

Material Safety Data Sheet

825-8006 INTERMIX W/S RAW SIENNA

1. Product and company identification

÷	825-8006 INTERMIX W/S RAW SIENNA Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.
:	Chemcraft Coating Technology Inc. 311 Otterson Drive, Suite 60 Chico, CA 95928 Ph:530-894-3585 Fax:530-896-0657
:	1-800-424-5571
	8/22/2006. 11/10/2006. K. William

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	<u>%</u>
Light aromatic naphtha	64742-95-6	30 - 50
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	15 - 30
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1

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	: Inhalation. Ingestion.
Effects of Acute Exposure	: Not applicable.
Potential chronic health effects	 CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [Silica amorphous, fumed, crystfree]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone, oxime]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
Medical conditions aggravated by over- exposure See toxicological information	: Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.
See toxicological information	

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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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	: Flammable.	
Products of combustion	: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).	
Extinguishing media		
Suitable	: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.	
Not suitable	: None known.	
Special exposure hazards Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	 No specific hazard. Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Solven naphtha (petroleum), light arom.) 	
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 flam sparks and static discharge. Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat, shocks mechanical impacts, oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, org 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.
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

Hands

- : 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

- 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.
 - : 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: 24°C (75.2°F). (Tagliabue.). Open cup: 37.8°C (100°F). (Cleveland). (Benzene, dimethyl-)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	The lowest known value is 465°C (869°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.).
Flammable limits	:	The greatest known range is Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7% (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.)
рН	:	Neutral.
Boiling/condensation point	:	The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 155.02°C (311°F)
Melting/freezing point	:	May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water. Weighted average: -48.55°C (-55.4°F)
Relative density	:	Weighted average: 1 (Water = 1)
Vapor pressure	:	The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 0.44 kPa (3.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor density	:	The highest known value is 4.14 (Air = 1) (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene). Weighted average: 4 (Air = 1)
Dispersibility properties	:	Not dispersible in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.
Solubility	:	Easily soluble in diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Soluble in methanol. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

10. Stability and reactivity

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

11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Product/ingredient name Solvent naphtha (petroleum), arom. Xylenes	light LD50	<mark>Result</mark> 6960 mg/kg 4300 mg/kg	<mark>Route</mark> Oral Oral	<mark>Species</mark> Rat. Rat
Chronic effects on humans	OSHA [Silica IARC, None. I	amorphous, fumed, cr by OSHA [2-Butanone, erial which causes dan	ystfree]. Clas oxime].	ly not for humans.) by IARC, None. by sified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by owing organs: blood, kidneys, the
Other toxic effects on humans		us in case of ingestion case of inhalation.		
Special remarks on chronic effects on humans	resulting in sk concentration depression. High level exp mother, have	in irritaion and dermatican cause headache,	tis. Prolonged dizziness, nau oratory animals	e defatting and drying of the skin exposure to high vapour usea and central nervous system s, often at levels which are toxic to the s. The revelance of this to humans is
Special remarks on other toxic effects on humans		ating to mucous mem s. (Solvent naphtha (p		per respiratory tract. Narcotic in high tarom.)
Specific effects	• No known sig	nificant offacts or critic	al bazarda	
Carcinogenic effects Mutagenic effects	-	nificant effects or critic nificant effects or critic		
Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity	•	nificant effects or critic		

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.
Products of degradation	: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) and water.
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
TDG Classification	1263 Paint	3	II	

PG* : Packing group

15. Regulatoryinformation

<u>United States</u>			
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: Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard		
	Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Benzene, ethyl-		
	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	: WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Quartz (SiO2) 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 WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Benzene; Quartz (SiO2) Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl- New York release reporting list: Methanol New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl- Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, dimethyl-; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Benzene, ethyl-; 1,2- Propanedicl; Methanol: (environmental hazard) Florida: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol New Jersey: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol New Jersey: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol		

15. Regulatoryinformation

TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); Isobutyl alcohol; Methanol;

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	<u>No significant risk</u> level	<u>Maximum</u> acceptable dosage	
				level	
Quartz (SiO2)	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	
Benzene	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	
<u>Canada</u>					
WHMIS (Canada)	: Class B-2: Flammable liquid				
	Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).				

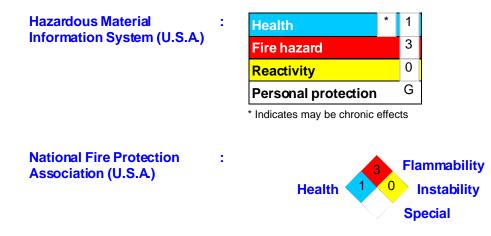
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

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, NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.



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.