

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **FW-8569STAIN**

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 FW-8569
Synonym STAIN
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

Exposure limits

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LC ₅₀ /LD ₅₀	TLV/PEL
Heavy aromatic naphtha.	64742-94-5	70 - 100	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3001 mg/kg [Rabbit].	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	0.1 - 1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: >24000 mg/kg [Rat].	OSHA (United States). CEIL: 20 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL (United States) TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours.
Silica quartz	14808-60-7	0.1 - 1	Not available.	ACGIH (United States). Notes: Respirable TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³

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: 174.45°C (346°F)

Melting Point May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -70.4°C (-94.7°F)

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Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	1.0045 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 0.09 kPa (0.68 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.). Weighted average: 4.66 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	Not available.
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 n-octanol, acetone. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether. 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. Non-flammable 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.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Never direct a water jet into the container in order to prevent any splashing of the product, which could cause the fire to spread. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	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.)
Flash Points	The lowest known value is Closed cup: 57.2°C (135°F). (Tagliabue.). (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
Flammable Limits	The greatest known range is Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7% (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
Auto-Ignition Temperature	The lowest known value is 510°C (950°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.).
Products of Combustion	Not available.
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.
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	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing 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: combustible materials, metals and moisture.
Corrosivity	Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity Not available.

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals 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.).

Effects of Acute Exposure Very hazardous in case of inhalation. Hazardous in case of ingestion.

Chronic Effects on Humans **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA, + (Proven.) by NIOSH [Quartz (SiO₂)].

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate any medical condition.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by IARC as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Over exposure to crystalline silica can cause lung cancer and silicosis, a form of pulmonary fibrosis. Continued exposure to silica can lead to cardiopulmonary impairment. (Quartz (SiO₂))

Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)

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 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, acids, 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

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Special Provisions for Transport

Federal and State Regulations

WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene, methyl-; Carbon Black; Quartz (SiO2); Van-Sol 63/Apsol #2/Vansol 63/Hisol 10

WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm (male).: Benzene

WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene, methyl-; Benzene

WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Carbon Black; Quartz (SiO2); Benzene

Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl-

New York release reporting list: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-

Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-

Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH4)(OH)); Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Florida: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Minnesota: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH4)(OH)); Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

New Jersey: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

New Jersey spill list: Ammonia anhydrous

TSCA 8(b) inventory: 518BU Burnt Umber Iron Oxide; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; 1-Butanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-

TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ammonia anhydrous; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; 1-Butanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, methyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester;

Other Regulations

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications

WHMIS (Canada) **Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).**
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

HCS (U.S.A.) Contains material which may cause cancer

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

Health Hazard	* 1
Fire Hazard	2
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	G

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

Health	1
Fire Hazard	2
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	Not available.
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	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 L. Goode on 1/2/2008.	Verified by L. Goode. Printed 1/11/2008.
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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