

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **194-411 STAIN TINTER BURNT UMBER**

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

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Code 194-411

Synonym STAIN TINTER BURNT UMBER

Chemical Name Not applicable.

Chemical Family Pigments. (Polymer.)

Chemical Formula Not applicable.

Material Uses Coatings: Additives for surface coatings.

Product Identification Number (PIN) 1263 PAINT

Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

Exposure limits

| Name | CAS # | % by Weight | LC ₅₀ /LD ₅₀ | TLV/PEL |
|---|------------|-------------|--|--|
| Manganese oxide | 1313-13-9 | 5 - 15 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3478 mg/kg [Rat]. | ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ TWA: 5 mg/m ³ |
| 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 ACGIH (United States). TWA: 525 mg/m ³ CEIL: 720 mg/m ³ |
| Aluminum oxide | 1344-28-1 | 5 - 15 | Not available. | ACGIH (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ TWA: 10 mg/m ³ CEIL: 20 mg/m ³ TWA: 400 ppm |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph. | 64742-89-8 | 1 - 5 | Not available. | |
| 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.]. | ACGIH (United States, 1993). TWA: 50 ppm |
| n-Butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 14130 mg/kg [Rat]. 7100 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 8770 mg/kg [Guinea pig]. | OSHA (United States). TWA: 150 ppm STEL: 200 ppm ACGIH (United States, 2000). TWA: 150 ppm STEL: 200 ppm NIOSH TWA: 150 ppm STEL: 200 ppm |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2600 | ACGIH (United States, |

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|------------------|------------|---------|--|--|
| Silica quartz | 14808-60-7 | 0.1 - 1 | mg/kg [Rat.]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12210 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Not available. | 1993). TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 188 mg/m ³ ACGIH (United States). Notes: Respirable TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ TWA: 50 ppm CEIL: 50 ppm |
| 1-Butanol | 71-36-3 | 0.1 - 1 | 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: 150 ppm |
| Isobutyl acetate | 110-19-0 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit.]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat]. | |
| Xylenes | 1330-20-7 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat.]. | ACGIH (United States, 1992). TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm TWA: 434 mg/m ³ STEL: 651 mg/m ³ |

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

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| Physical State and Appearance | Liquid. |
| Color | Not available. |
| Odor | Not available. |
| Taste | Not available. |
| Molecular Weight | Not applicable. |
| pH (1% soln/water) | Not applicable. |
| Boiling Point | The lowest known value is 107.9°C (226.2°F) (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-). Weighted average: 135.45°C (275.8°F) |
| Melting Point | May start to solidify at -77.9°C (-108.2°F) based on data for: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester. Weighted average: -96.12°C (-141°F) |
| Critical Temperature | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity | 1.54 (Water = 1) |
| Vapor Pressure | The highest known value is >4 kPa (>30 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.). Weighted average: 1.22 kPa (9.15 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |
| Vapor Density | The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Stoddard solvent). Weighted average: 4.04 (Air = 1) |
| Volatility | Not available. |
| Odor Threshold | The lowest known value is 0.04 ppm (Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester) Weighted average: 0.85 ppm |
| Water/Oil Dist. Coeff. | The product is much more soluble in octanol. |
| Ionicity (in Water) | Not available. |
| Dispersion Properties | Not dispersible in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. |
| Solubility | Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water. |

Section 4. Fire and Explosion Hazard

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| The Product is: | Flammable. |
| Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances | Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat. Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials and combustible materials. Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials. |

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| Fire Fighting Media and Instructions | SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Never direct a water jet into the container in order to prevent any splashing of the product, which could cause the fire to spread. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion. |
| Special Remarks on Fire Hazards | Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.) |
| Flash Points | The lowest known value is Closed cup: 6°C (42.8°F). (Tagliabue.). Open cup: 9°C (48.2°F). (Tagliabue). (Benzene, methyl-) |
| Flammable Limits | The greatest known range is Lower: 1% Upper: 13.3% (Stoddard solvent) |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | The lowest known value is 229°C (444.2°F) (Stoddard solvent). |
| Products of Combustion | These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂). Some metallic oxides. |
| Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances | Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat. |
| Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards | Not available. |

Section 5. Reactivity Data

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| 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: reducing materials and combustible materials. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: organic materials and metals. Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: moisture. |
| Corrosivity | Not available. |
| Special Remarks on Reactivity | MnO ₂ is a powerful oxidizer. (Manganese oxide (MnO ₂)) |
| Special Remarks on Corrosivity | Not available. |

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

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| 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 | Hazardous in case of inhalation. CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA, + (Proven.) by NIOSH [Quartz (SiO ₂)]. 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 blood, 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 | Decrease of sperm count in human. (Manganese oxide (MnO ₂)) |

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| Special Remarks on Other | Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May cause allergic reactions, exzema and/or dehydration of the skin. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.) |
| Toxic Effects on Humans | |
| Exposure Limits | Not available. |

Section 7. Preventive Measures

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| 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. |
| Large Spill | 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. |
| Waste Disposal | Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. |
| Precautions | Keep locked up. 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. Wear suitable protective clothing. 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 reducing agents, combustible materials. |
| Storage | 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). |
| TDG Classification | 3 |
| PIN | 1263 PAINT PG: III |
| Special Provisions for Transport | - |
| Federal and State Regulations | WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene, methyl-; Quartz (SiO2) WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene, methyl- WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Quartz (SiO2) New York release reporting list: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester Florida: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester Minnesota: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester Massachusetts RTK: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester New Jersey: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Quartz (SiO2): Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Isobutyl alcohol: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); Acetic Acid, Butyl |

Ester; Benzene, methyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); N-Butyl Alcohol; Isobutyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester;

Other Regulations OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications **WHMIS (Canada)** **Class B-2: Flammable liquid**
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

HCS (U.S.A.) Contains material which may cause cancer
Flammable liquid
Target organ effects

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

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|----------------------------|-----|
| Health Hazard | * 2 |
| Fire Hazard | 3 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Personal Protection | G |

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

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|------------------------|---|
| Health | 2 |
| Fire Hazard | 3 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Specific Hazard | |

Section 8. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact 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.

Skin Contact Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

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 if symptoms appear.

Hazardous Inhalation 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.

Ingestion 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.

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 K. William on 7/18/2006.

Verified by K. William.

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