

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **634-938 LUSTRATEBLACK**

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft® International Inc.**
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Code 634-938

Synonym LUSTRATE BLACK

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	15 - 30	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
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 8532 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 TWA: 150 ppm
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 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.

Section 3. Physical Data

Physical State and Appearance Liquid.

Color Not available. **Odor** Not available. **Taste** Not available.

Molecular Weight Not applicable.

pH (1% soln/water) Not applicable.

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Boiling Point	The lowest known value is 117.2°C (243°F) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 140.45°C (284.8°F)
Melting Point	May start to solidify at -94.9°C (-138.8°F) based on data for: Benzene, ethyl-. Weighted average: -95.56°C (-140°F)
Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	Weighted average: 1 (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: 0.65 kPa (4.88 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-Propanol, 1-methoxy, acetate). Weighted average: 4.03 (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. 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	Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
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: 1.3% Upper: 13.1% (2-Propanol, 1-methoxy, acetate)
Auto-Ignition Temperature	The lowest known value is 422.78°C (793°F) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester).
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).
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

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. Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: combustible materials and moisture.
Corrosivity	Not available.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Not available.

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Special Remarks on Corrosivity Not available.

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry	Dermal contact. Inhalation.
Toxicity to Animals	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3200 mg/kg [Rat]. (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Benzene, ethyl-).
Effects of Acute Exposure	Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion.
Chronic Effects on Humans	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to the nervous system. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Not available.
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. Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
Exposure Limits	Not available.

Section 7. Preventive Measures

Personal Protection	Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Impervious 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. 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 away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. 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, alkalis.
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	-

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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.: Benzene, methyl-</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene, methyl-</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-; Benzene, methyl-; 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-; Benzene, methyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester</p> <p>TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, methyl-; 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); Isobutyl alcohol; Benzene, methyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester;</p>	
Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
Other Classifications	<p>WHMS (Canada)</p> <p>Class B-2: Flammable liquid</p> <p>Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).</p> <p>Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).</p>	
	HCS (U.S.A.) Target organ effects	
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard	* 1
	Fire Hazard	3
	Reactivity	0
	Personal Protection	G
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)	Health	1
	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	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Hazardous Skin Contact	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
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	

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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

- Please note that this product must be mixed with a coreactant prior to application. The coreactant will contain isocyanate(s) as a component of the formulation. Isocyanates have been prescribed as a designated substance (R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 182, s. 2) by the Government of Ontario under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (the Act). The Act places duties on employers to take all precautions reasonable in the circumstances to protect the health of workers. Please read the Material Safety Data Sheet for the appropriate coreactant before use.
- Please be aware that the regulations may require you to control exposure limits by the use of personal protective equipment. In this case, the regulations clearly state that the use of charcoal filter respirators are not an effective control for isocyanates. When respiratory protection is required fresh air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus, as specified in the Respirator Code, must be used.
- If you have further questions regarding these products or the regulations, or require more detailed information, you may contact us or your local branch of the Ministry of Labour.

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 10/23/2006.

Verified by K. William.

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