

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Speed Prime

Product Code: 32-0181

Trade Name: Signature Series Speed Primer

Manufacturer/Supplier:
TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES
2040 Heiserman Dr.
Brighton, MI, 48114, USA

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: 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	3	Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation
Aquatic toxicity	A2	Acute toxicity > 1.00 but <= 10.0 mg/l

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

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
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
P261	Avoid breathing dust, mist, vapors and spray
P264	Wash contacted skin thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
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, CO ₂ , 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
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Acetone 67-64-1 20 to 30%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 10 to 20%	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7 10 to 20%	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m3 TWA	
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6 5 to 10%	Not Established	Not Established	
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0 5 to 10%			
Talc 14807-96-6 5 to 10%	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m3 TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m3 TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 1 to 5%	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA	200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m3 STEL
Natural wollastonite 13983-17-0 1 to 5%	As particles not otherwise regulated (PNOR). OSHA PEL: TWA respirable fraction formula: 10 mg/m3 / % SiO2 +2 TWA: 15 mg/m3 total dust 5 mg/m3 respirable dust (OSHA)	ACGIH: TWA 0.025 mg/m3 from respirable fraction	
Phosphoric acid polyester (TS60) 1 to 5%			

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: 0.9 %

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
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
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA	
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6	Not Established	Not Established	
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0			
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)
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m ³ TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m ³ STEL

Natural wollastonite 13983-17-0	As particles not otherwise regulated (PNOR). OSHA PEL: TWA respirable fraction formula: 10 mg/m3 / % SiO2 +2 TWA: 15 mg/m3 total dust 5 mg/m3 respirable dust (OSHA)	ACGIH: TWA 0.025 mg/m3 from respirable fraction	
Phosphoric acid polyester			

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 Grey</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: 119.3 mmHg</p> <p>Density (Lb / Gal) 12.20</p> <p>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No data available</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: 3.2</p> <p>Solubility: No data available</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: 425°C</p>
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Decomposition temperature: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC g/L 162 Actual Coating VOC g/L 84 Weight Percent Volatile 35.17 % Weight VOC 5.77 % Wt Exempt VOC 29.40	Viscosity: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC 1.35 lb/gal Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal 0.70 Specific Gravity (SG) 1.462 % Weight Water 0.0 % Vol Exempt VOC 47.81
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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 acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity: 121mg/L

Component Toxicity

- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride
 Oral: 13 g/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3 g/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 33 mg/L (Rat)

- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate
 Inhalation: 29 mg/L (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

Target Organs

- Eyes
- Kidneys
- Liver
- Lungs
- Central Nervous System
- Skin
- Cardiovascular System
- 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. The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High exposures, above the occupational exposure levels, can cause weakness, headache, and drowsiness and may cause unconsciousness. Causes local irritation to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. May cause irritation by any route of exposure. The LD50 rat is 13 gm/kg (13,000 mg/kg) (insignificantly toxic). Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin.

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"). n-Butyl acetate may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects. There is evidence that this chemical is a mutagen. 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.

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>
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide (Dust)	10 to 20%	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

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

Chlorobenzotrifluoride

48 Hr EC50 *Daphnia magna*: 3.68 mg/L

Talc

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

For inner packagings not exceeding 5L each packaged in a strong outer box: 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:

- 13983-17-0 Natural wollastonite 1 to 5 %
- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
- 14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
- 7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 5 to 10 %
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 5 to 10 %
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %
- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %
- 67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

- 13983-17-0 Natural wollastonite 1 to 5 %
- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
- 14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
- 7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 5 to 10 %
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 5 to 10 %
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %
- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %
- 67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
- 14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
- 7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 5 to 10 %
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 5 to 10 %
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %
- 67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:

- None

NDSL Status

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate

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

123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %


14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %

67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %


California Proposition 65

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

77-58-7 Dibutyltin Dilaurate 0.1 to 1.0 %

, 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

14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 700 to 800 PPM

98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 5 to 10 %

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %

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:

123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %

14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 10 to 20 %

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %

67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

- None

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 %

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

Section 16 - Other Information

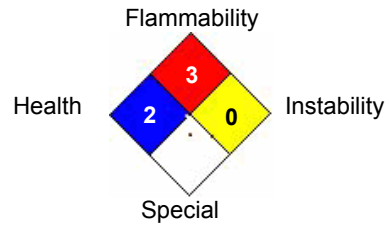
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this SDS must be considered.

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: 5/19/2020

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.