

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **FW-8903 FASTWIPE OLD MAHOGANY**

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

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Code FW-8903
Synonym FASTWIPE OLD MAHOGANY
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	50 - 70	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3001 mg/kg [Rabbit].	
Light aromatic naphtha	64742-95-6	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 6960 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 25 ppm ACGIH (United States). TWA: 123 mg/m ³
Carbon black	1333-86-4	1 - 5	Not available.	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³ CEIL: 7 mg/m ³
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1 - 5	Not available.	TWA: 25 ppm CEIL: 35 ppm TWA: 125 mg/m ³ CEIL: 170 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: 173.02°C (343.4°F)

Melting Point May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -68.84°C (-91.9°F)

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Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	Weighted average: 0.92 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 0.11 kPa (0.83 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 4.8 (Air = 1) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.). Weighted average: 4.61 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	The lowest known value is 0.66 ppm (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
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. 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: 41°C (105.8°F). (Tagliabue.). (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light 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 465°C (869°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.).
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. 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, reducing materials, organic materials, acids and alkalis. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals. Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: combustible materials 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 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Carbon Black]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.
 The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver.
 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 Carbon black contains trace amounts absorbed polynuclear aromatic compounds (PAH), some of which have been found to be carcinogens in animal studies. Carbon black has not been shown to cause cancer in humans or animals. (Carbon Black)

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 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

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.: Carbon Black; DCC 2509; Van-Sol 63/Apsol #2/Vansol 63/Hisol 10</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm (male).: Benzene</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Carbon Black; DCC 2509; Benzene</p> <p>Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ammonia anhydrous Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH)); Benzene, dimethyl-; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Florida: Ammonia anhydrous Minnesota: Ammonia anhydrous Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide ((NH₄)(OH)) New Jersey: Ammonia anhydrous; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene New Jersey spill list: Ammonia anhydrous TSCA 8(b) inventory: 518BU Burnt Umber Iron Oxide; Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ammonia anhydrous; N-Butyl Alcohol;</p>	
Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
Other Classifications	WHMIS (Canada)	<p>Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).</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	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 S.Bice on 5/9/2006. Verified by S.Bice. Printed 9/19/2006.
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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