

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Validated by C. Kelly on 9/18/2001.  
Verified by C. Kelly.  
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## Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **488-835 PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT 35\***

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft International Inc.,**  
3950 New Walkertown Rd.  
Winston-Salem, NC.  
U.S.A. 27051

Telephone (336) 723-1846 Fax (336) 724-7138

In case of Emergency 1-800-424-5571

### For Transport Emergency or After Hours

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

**Code** 488-835  
**Synonym** PLASTOFIX SUPERLIGHT 35\*  
**Chemical Name** Not applicable.  
**Chemical Family** Synthetic polymer in organic solvent. (Polymer.)  
**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 <sub>50</sub> /LD <sub>50</sub>	TLV/PEL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1-1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3500 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 100 STEL: 125 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] STEL: 125 (ppm) from NIOSH
Xylenes	1330-20-7	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 434 STEL: 651 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992]
n-Butanol	71-36-3	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit].	TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.1-1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit].	STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995]
Potential additional emission of formaldehyde	50-00-0*	1-5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit].	STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995]
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	10-30	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4763 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3200 mg/kg [Rat].	TWA: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]

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.

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### Section 3. Physical Data

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	Liquid.				
<b>Color</b>	Not available.	<b>Odor</b>	Not available.	<b>Taste</b>	Not available.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Not applicable.				
<b>pH (1% soln/water)</b>	Neutral.				
<b>Boiling Point</b>	The lowest known value is 117.2°C (243°F) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 125.83°C (258.5°F)				
<b>Melting Point</b>	May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol . Weighted average: -93.86°C (-136.9°F)				
<b>Critical Temperature</b>	Not available.				
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Weighted average: 1 (Water = 1)				
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	The highest known value is 1.7 kPa (@ 20°C) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 0.99 kPa (@ 20°C)				
<b>Vapor Density</b>	The highest known value is 4 (Air = 1) (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester). Weighted average: 3.42 (Air = 1)				
<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.				
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	The highest known value is 0.64 ppm (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester) Weighted average: 0.44 ppm				
<b>Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.</b>	The product is much more soluble in oil.				
<b>Ionicity (in Water)</b>	Not available.				
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	Is not dispersed in cold water, hot water, methanol. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.				
<b>Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. 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>	Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks. Non-flammable in presence of shocks, of oxidizing materials, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis, of moisture.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.
<b>Special Remarks on Fire Hazards</b>	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
<b>Flash Points</b>	The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 21°C (69.8°F). (Tagliabue). OPEN CUP: 28.3°C (82.9°F). (Cleveland.). (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester)
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.4% UPPER: 11.2% (1-Butanol )
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	The lowest known value is 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol ).
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks.
<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>	Reactive with oxidizing agents. Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.
<b>Corrosivity</b>	Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.
<b>Special Remarks on Reactivity</b>	Incompatible with hydrogen fluoride. (Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free)
<b>Special Remarks on Corrosivity</b>	Not available.

## Section 6. Toxicological Properties

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
<b>Toxicity to Animals</b>	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 100 mg/kg [Rat]. (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde).
<b>Effects of Acute Exposure</b>	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Non-corrosive for skin. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.
<b>Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	<b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, 4 (No evidence.) by NTP, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. Classified 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, 4 (No evidence.) by NTP [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:</b> Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [PROVEN] [Formaldehyde]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [PROVEN] [Potential additional emission of formaldehyde]. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure to an highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.
<b>Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals</b>	Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15 ppm). (Potential additional emission of formaldehyde)
<b>Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	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-)
<b>Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans</b>	Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	<b>Benzene, ethyl-</b> TWA: 100 STEL: 125 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] STEL: 125 (ppm) from NIOSH <b>Benzene, dimethyl-</b> TWA: 434 STEL: 651 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1992] <b>1-Butanol</b> TWA: 50 CEIL: 50 (ppb) <b>Formaldehyde</b> STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995] <b>Potential additional emission of formaldehyde</b>

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STEL: 2 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]  
 TWA: 0.75 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] [1995]  
**1-Propanol, 2-methyl-**  
 TWA: 50 (ppb) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1993]  
**Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free**  
 TWA: 10 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [2000]  
**Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester**  
 TWA: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 7. Preventive Measures

<b>Personal Protection</b>	Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.
<b>Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill</b>	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; 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 threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
<b>Small Spill</b>	Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.
<b>Large Spill</b>	Toxic flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. Toxic liquid. 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 get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.
<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	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.
<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>	Class 3: Flammable liquid.
<b>PIN</b>	1263 PAINT <b>PG: II</b>
<b>Special Provisions for Transport</b>	Not available.
<b>Federal and State Regulations</b>	California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Formaldehyde; Xylenes - mixed isomers California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Formaldehyde Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl- New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Pennsylvania RTK: Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free; Isobutyl Acetate Florida: Benzene, ethyl- Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free; Isobutyl Acetate New Jersey: Benzene, ethyl-; Isobutyl Acetate TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Formaldehyde; Xylenes - mixed isomers; Isobutyl Acetate TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl- SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol; Formaldehyde SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, ethyl-: fire, immediate health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: fire, immediate health hazard; Isobutyl alcohol: fire, delayed health hazard; Xylenes - mixed isomers: fire, immediate health hazard SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Benzene, dimethyl- 15.1915%; N-Butyl

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Alcohol 12.2192%; Formaldehyde 0.19636%; Xylenes - mixed isomers 14.0155%  
 CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Isobutyl alcohol; Xylenes - mixed isomers; Isobutyl Acetate;

**Other Regulations**

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

**Other Classifications**

**WHMIS (Canada)** CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).  
 CLASS D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC).  
 CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).  
 CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

**HCS (U.S.A.)** Class: Contains material which may cause cancer.  
 Class: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).  
 Class: Toxic.  
 Class: Irritating substance.  
 Class: Target organ effects.  
 Class: Reproductive toxins.

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

**Health Hazard** \* 3  
**Fire Hazard** 3  
**Reactivity** 0  
**Personal Protection** h

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

**Health** 3  
**Fire Hazard** 3  
**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 immediately.
- Skin Contact** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Hazardous Skin Contact** Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
- Hazardous Inhalation** Evacuate 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. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek medical attention.
- Ingestion** Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the 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

<b>References</b>	-Manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets.
<b>Other Special Considerations</b>	Not available.
<b>Related Information</b>	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR, and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.
<b>Preparation Information</b>	<b>Validated by C. Kelly on 9/18/2001.</b> <b>Verified by C. Kelly.</b> <b>Printed 10/13/2003.</b>
<b>Information Contact</b>	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

*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.*