentration in the air. (1-Propanol,  
2-methoxy-, acetate)

**Special Remarks on  
Chronic Effects on  
Humans** Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. (1-Propanol, 2-methoxy-, acetate)

**Special Remarks on  
Other  
Toxic Effects on  
Humans** Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. (1-Butanol)

**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. Impervious gloves.

**Personal Protection in  
Case of a Large Spill** Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. Self-contained breathing apparatus  
(SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might  
not be adequate. 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 close to the workstation location.

**Small Spill** Absorb with an inert material and transfer the spilled material and absorbent to an appropriate  
waste disposal container.

**RED**

<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 allow water to enter container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas. Dike if necessary. Call for assistance on disposal.	
<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, alkalis.	
<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	<b>PG: III</b>
<b>Special Provisions for Transport</b>	-	
<b>Federal and State Regulations</b>	Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl- New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Pennsylvania RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl- Florida: Benzene, ethyl- Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl- Massachusetts RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl- New Jersey: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl- TSCA 8(b) inventory: N-Butyl Alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl- TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl- SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Isobutyl alcohol: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: N-Butyl Alcohol; Isobutyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg);	
<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-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).</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>	Target organ effects Combustible liquid
<b>Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health Hazard</b>	* 2
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	2
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Personal Protection</b>	G
<b>National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health</b>	2
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	2
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Specific Hazard</b>	

## **Section 8. First Aid Measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Hazardous Skin Contact</b>	Not available.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Hazardous Inhalation</b>	Move 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. Seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain if the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that 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.
<b>Hazardous Ingestion</b>	Not available.

## **Section 9. Preparation Information**

<b>References</b>	-Manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets.
<b>Other Special Considerations</b>	Not available.
<b>Related Information</b>	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR, and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.
<b>Preparation Information Validated by A. Davis on 3/7/2007.</b>	<b>Verified by A. Davis.</b> <b>Printed 11/9/2007.</b>
<b>Information Contact</b>	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**

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