

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Adhesion Primer Gray
Manufacturer/Supplier:
TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES
2040 Heiserman Dr.
Brighton, MI, 48114, USA

Product Code: 1084

CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA & Canada 800-424-9300
International +1 703 741-5970

Distributor (if applicable):

Business Phone: 800-824-2843

SDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

Product Use: Automotive Refinishing. For Professional and Industrial Use Only.
Not recommended for: Not for sale to the general public.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	1A	Based on human evidence
Organ toxin single exposure	2	Presumed to be harmful to human health- Animal studies with significant toxic effects relevant to humans at generally moderate exposure (guidance) - Human evidence in exceptional cases
Organ toxin repeated exposure	1	Significant toxicity in humans; Reliable, good quality human case studies or epidemiological studies Presumed significant toxicity in humans- Animal studies with significant and/or severe toxic effects relevant to humans at generally low exposure
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity ? 20.5 mm ² /s at 40° C.

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs

GHS Precautions

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and motorized equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 Do not breathe dust, mist, vapors or spray
P264 Wash contacted skin thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or water fog to extinguish
P405 Store locked up
P403+P233+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep Cool.
P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Danger



Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS:

None known

The following % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

0%

Section 3 - Composition

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Toluene 108-88-3 50 to 60%	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m ³ STEL
Acetone 67-64-1 10 to 20%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA
Talc 14807-96-6 5 to 10%	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m ³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m ³ TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3 1 to 5%	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA	300 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA 300 ppm STEL; 885 mg/m ³ STEL
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7 2.7 percent	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA	
Xylene 108-38-3 2.3 percent	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m ³ STEL
Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 68609-36-9 1.6 percent	None Listed	None	
Xylene 106-42-3 1.1 percent	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Xylene 95-47-6 1.1 percent	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 112945-52-5 1 to 5%			

Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.12 percent	3.5 mg/m3 TWA	3 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA; 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)
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Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION: If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing difficulty persists, seek medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a minimum of 15 minutes while holding eye lids open. If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Do NOT use solvents or thinners to wash off.

INGESTION: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately and have product container or label at hand. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain or irritation, watering, redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Irritation, redness.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Nausea or vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Seek professional medical attention for all over-exposures and/or persistent problems.

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.

The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 12.8 %

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical, Foam, CO2 or water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jets

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Hazards apply to empty containers. Combustion generates toxic fumes.

Hazardous Combustion Products: oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, toxic fume

Special Firefighting Procedures: Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from firefighting can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Fire Equipment: Full fire fighter equipment including SCBA should be worn to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors and mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulation to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Small Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Safe Handling Measures: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment when handling this material. Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Follow all SDS and label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. For precautions see section 2.

General Occupational Hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Storage Requirements: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces-No Smoking. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Do not reuse container when empty.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
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Toluene 108-88-3	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m ³ STEL
Acetone 67-64-1	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA
Talc 14807-96-6	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m ³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m ³ TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA	300 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA 300 ppm STEL; 885 mg/m ³ STEL
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA	
Xylene 108-38-3	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m ³ STEL
Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 68609-36-9	None Listed	None	
Xylene 106-42-3	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Xylene 95-47-6	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers.	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL
Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 112945-52-5			
Carbon Black 1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m ³ TWA	3 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m ³ TWA; 0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)

Engineering Controls: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilation, lighting and motorized equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Ventilation: General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be utilized to keep vapor concentrations below exposure limits (PEL & TLV). Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

Safe Work Practices: Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating, drinking or smoking. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product is required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1200. Smoking in area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited. Always use protective clothing and equipment. Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from material and from area where material is being used. Spraying of material can cause an oxygen deficient environment. Use proper ventilation to remove vapors, mist and fumes combined with NIOSH approved respirator.

Respiratory Protection: When working with this material use a MSHA/NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or suitable respiratory protection to keep airborne mists and vapor concentrations below the PEL & TLV limits. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses with chemical splash goggles or faceshield.

Skin Protection: Use chemical resistant gloves.

