

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **FW-6955 FASTWIPE LIGHT WALNUT**

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft International Inc.,**  
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### For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

Code FW-6955  
Synonym FASTWIPE LIGHT WALNUT  
Chemical Name Not applicable.  
Chemical Family Synthetic polymer in organic solvent. (Paint.)  
Chemical Formula Not applicable.  
Material Uses Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.  
Product Identification Number (PIN) 1263 Paint

## Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

				<u>Exposure limits</u>	
Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LC <sub>50</sub> /LD <sub>50</sub>	TLV/PEL	
Heavy aromatic naphtha.	64742-94-5	30 - 50	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3001 mg/kg [Rabbit].		
Mineral spirits	8052-41-3	15 - 30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3160 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 100 ppm CEIL: 125 ppm <b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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) Neutral.  
Boiling Point The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 166.51°C (331.7°F)  
Melting Point May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -68.8°C (-91.8°F)  
Critical Temperature Not available.  
Specific Gravity 0.9368 (Water = 1)  
Vapor Pressure The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 0.2 kPa (1.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

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<b>Vapor Density</b>	The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Linseed oil, polymd., oxidized). Weighted average: 4.36 (Air = 1)
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The lowest known value is 1 ppm (Stoddard solvent)
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is much more soluble in octanol.
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	Not dispersible in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in n-octanol, acetone. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether. 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>	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.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	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.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
<b>Flash Points</b>	The lowest known value is Closed cup: 43°C (109.4°F). (Tagliabue.). (Stoddard solvent)
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	The greatest known range is Lower: 1% Upper: 13.3% (Stoddard solvent)
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 229°C (444.2°F) (Stoddard solvent).
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	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.
<b>Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards</b>	Not available.

## Section 5. Reactivity Data

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Decomposition products</b>	Not available.
<b>Conditions of Instability</b>	Not available.
<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: acids and alkalis. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials and organic materials. Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: moisture.
<b>Corrosivity</b>	Not available.
<b>Special Remarks on Reactivity</b>	Not available.
<b>Special Remarks on Corrosivity</b>	Not available.

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## Section 6. Toxicological Properties

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Inhalation. Ingestion.
<b>Toxicity to Animals</b>	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3000 mg/kg [Rat]. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 3001 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.).
<b>Effects of Acute Exposure</b>	Very hazardous in case of inhalation. Hazardous in case of ingestion.
<b>Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	<b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone, oxime]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate any medical condition.
<b>Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals</b>	Not available.
<b>Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	In a chronic oral toxicity animal study, methyl ethyl ketoxime produced an adverse effect upon red blood cells at all levels tested. Gross histopathological alterations were observed in spleen, lung and kidney. In an acute dermal animal study, 200 mg/kg caused mild hematologic effects. No effects were seen at 20 mg/kg. (2-Butanone, oxime)
<b>Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans</b>	Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	Not available.

## Section 7. Preventive Measures

<b>Personal Protection</b>	Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Impervious gloves.
<b>Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill</b>	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.
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	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.
<b>Small Spill</b>	Absorb with an inert material and transfer the spilled material and absorbent to an appropriate waste disposal container.
<b>Large Spill</b>	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.
<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	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, combustible materials, metals, acids, alkalis.
<b>Storage</b>	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).
<b>TDG Classification</b>	3
<b>PIN</b>	1263 Paint <b>PG: II</b>
<b>Special Provisions for Transport</b>	-

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<b>Federal and State Regulations</b>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>); Benzene; Van-Sol 63/Apsol #2/Vansol 63/Hisol 10</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm (male).: Benzene</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>); Benzene</p> <p>Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ammonia anhydrous          Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH<sub>4</sub>)(OH)); 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-          Florida: Ammonia anhydrous          Minnesota: Ammonia anhydrous          Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH<sub>4</sub>)(OH))          New Jersey: Ammonia anhydrous; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-          New Jersey spill list: Ammonia anhydrous          TSCA 8(b) inventory: 518BU Burnt Umber Iron Oxide; Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-          CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ammonia anhydrous;</p>	
<b>Other Regulations</b>	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
<b>Other Classifications</b>	<b>WHMS (Canada)</b>	<p><b>Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).</b></p> <p><b>Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).</b></p>
	<b>HCS (U.S.A.)</b>	Contains material which may cause cancer
<b>Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health Hazard</b>	1
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	2
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Personal Protection</b>	G
<b>National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)</b>	<b>Health</b>	1
	<b>Fire Hazard</b>	2
	<b>Reactivity</b>	0
	<b>Specific Hazard</b>	

## Section 8. First Aid Measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Hazardous Skin Contact</b>	Not available.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
<b>Hazardous Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous Ingestion</b>	Not available.

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## 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 11/6/2006.

Verified by K. William.

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### Notice to Reader

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