

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **440-881 PLASTICOLOR® ALMOND GLOSS**

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

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Code 440-881
Synonym PLASTICOLOR® ALMOND GLOSS
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 | 10-30 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat]. | TWA: 434 STEL: 651 (mg/m ³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] |
| 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]. | TWA: 50 (ppb) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1993] |
| 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]. | STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb) |
| n-Butanol | 71-36-3 | 5-10 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] |
| Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | 0.1-1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | TWA: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from NIOSH |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | 0.1-1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [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.

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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: 132.06°C (269.7°F) |
| Melting Point | May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol . Weighted average: -95.85°C (-140.5°F) |
| Critical Temperature | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity | Weighted average: 1.15 (Water = 1) |
| Vapor Pressure | The highest known value is 0.9 kPa (@ 20°C) (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-). Weighted average: 0.77 kPa (@ 20°C) |
| Vapor Density | The highest known value is 3.7 (Air = 1) (Benzene, dimethyl-). Weighted average: 3.39 (Air = 1) |
| Volatility | Not available. |
| Odor Threshold | The highest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) |
| Water/Oil Dist. Coeff. | The product is much more soluble in oil. |
| Ionicity (in Water) | Not available. |
| Dispersion Properties | Is not dispersed in cold water, hot water, methanol. 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 | Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks. Non-flammable in presence of shocks, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis, of moisture. |
| Fire Fighting Media and Instructions | Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Never direct a water jet in the container in order to prevent any splashing of the product which could cause spreading of the fire. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition 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: 24°C (75.2°F). (Tagliabue). OPEN CUP: 37.8°C (100°F). (Cleveland.). (Benzene, dimethyl-) |
| Flammable Limits | The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.4% UPPER: 11.2% (1-Butanol) |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | The lowest known value is 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol). |
| Products of Combustion | These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂). Some metallic oxides. |
| Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances | Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks. |
| 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 | Reactive with oxidizing agents. Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis. Non-reactive with combustible materials, moisture. |

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| Corrosivity | Non-corrosive in presence of glass. |
| Special Remarks on Reactivity | Hygroscopic; keep container tightly closed. Incompatible with chloroformates. (1,2-Propanediol) |
| Special Remarks on Corrosivity | Not available. |

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

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| Routes of Entry | Eye contact. Inhalation. |
| Toxicity to Animals | Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 790 mg/kg [Rat]. (1-Butanol). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (1-Butanol). |
| Effects of Acute Exposure | Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation (lung irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion. |
| Chronic Effects on Humans | CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, 4 (No evidence.) by NTP, None by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂)]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, 4 (No evidence.) by NTP, None by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP [Formaldehyde]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [PROVEN] [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [PROVEN] [Formaldehyde]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [PROVEN] [Ethanol]. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. |
| Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals | Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15 ppm). (Potential additional emission of 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 | Benzene, dimethyl- TWA: 434 STEL: 651 (mg/m ³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] 1-Propanol, 2-methyl- TWA: 50 (ppb) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1993] Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) TWA: 5 CEIL: 20 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Potential additional emission of formaldehyde STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] 1-Butanol TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb) Formaldehyde STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] Ethanol TWA: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from NIOSH C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 TWA: 10 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits. |

Section 7. Preventive Measures

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| Personal Protection | Splash goggles. 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 threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location. | |
| Small Spill | Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal. | |
| Large Spill | Toxic flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. 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 get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities. | |
| 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. 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 | Class 3: Flammable liquid. | |
| PIN | 1263 PAINT | PG: II |
| Special Provisions for Transport | Not available. | |
| Federal and State Regulations | <p>California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Xylenes - mixed isomers; Benzene, ethyl-; Formaldehyde</p> <p>California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Formaldehyde</p> <p>Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: 1,2-Propanediol; Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Pennsylvania RTK: 1,2-Propanediol; Ethanol; Isobutyl Acetate</p> <p>Florida: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Minnesota: 1,2-Propanediol; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol</p> <p>Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Isobutyl Acetate</p> <p>New Jersey: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Isobutyl Acetate</p> <p>TSCA 8(b) inventory: Xylenes - mixed isomers; 1,2-Propanediol; Benzene, ethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Formaldehyde; 1-Butanol ; Ethanol; Isobutyl Acetate</p> <p>TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol; Formaldehyde; 1-Butanol</p> <p>SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Xylenes - mixed isomers; fire, immediate health hazard; Isobutyl alcohol: fire, delayed health hazard; Benzene, ethyl-: fire, immediate health hazard</p> <p>SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Xylenes - mixed isomers 24.5673%; N-Butyl Alcohol 5.74038%; Formaldehyde 0.126416%; 1-Butanol 5.86779%</p> <p>CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Xylenes - mixed isomers; Isobutyl alcohol; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); N-Butyl Alcohol; 1-Butanol ; Isobutyl Acetate;</p> | |
| Other Regulations | OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). | |
| Other Classifications | WHMIS (Canada) | CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC). |

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| HCS (U.S.A.) | Class: Contains material which may cause cancer. Class: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). Class: Irritating substance. Class: Target organ effects. Class: Reproductive toxins. |
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| Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) | Health Hazard | * 2 |
| | Fire Hazard | 3 |
| | Reactivity | 0 |
| | Personal Protection | h |
| National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) | Health | 2 |
| | Fire Hazard | 3 |
| | Reactivity | 0 |
| | Specific Hazard | |

Section 8. First Aid Measures

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| 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. |
| 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

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| 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 Carroll Kelly on 11/21/2001. Verified by Carroll Kelly. Printed 11/24/2003. |
| 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 |

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