Body Protection: Impervious clothing, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Contaminated Gear/Hygiene Practices: Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Keep food and drink away from materials and from area where material is being used or stored.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p>Appearance Gray</p> <p>Odor Organic Solvent</p> <p>pH: No data available</p> <p>Freezing point: No data available</p> <p>Flash point: -4 F, -20 C</p> <p>Flammability: No data available</p> <p>Vapor Pressure: 44.6 mmHg</p> <p>Density (Lb / Gal) 7.81</p> <p>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No data available</p> <p>Decomposition temperature: No data available</p> <p>Regulatory Coating VOC g/L 738</p> <p>Actual Coating VOC g/L 647</p> <p>Weight Percent Volatile 79.58</p> <p>% Weight VOC 69.20</p> <p>% Wt Exempt VOC 10.38</p>	<p>Physical State Liquid</p> <p>Odor threshold: No data available</p> <p>Melting point: No data available</p> <p>Boiling range: 56°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: No data available</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 13%</p> <p>Vapor Density: 3.0</p> <p>Solubility: No data available</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: 404°C</p> <p>Viscosity: No data available</p> <p>Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal 6.16</p> <p>Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal 5.40</p> <p>Specific Gravity (SG) 0.935</p> <p>% Weight Water 0.0</p> <p>% Vol Exempt VOC 12.26</p>
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flame and sparks. Extreme temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible with:

- Strong oxidizers
- Strong bases
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Acids

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Oral Toxicity: 2,848mg/kg
Inhalation Toxicity: 21mg/L

Component Toxicity

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | Oral: 2,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 13 mg/L (Rat) |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene | Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat) |
| 78-93-3 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone | Oral: 2,483 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene | Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat) |
| 68609-36-9 | Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene | Oral: 3,200 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 1,000 mg/kg (Guinea pig) |
| 95-47-6 | Xylene | Oral: 3,608 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 4,330 ppm (Rat) |

This mixture has not been tested for toxicological effects .

Acute Effects:

- INHALATION - Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination .
- EYE CONTACT - Moderate irritation, tearing, redness, and blurred vision .
- SKIN CONTACT - Moderate irritant. Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.
- INGESTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, & diarrhea.

Chronic Effects:

May affect liver, kidney and central nervous system with repeated exposure . Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

Routes of Entry

Inhalation	Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion
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Target Organs

Blood	Eyes	Kidneys	Liver	Lungs	Central Nervous System	Reproductive System
Skin		Cardiovascular System		GI Tract	Respiratory System	

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system. Irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. Causes central nervous system depression. High levels of exposure may cause fatigue, weakness, confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); nervousness, muscle fatigue, insomnia; paresthesia; cardiac dysrhythmia, unconsciousness and death may occur. Inhalation: 100 ppm exposure can cause dizziness, drowsiness and hallucinations. 100 - 200 ppm can cause depression, 200 - 500 ppm can cause headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma. In addition to the above, death has resulted from exposure to 10,000 ppm for an unknown time. Skin: Can cause dryness and irritation. Absorption may cause or increase the severity of symptoms listed above. Eyes: Can cause irritation at 300 ppm. Ingestion: Can cause a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach, upper abdominal pain, cough, hoarseness, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma. Inhalation: Exposure to vapor can be irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of vapor at concentrations above 200 ppm or 3 - 5 minutes can lead to xylene intoxication. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. If exposure should continue, central nervous system depression characterized by shallow breathing and weak pulse can occur. Levels of 230 ppm for 15 minutes may cause lightheadedness without loss of equilibrium. Reversible liver and kidney damage in man has followed exposure to sudden high concentrations of vapor. Such high levels may also give rise to lung congestion. Exposure to extremely high concentrations (10,000 ppm or more) of xylene vapors can lead to a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of slurred speech, stupor fatigue, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death. Ethyl benzene irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma, and even death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentration of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Long Term Exposure

Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), and fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles"). Repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin. Has been implicated in certain nervous system and brain disorders characterized by weakness, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, heaviness in chest and numbness of hand and feet. These symptoms may develop after 1 year of exposure to vapor concentrations of 50 - 200 ppm. Improvement is gradual and may take years after exposure is discontinued. Animal tests show that this chemical is a teratogen in animals and possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis; drying, cracking, itching, and skin rash. May cause liver, kidney, and brain damage; decreased learning ability, psychological disorders. Levels below 200 ppm may produce headache, tiredness and nausea. From 200 - 750 ppm symptoms may include insomnia, irritability, dizziness, some loss of memory, cause heart palpitations and loss of coordination. Blood effects and anemia have been reported but are probably due to contamination by benzene. Inhalation of xylene vapor and skin contact with liquid are the two most probable routes of long term exposure. Symptoms of inhalation are dizziness, headache and nausea. Long term exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, intestinal tract disturbances and central nervous system depression. Prolonged contact with skin can lead to irritation, dryness and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause poor memory, difficulty in concentration, and other brain effects. It can also cause damage to the eye surface. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. May cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, as follows: EB is not nephrotoxic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defating agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus, and may cause mutations. High exposures may cause lung irritation; bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, lung scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors. A potential occupational carcinogen. Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m³ for several months may result in damage to the skin and nails, temporary or permanent damage to the lungs and breathing passages, and adversely affect the heart. Carbon Black containing PAH greater than 0.1% should be considered a suspect carcinogen. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure at very high concentrations: Some Carbon blacks may contain compounds which are carcinogenic and as organic extracts of these have been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans, special care should be taken to avoid exposure to such extracts. Lung effects remain controversial and may be due to contaminants. It is probable that minor effects reported are non-specific effects associated with exposure to nuisance dusts in general. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are reportedly present in some carbon blacks. Depending on the process of manufacture, there are variations in their chemical compositions.

