

# Material Safety Data Sheet

FW-6954 FASTWIPE DARK WALNUT

## 1. Product and company identification

**Common name** : FW-6954 FASTWIPE DARK WALNUT  
**Synonym** : FASTWIPE DARK WALNUT  
**Material uses** : Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.  
**Manufacturer** : Chemcraft International, Inc.  
155 Rose Glen Road North  
Port Hope, Ontario, Canada L1A 3Z3  
Ph:905-885-6388 Fax:905-885-7587  
**Code** : FW-6954  
**Validation date** : 1/26/2006.  
**Print date** : 1/27/2006.  
**Responsible name** : K. William  
**In case of emergency** : 1-613-996-6666

## 2. Hazards identification

**Physical state** : Liquid.  
**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).  
**Emergency overview** : Warning!  
CANCER HAZARD.  
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.  
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:  
KIDNEYS, LUNGS, NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER.  
Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Routes of entry** : Inhalation. Ingestion.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eyes** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Potential chronic health effects

**CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA, + (Proven.) by NIOSH [Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>)]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone, oxime]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Carbon Black].  
**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS**: Not available.  
**TERATOGENIC EFFECTS**: Not available.

**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>
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	15 - 30
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	5 - 15
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	64742-94-5	1 - 5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1 - 5
Benzene, dimethyl-	1330-20-7	0.1 - 1
Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	14808-60-7	0.1 - 1

### 4 . First aid measures

- Eye contact** : 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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. 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>).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : No specific hazard.
- 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 and combustible materials.  
Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

### Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances

- : Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
- : Non-explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture.

## 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

- : 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.

### 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

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid.
<b>Flash point</b>	: The lowest known value is Closed cup: 41°C (105.8°F). (Tagliabue.). (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: The lowest known value is 229°C (444.2°F) (Stoddard solvent).
<b>Flammable limits</b>	: The greatest known range is Lower: 1% Upper: 13.3% (Stoddard solvent)
<b>pH</b>	: Neutral.
<b>Boiling/condensation point</b>	: The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 155.26°C (311.5°F)
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	: May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -48.69°C (-55.6°F)
<b>Relative density</b>	: Weighted average: 0.88 (Water = 1)
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 0.39 kPa (2.93 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.). Weighted average: 3.96 (Air = 1)
<b>Odor threshold</b>	: The lowest known value is 0.66 ppm (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.95 ppm
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: 0.06 (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.) compared with Butyl acetate.
<b>Dispersibility properties</b>	: Not dispersible in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.
<b>Solubility</b>	: Easily soluble in diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Soluble in methanol. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability and reactivity</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances</b>	: Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, combustible materials and metals. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials, organic materials, acids and alkalis. Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: moisture.
<b>Conditions of reactivity</b>	: Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and combustible materials. Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture. Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge. Non-explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks and mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis and moisture.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LD50	6960 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.

## 11 . Toxicological information

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA, + (Proven.) by NIOSH [Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>)]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone, oxime]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Carbon Black].  
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver.
- Other toxic effects on humans** : Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation.
- 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. Narcotic in high concentrations. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.)
- 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.
- 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.
- Toxicity of the products of biodegradation** : The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

## 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.


## 13. Disposal considerations

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
TDG Classification	1263 Paint	3	II		-

PG\* : Packing group

## 15. Regulatory information

### United States

#### HCS Classification

: Carcinogen  
Target organ effects

#### U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, dimethyl-; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; 1-Butanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-  
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: No products were found.  
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: No products were found.  
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-  
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.  
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-  
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.  
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: Cobalt Compounds n.o.s.

#### 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: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-  
Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH<sub>4</sub>)(OH)); Benzene, dimethyl-; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-  
Florida: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
Minnesota: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH<sub>4</sub>)(OH)); Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester  
New Jersey: Ammonia anhydrous; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic

## 15. Regulatory information

Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-  
New Jersey spill list: Ammonia anhydrous

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
Quartz (SiO2)	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Carbon Black	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Pigment Red 53.1	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	No.	No.	No.	No.
Benzene, methyl-	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Benzene	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

### Canada

**WHMIS (Canada)** :

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): This product is on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) and is acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH4)(OH)); Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

CEPA DSL: Blown Linseed Oil LV-52; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Non-hazardous solid resin; City Water; Non-hazardous liquid resin; Water; Aluminum Stearate Higel; Non-hazardous solid colourant; Bayferrox Iron Oxide Red 120NM; Burnt Umber 5250F; P407200 SNOWHITE 3; Solvesso 100; Varsol 3139; Stoddard solvent

Canadian NPRI: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

## 16. Other information

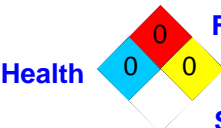
### Label requirements

: CANCER HAZARD.  
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.  
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:  
KIDNEYS, LUNGS, NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER.

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A)

Health	*	1
Fire hazard		2
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		G

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A)

:  **Flammability**  
**Instability**  
**Special**

### References

: Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet

### Date of printing

: 1/27/2006.

### Date of issue

: 1/26/2006.

### Notice to reader

## 16 . Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.