

Material Safety Data Sheet

423-1035 AQUACLEAR WATERBASE TOPCOAT

1. Product and company identification

Code : 423-1035
Common name : 423-1035 AQUACLEAR WATERBASE TOPCOAT
Synonym : AQUACLEAR WATERBASE TOPCOAT
Material uses : Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes
Manufacturer : Chemcraft International, Inc.
155 Rose Glen Road North
Port Hope, Ontario, Canada L1A 3Z3
Ph:905-885-6388 Fax:905-885-7587
In case of emergency : 1-613-996-6666
Validation date : **12/29/2005.**
Print date : 2/8/2006.
Responsible name : **A. Davis**

2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.
OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview : Warning!
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
BLOOD, KIDNEYS, LUNGS, LIVER, BONE MARROW, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects
Eyes : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin : Toxic in contact with skin.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.
Potential chronic health effects : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol, 1-phenoxy-].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.
See toxicological information (section 11)

3 . Composition/Information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CASnumber</u>	<u>%</u>
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	111-76-2	5 - 15
2-Propanol, 1-phenoxy-	770-35-4	1 - 5

4 . First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Non-flammable.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : No specific hazard.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances** : Not applicable
- Explosion hazards in the presence of various substances** : Not applicable

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials), scoop up material and place in a sealable, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

- Engineering measures** : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protection



- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- pH** : Neutral.
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 115.62°C (240.1°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -9.71°C (14.5°F)
- Relative density** : 1.04 (Water = 1)

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 2.02 kPa (15.15 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 5.27 (Air = 1) (1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C(8-10)-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich). Weighted average: 1.5 (Air = 1)
- Dispersibility properties** : Not dispersible in cold water, hot water.
See solubility in methanol, acetone.
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in methanol, acetone.
Very slightly soluble in diethyl ether, n-octanol.
Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Incompatibility with various substances** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and alkalis.
Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids.
Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: reducing materials, combustible materials, metals and moisture.
- Conditions of reactivity** : Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture.
Non-flammable aqueous emulsion. After water evapourates, remaining material will burn.
Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Non-explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture.

11 . Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	LD50	1746 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	1519 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	1414 mg/kg	Oral	Guinea pig
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Guinea pig
	LD50	435 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	490 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat
	LC50	450 ppm (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
	LC50	700 ppm (7 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Mouse
	LC50	800 ppm (8 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
	LC50	>633 ppm (1 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Guinea pig

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol, 1-phenoxy-].
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, liver, bone marrow, eye, lens or cornea.

11 . Toxicological information

- Other toxic effects on humans** : Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.
- Special remarks on toxicity to animals** : Very low toxicity for humans or animals. (Poly(oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)), alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy-)
- Special remarks on chronic effects on humans** : Can cause gastrointestinal disturbances. (1,2-Propanediol)
- Special remarks on other toxic effects on humans** : Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. (Ethanol, 2-butoxy-)
- Specific effects**
- Carcinogenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Sensitization**
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Eyes** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Skin** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12 . Ecological information

- Environmental precautions** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Octanol/water partition coefficient** : The product is more soluble in octanol.
- Bioconcentration factor** : Not available.
- Products of degradation** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water.
- Toxicity of the products of biodegradation** : The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

13 . Disposal considerations

- Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-		-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information**United States****HCS Classification**: Toxic material
Target organ effects**U.S. Federal regulations**: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: No products were found.
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH)); Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Ammonia anhydrous
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.**State regulations**: Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ammonia anhydrous
Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH)); Ethanol, 2-butoxy-; 1,2-Propanediol
Florida: Ammonia anhydrous
Minnesota: Ammonia anhydrous
Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH))
New Jersey: Ammonia anhydrous; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
New Jersey spill list: Ammonia anhydrous**Canada****WHMIS (Canada)**: Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): This product is on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) and is acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.:
Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH))CEPA DSL: City Water; Non-hazardous solid resin; Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH)); Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Glycol Ether PPH; Diisononyl phthalate; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-; Joncryl 538

Canadian NPRI: Ammonia anhydrous

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

16 . Other information

Label requirements : HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
BLOOD, KIDNEYS, LUNGS, LIVER, BONE MARROW, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

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

Health	*	2
Fire hazard		0
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		G

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



References : Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets

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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.