

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **488-825 PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT 25\***

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

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Canada L1A 3Z3

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### For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

Code 488-825

Synonym PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT 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

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	<u>Exposure Limits</u>	
			LC <sub>50</sub> /LD <sub>50</sub>	TLV/PEL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1-1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3500 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 100 CEIL: 125 (ppb) TWA: 435 CEIL: 545 (ppm)
Xylenes	1330-20-7	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 100 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] STEL: 651 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]
1-Butanol	71-36-3	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb)
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]
Potential additional emission of formaldehyde	50-00-0*	1-5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 1 STEL: 2 CEIL: 0.3 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1989]
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 150 (ppb)

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

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	Liquid.				
<b>Color</b>	Not available.	<b>Odor</b>	Not available.	<b>Taste</b>	Not available.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Not applicable.				
<b>pH (1% soln/water)</b>	Neutral.				
<b>Boiling Point</b>	The lowest known value is 117.2°C (243°F) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 125.94°C (258.7°F)				
<b>Melting Point</b>	May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol. Weighted average: -93.86°C (-136.9°F)				
<b>Critical Temperature</b>	Not available.				
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Weighted average: 1.01 (Water = 1)				
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	The highest known value is 13 mm of Hg (@ 20°C) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 7.45 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)				
<b>Vapor Density</b>	The highest known value is 4 (Air = 1) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 3.42 (Air = 1)				
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.				
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The highest known value is 0.64 ppm (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester) Weighted average: 0.44 ppm				
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is much more soluble in oil.				
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Not available.				
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	Is not dispersed in cold water, hot water, methanol. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.				
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.				

### Section 4. Fire and Explosion Hazard

<b>The Product is:</b>	Flammable.
<b>Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks. Non-flammable in presence of oxidizing materials, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of moisture.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	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.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
<b>Flash Points</b>	The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 21°C (69.8°F). (Tagliabue.). OPEN CUP: 28.3°C (82.9°F). (Cleveland). (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester)
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.4% UPPER: 11.2% (1-Butanol)
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol).
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks.
<b>Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards</b>	Not available.

## Section 5. Reactivity Data

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.
Corrosivity	Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Incompatible with hydrogen fluoride. (Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free)
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Not available.

## Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry	Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	<b>WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE.</b> Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 790 mg/kg [Rat]. (1-Butanol). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (1-Butanol). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 3500 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat]. (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester).
Effects of Acute Exposure	Very hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of inhalation (lung irritant). Non-corrosive for skin. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.
Chronic Effects on Humans	<b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by NTP, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Reasonably anticipated.) by NTP [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Reasonably anticipated.) by NTP [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by NTP [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> PROVEN [Formaldehyde] The substance is toxic to 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). (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	<b>Benzene, ethyl-</b> TWA: 100 CEIL: 125 (ppb) TWA: 435 CEIL: 545 (ppm) <b>Benzene, dimethyl-</b> TWA: 100 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] STEL: 651 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] <b>1-Butanol</b> TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb) <b>Formaldehyde</b> STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] <b>Potential additional emission of formaldehyde</b> TWA: 1 STEL: 2 CEIL: 0.3 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1989] <b>1-Propanol, 2-methyl-</b> TWA: 50 (ppb) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1993] <b>Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free</b> TWA: 10 (ppm)

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**Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester**

TWA: 150 (ppb)

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Section 7. Preventive Measures**

<b>Personal Protection</b>	Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.	
<b>Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill</b>	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.	
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	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.	
<b>Small Spill</b>	Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.	
<b>Large Spill</b>	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. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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.	
<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Not available.	
<b>Precautions</b>	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/ vapour/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.	
<b>Storage</b>	Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).	
<b>TDG Classification</b>	Class 3: Flammable liquid.	
<b>PIN</b>	1263 PAINT	<b>PG: II</b>
<b>Special Provisions for Transport</b>	089 International consignments to be packaged in accordance with ICAO or IMDG. 109 The consignor must determine legal limit. (Benzene, dimethyl-)	
<b>Federal and State Regulations</b>	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: Benzene, dimethyl- Pennsylvania RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester Massachusetts RTK: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester New Jersey: Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; 1-Butanol; Formaldehyde; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Benzene, dimethyl-; 1-Butanol; Formaldehyde SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; 1-Butanol; Formaldehyde CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, dimethyl-; 1-Butanol; 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester;	
<b>Other Regulations</b>	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
<b>Other Classifications</b>	<b>WHMIS (Canada)</b>	<b>CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).</b> <b>CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).</b>
	<b>HCS (U.S.A.)</b>	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.

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Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard	* 1
	Fire Hazard	2
	Reactivity	0
	Personal Protection	h
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)	Health	0
	Fire Hazard	2
	Reactivity	0
	Specific Hazard	

## Section 8. First Aid Measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.
<b>Hazardous Skin Contact</b>	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Hazardous Inhalation</b>	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. <b>WARNING:</b> 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous Ingestion</b>	Not available.

## Section 9. Preparation Information

<b>References</b>	-Manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets.
<b>Other Special Considerations</b>	- Please note that this material will emit formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) during curing. Appropriate precautions should be taken to ensure that the levels of formaldehyde, along with all other components, are maintained below the TLVs. (Formaldehyde)
<b>Related Information</b>	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR, and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.
<b>Preparation Information</b>	<b>Validated by A McLeod on 2/13/2001.</b> <b>Verified by A McLeod.</b> <b>Printed 9/18/2002.</b>
<b>Information Contact</b>	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

### Notice to Reader

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