

FW-8569 STAIN

1. Product and company identification

Code : FW-8569
Common name : FW-8569 STAIN
Synonym : STAIN
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

In case of emergency : 1-613-996-6666

Validation date : 1/11/2006.
Print date : 2/10/2006.
Responsible name : A. Davis

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.
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 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

See toxicological information (section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	64742-94-5	70 - 100

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.
- 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.
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.
- 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.

6 . Accidental release measures

- 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

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Flash point** : The lowest known value is Closed cup: 57.2°C (135°F). (Tagliabue.). (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 510°C (950°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.).
- Flammable limits** : The greatest known range is Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7% (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)
- pH** : Neutral.
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 174.45°C (346°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -70.4°C (-94.7°F)
- Relative density** : Weighted average: 0.9 (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)

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.).
Weighted average: 4.66 (Air = 1)
- Evaporation rate** : 0.06 (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.) compared with Butyl acetate.
- Dispersibility 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.

10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- 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.
- Conditions of reactivity** : 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.
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

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)].
- Other toxic effects on humans** : Very hazardous in case of inhalation.
Hazardous in case of ingestion.
- 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.)
- 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.

11 . Toxicological information

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.

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.

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	III		-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Carcinogen

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester
 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 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-
 TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 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-

15 . Regulatory information

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

State regulations

: 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

<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.
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-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Benzene, dimethyl-

CEPA DSL: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Non-hazardous solid resin; City Water; Non-hazardous liquid resin; Water; 510BU Burnt Umber; Non-hazardous solid colourant; Non-hazardous inert solid; P407200 SNOWHITE 3; Aluminum Stearate Higel; Van-Sol 63/Apsol #2/Vansol 63/Hisol 10

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.

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

Health	1
Fire hazard	2
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	G

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



The NFPA hazard diamond consists of four colored triangles meeting at a central point. The top triangle is red and labeled 'Flammability' with the number '0'. The left triangle is blue and labeled 'Health' with the number '0'. The right triangle is yellow and labeled 'Instability' with the number '0'. The bottom triangle is white and labeled 'Special' with the letter 'G'.

References : Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet

Date of printing : 2/10/2006.

Date of issue : 1/11/2006.

Notice to reader

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.