

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **220-214 PLASTIPRIMER OFF WHITE**

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft International Inc.,**
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Canada L1A 3Z3

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For Transport Emergency or After Hours

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Code 220-214

Synonym PLASTIPRIMER OFF WHITE

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 ₅₀ /LD ₅₀ | TLV/PEL |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| Xylenes | 1330-20-7 | 5 - 15 | 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 TWA: 150 ppm |
| Isobutyl acetate | 110-19-0 | 5 - 15 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat]. | |
| n-Butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | 5 - 15 | 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 |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 8000 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat]. | OSHA (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm ACGIH (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm NIOSH TWA: 1000 ppm |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5045 mg/kg [Rat]. 4797 mg/kg [Dog]. 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | ACGIH (United States, 1994). TWA: 400 ppm STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 983 mg/m ³ |

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| 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]. | STEL: 1230 mg/m ³ ACGIH (United States, 1993). TWA: 50 ppm |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3500 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | ACGIH (United States). TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm NIOSH STEL: 125 ppm |
| Potential additional emission of formaldehyde | 50-00-0* | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | OSHA (United States). STEL: 2 ppm TWA: 0.75 ppm |
| Methyl alcohol | 67-56-1 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 6200 mg/kg [Rat]. 5600 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 15800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | OSHA (United States). TWA: 200 ppm ACGIH (United States, 2000). TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm NIOSH (1997). TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm TWA: 260 mg/m ³ STEL: 325 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) | Neutral. |
| Boiling Point | The lowest known value is 78.5°C (173.3°F) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 123.65°C (254.6°F) |
| Melting Point | May start to solidify at -48°C (-54.4°F) based on data for: 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C (8-10)-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich. Weighted average: -92.98°C (-135.4°F) |
| Critical Temperature | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity | Weighted average: 1.18 (Water = 1) |
| Vapor Pressure | The highest known value is 5.7 kPa (43 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 2.11 kPa (15.83 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |
| Vapor Density | The highest known value is 3.66 (Air = 1) (Benzene, ethyl-). Weighted average: 3.27 (Air = 1) |
| Volatility | Not available. |
| Odor Threshold | The lowest known value is 0.04 ppm (Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester) Weighted average: 27.13 ppm |
| Water/Oil Dist. Coeff. | The product is much more soluble in octanol. |
| Ionicity (in Water) | Not available. |
| Dispersion Properties | Partially dispersible in methanol, diethyl ether. 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 | Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge. Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat. Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials. |
| 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 | Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene, dimethyl-) |
| Flash Points | The lowest known value is Closed cup: 12.78°C (55°F). Open cup: 12.78°C (55°F). (Cleveland). (Ethanol) |
| Flammable Limits | The greatest known range is Lower: 3.3% Upper: 19% (Ethanol) |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | The lowest known value is 407°C (764.6°F) (Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester). |
| 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, heat and shocks and mechanical impacts. |
| 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 | Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. (Benzene, (1-methylethenyl)-) |
| 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 | Incompatible with chlorinated compounds. (2-Propanol) |
| 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): 2500 mg/kg [Rat.]. (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 4200 mg/kg [Rabbit.]. (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 16000 ppm 8 hour/hours [Rat.]. (2-Propanol). |
| 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 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂)]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC [Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Methanol]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: PROVEN [Ethanol] |

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| Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals | The substance is toxic to blood, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15 ppm). (Formaldehyde) |
| Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans | Prolonged or repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentration can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and central nervous system depression. High level exposure to Xylene in laboratory animals, often at levels which are toxic to the mother, have affected the development of the fetus. The relevance of this to humans is not known. (Benzene, dimethyl-) |
| Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans | Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. (Benzene, dimethyl-) |
| 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. 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 oxidizing agents. |
| 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: II |
| 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.: Quartz (SiO ₂); Formaldehyde WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Quartz (SiO ₂); Formaldehyde Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl- New York release reporting list: Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; 1,2-Propanediol; Methanol: (environmental hazard); Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester Florida: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl |

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| 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 4/6/2006.**

Verified by K. William.

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