



Material Safety Data Sheet

230-6520 NITROCELLULOSE WHITE T/C (W-20/3-PL4003)

1. Product and company identification

Code : 230-6520
Synonym : NITROCELLULOSE WHITE T/C (W-20/3-PL4003)
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
Validation date : 2/20/2007.
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Validator : K. DeBiasi

2. Hazardous ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Toluene	108-88-3	15 - 30
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	15 - 30
Heavy naphtha, hydrotreated	64742-48-9	5 - 15
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	5 - 15
1-Butanol	71-36-3	5 - 15
Isopropanol	67-63-0	5 - 15
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1 - 5
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1 - 5
Silica, amorphous	7631-86-9	1 - 5
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	0.1 - 1
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 : Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential chronic health effects : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone].
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** : Get medical attention immediately. 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.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. 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. 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). Some metallic oxides.
- 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 a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene methyl-)
- 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.
Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials reducing materials, combustible materials and moisture.
- 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: shocks and mechanical impacts.

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** : Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Product name

2-Butanone

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1993).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.STEL: 585 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes.CEIL: 885 mg/m³

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.
- Flash point** : The lowest known value is Closed cup: -6°C (21.2°F). (Tagliabue.). Open cup: -4°C (24.8°F). (2-Butanone)
- 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: 2% Upper: 12% (2-Propanol)
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 80°C (176°F) (2-Butanone). Weighted average: 116.6°C (241.9°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at 8.06°C (46.5°F) based on data for: Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester. Weighted average: -82.48°C (-116.5°F)
- Relative density** : 1.0189 (Water = 1)
- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 10.3 kPa (77.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (2-Butanone). Weighted average: 2.28 kPa (17.1 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 2.5 (Air = 1) (2-Butanone). Weighted average: 3.4 (Air = 1)
- Evaporation rate** : 1.4 (Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester) compared with Butyl acetate.
- Dispersibility properties** : Not dispersible in cold water, hot water.
See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Solubility** : Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, acetone.
Soluble in n-octanol.
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 and alkalis.
Non-reactive or compatible with the following materials: moisture.

11 . Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
1-Butanol	LD50	2510 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	790 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	5300 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	3400 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	8000 mg/l (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
Xylenes	LD50	4300 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
2-Butanone	LD50	3000 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	2737 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	6480 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	23500 mg/m ³ (8 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
	LC50	32000 mg/m ³ (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Mouse

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified None. by OSHA [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Titanium dioxide (TiO₂)]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for humans.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [2-Butanone].
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, the nervous system.

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

- Special remarks on chronic effects on humans** : Inhalation of vapors may cause dizziness, an irregular heartbeat, narcosis, nausea or asphyxiation. (Benzene, methyl-)

- Special remarks on other toxic effects on humans** : Exposure can cause lung irritation, chest pain and edema, which may be fatal. (Benzene, methyl-)

Specific effects

- Carcinogenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Teratogenicity /**

- Reproductive toxicity**

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. Some metallic oxides.
- 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.

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** : Highly toxic material
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, methyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard;
2-Propanol: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) 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: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
- Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
- Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

15 . Regulatory information

State regulations

: **WARNING:** This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: Benzene; Benzene, methyl-

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; Benzene, methyl-

WARNING: This product contains chemical/chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.: Benzene

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: Benzene, methyl-; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-

Florida: Benzene, ethyl-

Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-

Massachusetts RTK: Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-

New Jersey: Benzene, methyl-; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol, 2-butoxy-

TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, methyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Isopropyl alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; Benzene, ethyl-; Benzene, dimethyl-; Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, methyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; 2-Propanol: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard; Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, methyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); N-Butyl Alcohol; Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); Methyl Ethyl Ketone;

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
Benzene, methyl-	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	No.	No.	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:
KIDNEYS, NERVOUS SYSTEM.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A)

Health	*	2
Fire hazard		3
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		G

* 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.