

## 441-057 PLASTICOLOR® NY WHITE 30

### 1. Product and company identification

<b>Code</b>	: 441-057
<b>Common name</b>	: 441-057 PLASTICOLOR® NY WHITE 30
<b>Synonym</b>	: PLASTICOLOR® NY WHITE 30
<b>Material uses</b>	: Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	: Chemcraft International, Inc. 155 Rose Glen Road North Port Hope, Ontario, Canada L1A 3Z3 Ph:905-885-6388 Fax:905-885-7587
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-613-996-6666
<b>Validation date</b>	: <b>2/8/2006.</b>
<b>Print date</b>	: 2/10/2006.
<b>Responsible name</b>	: <b>S.Bice</b>

### 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid.
<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA: Standard for Occupational Exposure to Formaldehyde 29CFR 1910.1048 must be consulted before initial use of product.

<b>Emergency overview</b>	: Warning! CANCER HAZARD. CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER. HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR IF SWALLOWED. CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: NERVOUS SYSTEM, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, LIVER. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
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**Routes of entry** : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

#### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eyes</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Skin</b>	: Toxic in contact with skin.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Toxic if swallowed.

<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	: <b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO <sub>2</sub> )]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. 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 [1-Butanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH [Formaldehyde]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available.
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## 2. Hazards identification

**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>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	110-19-0	5 - 15
Benzene, dimethyl-	1330-20-7	5 - 15
1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	78-83-1	1 - 5
Ethanol	64-17-5	1 - 5
1-Butanol	71-36-3	1 - 5
Benzene, ethyl-	100-41-4	1 - 5
Potential additional emission of formaldehyde	50-00-0*	1 - 5
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.1 - 1

## 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. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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** : Flammable.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO<sub>2</sub> etc.). Some metallic oxides.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : No specific hazard.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

- 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** : 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.  
Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.  
Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials, combustible materials and moisture.
- Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances** : Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

## 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** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants 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.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
- Flash point** : The lowest known value is Closed cup: 12.78°C (55°F). Open cup: 12.78°C (55°F). (Cleveland). (Ethanol)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol).
- Flammable limits** : The greatest known range is Lower: 3.3% Upper: 19% (Ethanol)
- pH** : Neutral.
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 78.5°C (173.3°F) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 119.09°C (246.4°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol. Weighted average: -101.4°C (-150.5°F)
- Relative density** : Weighted average: 1.17 (Water = 1)
- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 5.7 kPa (43 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 1.54 kPa (11.55 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 4 (Air = 1) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 3.33 (Air = 1)
- Odor threshold** : The lowest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) Weighted average: 21.42 ppm
- Evaporation rate** : The highest known value is 1.4 (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester) Weighted average: 1.16 compared with Butyl acetate.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic: The highest known value is 0.7 cP (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester)
- Dispersibility properties** : Not dispersible 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.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- 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.
- Conditions of reactivity** : 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.  
Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.  
Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials, combustible materials and moisture.  
Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Benzene, dimethyl- 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	LD50	4300 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LD50	2500 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LD50	3200 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	4200 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit.
Ethanol	LD50	7060 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LC50	8000 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat.
1-Butanol	LD50	2510 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LD50	790 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	5300 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit.
	LD50	3400 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	8000 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat.
Potential additional emission of formaldehyde	LD50	100 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	270 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
Formaldehyde	LD50	100 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	270 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	250 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
	LC50	590 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat

**Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>)]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. 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 [1-Butanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH [Formaldehyde].  
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver.

**Other toxic effects on humans** : Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.

**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. (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester)

### Specific effects

**Carcinogenic effects** : Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 11 . Toxicological information

- 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 much more soluble in octanol.
- Bioconcentration factor** : Not available.
- Products of degradation** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>) and water, nitrogen oxides (NO, NO<sub>2</sub> etc.). Some metallic oxides.
- 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
<b>TDG Classification</b>	1263 PAINT	3	II		-

PG\* : Packing group

## 15. Regulatory information

### United States

#### HCS Classification

: Toxic material  
Carcinogen  
Target organ effects

#### U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, methyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-  
TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol  
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: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, ethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Isobutyl alcohol: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Cymel UI-27-EI  
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Benzene, ethyl-  
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.  
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.  
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

: Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl-  
New York release reporting list: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-  
Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-  
Pennsylvania RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, methyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
Florida: Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
Massachusetts RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
New Jersey: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, methyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

#### Ingredient name

#### Cancer

#### Reproductive

#### No significant risk level

#### Maximum acceptable dosage level

Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester  
Benzene, methyl-  
Formaldehyde

No.  
No.  
Yes.

No.  
Yes.  
No.

No.  
No.  
No.

No.  
No.  
No.

### Canada

#### WHMIS (Canada)

: Class B-2: Flammable liquid  
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (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.: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, dimethyl-; Resamin HF 480; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

CEPA DSL: CR2245; Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Non-hazardous liquid resin; N-Butyl Alcohol; Isobutyl alcohol; Cymel UI-27-EI; Cymel MB-98; Resamin HF 480; Acematt OK500

