

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **488-625 PLASTOFIX® LIGHT 25***

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft International Inc.,**
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Code 488-625

Synonym PLASTOFIX® LIGHT 25*

Chemical Name Not applicable.

Chemical Family Synthetic polymer in organic solvent. (Polymer.)

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 |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 5 - 15 | 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 STEL: 1230 mg/m ³ |
| 1-Butanol | 71-36-3 | 5 - 15 | 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: 50 ppm CEIL: 50 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 |
| 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 |

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| Silica, amorphous | 7631-86-9 | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3160 mg/kg [Rat]. | OSHA (United States). TWA: 6 mg/m ³ |
| Isobutyl acetate | 110-19-0 | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat]. | TWA: 150 ppm |
| Potential additional emission of formaldehyde | 50-00-0* | 1 - 5 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | OSHA (United States). STEL: 2 ppm TWA: 0.75 ppm |
| 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 |
| Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | 0.1 - 1 | ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 250 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat]. 590 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat]. | OSHA (United States). STEL: 2 ppm TWA: 0.75 ppm |

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: 115.59°C (240.1°F) |
| Melting Point | May start to solidify at -87.5°C (-125.5°F) based on data for: 2-Propanol. Weighted average: -95.88°C (-140.6°F) |
| Critical Temperature | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity | Weighted average: 0.98 (Water = 1) |
| Vapor Pressure | The highest known value is 5.7 kPa (43 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 2.05 kPa (15.38 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |
| Vapor Density | The highest known value is 4 (Air = 1) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 2.96 (Air = 1) |
| Volatility | Not available. |
| Odor Threshold | The lowest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) Weighted average: 30.33 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, 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 | 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. |

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| Fire Fighting Media and Instructions | SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. 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 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol). |
| Products of Combustion | These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ etc.). 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. |
| 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: oxidizing materials. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials, organic materials, metals, acids and alkalis. |
| 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): 100 mg/kg [Rat]. (Formaldehyde). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Formaldehyde). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 16000 ppm 8 hour/hours [Rat.]. (2-Propanol). |
| Effects of Acute Exposure | Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Severe over-exposure can result in death. |
| Chronic Effects on Humans | CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH [Formaldehyde]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: PROVEN [Ethanol] The substance is toxic to the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs. |
| Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals | Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15 ppm). (Formaldehyde) |

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| 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. Use water spray to reduce vapors. 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. 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.: Formaldehyde WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Formaldehyde Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl- New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Pennsylvania RTK: Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Ethanol; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl- Florida: Benzene, ethyl- Minnesota: Ethanol; Benzene, ethyl- Massachusetts RTK: Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Ethanol; Benzene, ethyl- New Jersey: Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Ethanol; Benzene, ethyl- TSCA 8(b) inventory: Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Ethanol; N-Butyl Alcohol; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl- TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl- SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Isopropyl alcohol; N-Butyl Alcohol SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: 2-Propanol: Fire |

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hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Cymel UI-27-EI; Benzene, ethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
 CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Isobutyl alcohol; N-Butyl Alcohol; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg);
 OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Regulations

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

Other Classifications

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).

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

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| Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) | Health Hazard | * 3 |
| | Fire Hazard | 3 |
| | Reactivity | 0 |
| | Personal Protection | G |

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| National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) | Health | 2 |
| | Fire Hazard | 0 |
| | 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 In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Hazardous Skin Contact Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

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 A. Davis on 1/3/2006.**

Verified by A. Davis.

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