The following chemicals comprise of at least 0.1% of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by the NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing) or ACGIH (optional listing).

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
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1333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.12	Carbon Black: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1 to 5%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide (Dust)	2.7	Titanium Dioxide (Dust): NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This material has not been tested for ecological effects.

Persistence and degradability: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential: No data available

Mobility in soil: No data available

Other adverse effects: Contains photochemically reactive solvent.

Component Ecotoxicity

Toluene

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 15.22 - 19.05 mg/L [flow-through] (1 day old);
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 12.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.8 mg/L [semi-static];
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oryzias latipes: 54 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 28.2 mg/L [semi-static];
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 11.5 mg/L
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >433 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 12.5 mg/L [static]

Acetone

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4.74 - 6.33 mL/L; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6210 - 8120 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 8300 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 10294 - 17704 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 12600 - 12700 mg/L

Talc

96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >100 g/L [semi-static]

Xylene

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 13.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 13.5 - 17.3 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 13.1 - 16.5 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 19 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 780 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: >780 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 3.82 mg/L; 48 Hr LC50 Gammarus lacustris: 0.6 mg/L

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 3130 - 3320 mg/L [flow-through] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >520 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 5091 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 4025 - 6440 mg/L [Static]
Xylene	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 14.3 - 18 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 8.4 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 12.9 mg/L [semi-static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2.81 - 5.0 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.9 mg/L [static]
Ethylbenzene	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 11.0 - 18.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4.2 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7.55 - 11 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 32 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9.1 - 15.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 9.6 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.8 - 2.4 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.6 mg/L; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >438 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 2.6 - 11.3 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 1.7 - 7.6 mg/L [static]
Xylene	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7.2 - 9.9 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.6 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 8.8 mg/L [semi-static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.55 - 6.31 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 3.2 mg/L [static]
Xylene	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 11.6 - 22.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 11.6 - 22.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.59 - 11.6 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 12 mg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.2 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2.61 - 5.59 mg/L [Flow through]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.78 - 2.51 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.7 mg/L [static]

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Product and container should be disposed of in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Subject to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal rules under RCRA, 40CFR261.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

The following transportation information is provided based on Transtar Autobody Technologies interpretation of shipping regulations. Each shipper is responsible for identifying, naming, marking and labeling prior to offering for transport.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
IATA	Paint	UN1263	II	3
IMDG	Paint	UN1263	II	3
USDOT	Paint	UN1263	II	3
	Limited Quantity			

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

The information listed in this section is not all inclusive of all regulations for this product or the chemical components of this product.

Australia-AICS: The following chemicals are listed:

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 1 to 5 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
68609-36-9 Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 1.6 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

China-SEPA (IECSC): The following chemicals are listed :

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 1 to 5 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
68609-36-9 Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 1.6 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

DSL Status: The following chemicals are listed on the DSL Inventory.

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 1 to 5 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
68609-36-9 Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 1.6 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:

106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

NDSL Status


- None

NJ RTK: The following chemicals are listed under New Jersey RTK

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %

95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %


California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including

106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

, which is[are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %

which is[are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

PA RTK: The following chemicals are listed under Pennsylvania RTK:

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1.1 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1.1 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 2.3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 2.7 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

SARA 312: This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 312:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

SARA 313: This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313:

64742-95-6 Aromatic petroleum distillates 0.1 to 1.0 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

Section 16 - Other Information

Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	<input type="text"/>	2
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="text"/>	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="text"/>	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="text"/>	

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating

Legend

* = Chronic Health Hazard

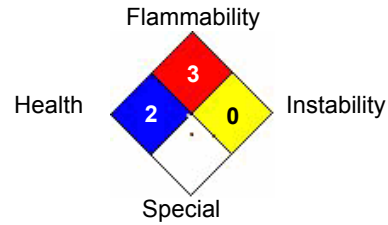
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Date Prepared: 12/19/2017

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate, obtained from sources believed by Transtar Autobody Technologies to be accurate. As with all chemicals, **KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN AND ANIMALS. FOR PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.** The hazard information contained herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to his own investigation and verification of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.