



Material Safety Data Sheet

827-1382 TINT DYE DARK BROWN MM

1. Product and company identification

Code : 827-1382
Synonym : TINT DYE DARK BROWN MM
Material uses : Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.
Manufacturer : Chemcraft® Coating Technology Inc.
311 Otterson Drive, Suite 60
Chico, CA 95928
Ph:530-894-3585 Fax:530-896-0657
In case of emergency : 1-800-424-5571
Validation date : 5/10/2006.
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Validator : S.Bice

2. Hazardous ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	30 - 50
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9	15 - 30
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	5 - 15
Tetrahydrofurfural alcohol	97-99-4	5 - 15
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	1 - 5

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.

* Toxicological information, if available, is listed in section 11

3. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure : Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential chronic health effects : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Furanmethanol, tetrahydro-].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

See toxicological information (section 11)

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.
- 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** : Move exposed person to fresh air. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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** : 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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** : Non-flammable.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : No specific hazard.
- Special Remarks on Fire Hazards** : Not available.
- 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** : Not applicable
- Explosion hazards in the presence of various substances** : Not applicable

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.
- 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** : Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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** : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure 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.
- pH** : Neutral.
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 149.5°C (301.1°F) (Ethanol, 2-propoxy-). Weighted average: 198.34°C (389°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at -60°C (-76°F) based on data for: 1,2-Propanediol. Weighted average: -74.26°C (-101.7°F)
- Relative density** : Weighted average: 0.96 (Water = 1)
- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 0.2 kPa (1.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ethanol, 2-propoxy-). Weighted average: 0.06 kPa (0.45 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 5.11 (Air = 1) (Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-). Weighted average: 3.68 (Air = 1)
- Dispersibility properties** : See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol.
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in hot water, methanol, diethyl ether.
Soluble in cold water, n-octanol.

10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Incompatibility with various substances** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials, organic materials, acids and alkalis.
Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: combustible materials, metals and moisture.

11 . Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-	LD50	6560 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LD50	7292 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	5717 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	4120 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit.
	LD50	2764 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	4040 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
Ethanol, 2-propoxy-	LD50	3089 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	1337 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	1530 mg/l (8 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rabbit
2-Furanmethanol, tetrahydro-	LD50	1600 mg/kg	Oral	Rat

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Furanmethanol, tetrahydro-]. Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver.

Other toxic effects on humans : Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special remarks on chronic effects on humans : May contain traces of ethylene oxide . Ethylene oxide has been reported to be a potential carcinogen. (Ethanol, 2-propoxy-)

Special remarks on other toxic effects on humans : Material is destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. (Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-)

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity : 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 equally soluble in octanol and water.

Bioconcentration factor : Not available.

Products of degradation : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water.

Toxicity of the products of biodegradation : The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

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.

13 . Disposal considerations

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
TDG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : 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: Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-: Fire hazard; 1,2-Propanediol: Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Ethanol, 2-propoxy-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
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 : Pennsylvania RTK: Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-; 1,2-Propanediol; 2-Furanmethanol, tetrahydro-; Ethanol, 2-propoxy-; Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-
Massachusetts RTK: 2-Furanmethanol, tetrahydro-
New Jersey: Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-; Ethanol, 2-propoxy-; Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-: Fire hazard; 1,2-Propanediol: Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Ethanol, 2-propoxy-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

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 : CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: BLOOD, KIDNEYS, LIVER.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR IF SWALLOWED.

16 . Other information

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

Health	*	2
Fire hazard		2
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		H

* Indicates may be chronic effects

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



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.