

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **488-890 PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT HI GLOSS**

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

155 Rose Glen Road North

P.O. Box 458

Port Hope, ON.

Canada L1A 3Z3

Telephone (905) 885-6388 Fax (905) 885-5097

In case of Emergency (905) 885-6388, (800) 263-7951

For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

Code 488-890

Synonym PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT HI GLOSS

Chemical Name Not applicable.

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

Chemical Formula Not applicable.

Material Uses Coatings: 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
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
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 TWA: 150 ppm
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat].	
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
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
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.1 - 1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50):	OSHA (United States). STEL: 2 ppm 8 hour/hours. OSHA PEL (United States,

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Acute: 250 mg/l 4 hour/hours
[Rat]. 590 mg/l 4 hour/hours
[Rat].

1995).
TWA: 0.75 ppm
OSHA action level (United States).
TWA: 0.5 ppm 8
hour/hours.

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

Physical State and Appearance	Liquid.
Color	Not available.
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
pH (1% soln/water)	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	The lowest known value is 117.2°C (243°F) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 126.38°C (259.5°F)
Melting Point	May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol. Weighted average: -93.31°C (-136°F)
Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	Weighted average: 0.98 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 1.7 kPa (13 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 0.93 kPa (6.98 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 4 (Air = 1) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 3.36 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	The lowest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) Weighted average: 0.64 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

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.
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	May form explosive mixtures with air. (1-Butanol)
Flash Points	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)
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), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ etc.).
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

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Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards Not available.

Section 5. Reactivity Data

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 and alkalis. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids.

Corrosivity Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity Not available.

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 100 mg/kg [Rat]. (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 8000 mg/l 4 hour/hours [Rat]. (1-Butanol).

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 [1-Butanol]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.) by NTP [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.) by NTP [Formaldehyde].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: PROVEN [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]
 The substance is toxic to the nervous system, the reproductive system. 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). (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde)

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans Can cause gastrointestinal disturbances. (1-Butanol)

Special Remarks on Other Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. (1-Butanol)

Toxic Effects on Humans

Exposure Limits Not available.

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Section 7. Preventive Measures

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	<p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Formaldehyde</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: 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: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester</p> <p>Florida: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester</p> <p>New Jersey: Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester</p> <p>TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester</p> <p>TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, ethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard</p> <p>CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); N-Butyl Alcohol; Isobutyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester;</p>
Other Regulations	<p>OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).</p> <p>OSHA: Standard for Occupational Exposure to Formaldehyde 29CFR 1910.1048 must be consulted before initial use of product.</p>
Other Classifications	<p>WHMS (Canada)</p> <p>Class B-2: Flammable liquid</p> <p>Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).</p> <p>Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).</p> <p>Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).</p>

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

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard	* 3
	Fire Hazard	3
	Reactivity	0
	Personal Protection	G
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)	Health	3
	Fire Hazard	3
	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 K. William on 3/12/2007. Verified by K. William. Printed 5/16/2007.
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

Notice to Reader

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