



Material Safety Data Sheet

890-3442 GINGER SPRAY STAIN

1. Product and company identification

Code : 890-3442
Synonym : GINGER SPRAY STAIN
Material uses : Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.
Manufacturer : Chemcraft® International, Inc.
3950 New Walkertown Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
Ph:336-723-1846 Fax:336-724-7138
In case of emergency : 1-800-424-5571
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Validator : S.Bice

2. Hazardous ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Heavy naphtha, hydrotreated	64742-48-9	30 - 50
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	15 - 30
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	15 - 30
Ligroine	8032-32-4	1 - 5
Light aromatic naphtha	64742-95-6	1 - 5
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	1 - 5
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1 - 5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1 - 5
Propyl acetate	109-60-4	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 : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure : Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Potential chronic health effects : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-]. Classified None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)].
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 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.
- 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** : Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Naphth: (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy)
- 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** : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames sparks and static discharge.
Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat and oxidizing materials.
- Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances** : Extremely explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat.

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** : 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: -4°C (24.8°F). (Tagliabue.). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 254°C (489.2°F) (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy).
- Flammable limits** : The greatest known range is Lower: 3.3% Upper: 19% (Ethanol)
- pH** : Neutral.
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 78.5°C (173.3°F) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 102.08°C (215.7°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at -43.8°C (-46.8°F) based on data for: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene. Weighted average: -90.84°C (-131.5°F)
- Relative density** : Weighted average: 0.8 (Water = 1)
- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 6 kPa (45 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ligroine). Weighted average: 4.69 kPa (35.18 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 4.14 (Air = 1) (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene). Weighted average: 3.25 (Air = 1)
- Evaporation rate** : The highest known value is 1.1 (Ligroine) Weighted average: 1.01 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 methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.
Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester	LD50	14130 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	7100 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	5000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	8770 mg/kg	Dermal	Guinea pig
Ethanol	LD50	7060 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
	LC50	8000 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LD50	6960 mg/kg	Oral	Rat.
Xylenes	LD50	4300 mg/kg	Oral	Rat

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-]. Classified None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, eyes.

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

- Special remarks on chronic effects on humans** : Exposure can cause coughing, chest pains, difficulty in breathing. (2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-)

- Special remarks on other toxic effects on humans** : Moderately toxic and narcotic in high concentrations. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy)

Specific effects

- Carcinogenic effects** : Contains material which may 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.

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, CO₂) 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 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Carcinogen
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; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Benzene, ethyl-
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: Manganese oxide
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.: Benzene, methyl-; Quartz (SiO₂); Carbon Black
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, methyl-; Benzene
WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Quartz (SiO₂); Benzene; Carbon Black
Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl-
New York release reporting list: Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester
New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-
Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol
Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, methyl-; 1,2-Propanediol; Methanol: (environmental hazard); Ethanol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl

15 . Regulatory information

ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Florida: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Methanol; Ethanol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

New Jersey: Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, methyl-; Methanol; Ethanol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, methyl-; Ethanol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; Manganese oxide ; 1-Butanol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 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 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, methyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Isobutyl alcohol; Methanol; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester; 1-Butanol; 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Acetic Acid, Butyl Ester;

<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)

- : 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, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, LIVER, EYES. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A)

Health	*	1
Fire hazard		3
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		G

* Indicates may be chronic effects

16 . Other information

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.