### Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: True Finish Euro Clearcoat  
Manufacturer/Supplier:  
TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES  
2040 Heiseman Dr.  
Brighton, MI, 48114, USA  
Product Code: 4990-01

CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):  
USA & Canada 800-424-9300  
International +1 703-741-5970  
Business Phone: 810-360-1600  
SDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

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

### Section 2 - Hazards Identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

**GHS Ratings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>GHS Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammable liquid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosive</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye corrosive</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>H319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ toxin single exposure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ toxin repeated exposure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic toxicity</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>H402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GHS Hazards**

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
- H315: Causes skin irritation  
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation  
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer  
- H371: May cause damage to organs  
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
- H402: Harmful 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  
- P233: Keep container tightly closed  
- 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
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
P321 Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on SDS)
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.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously 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+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 3 - Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name / CAS No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone 67-64-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic polyol, Proprietary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene 1330-20-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene 100-41-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 persist: seek medical attention.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation presists. 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:**
Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**
Seek professional medical attention for all over-exposures and/or persistent problems.

### 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 or burst when contaminated with water (CO2 gas evolved). 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.

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:
Dike spill area and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth. Sweep up and dispose of in appropriate containers in accordance to Federal, State and/or Local regulations. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents.

Section 7 - Handling and 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.

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 Control and PPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name / CAS No.</th>
<th>OSHA Exposure Limits</th>
<th>ACGIH Exposure Limits</th>
<th>Other Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone 67-64-1</td>
<td>1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic polyol, Proprietary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4</td>
<td>150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene 1330-20-7</td>
<td>100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA: 0.75 ppm</th>
<th>CLV: 0.03 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA: 0.03 ppm</th>
<th>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA: 0.03 ppm</th>
<th>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA: 0.03 ppm</th>
<th>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA: 0.03 ppm</th>
<th>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Engineering Controls: | Ground and bond container and recieving 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 and 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: | Take off contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse. |

### Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Clear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Organic Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>-4 F. -20 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>93.7 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (Lb / Gal)</td>
<td>8.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Coating VOC g/L</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Coating VOC g/L</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling range</td>
<td>56°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Limits</td>
<td>1% - 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
<td>377°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Coating VOC</td>
<td>3.30 lb/gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weight Percent Volatile 61.43  
% Weight VOC 24.06  
% Wt Exempt VOC 37.37  
Specific Gravity (SG) 0.966  
% Weight Water 0.0  
% Vol Exempt VOC 41.11

## 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:**
- Acids
- Strong oxidizers
- Strong bases

**Hazardous products produced under decomposition:**
- Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Mixture Toxicity
- Inhalation Toxicity: 61mg/L

### Component Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component ID</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Routes of Exposure</th>
<th>Oral</th>
<th>Dermal</th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>29 mg/L (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-56-6</td>
<td>Chlorobenzotrifluoride</td>
<td>Oral: 13 g/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>Dermal: 3 g/kg (Rabbit)</td>
<td>Inhalation: 33 mg/L (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit)</td>
<td>Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-43-0</td>
<td>Methyl n-Amyl Ketone</td>
<td>Oral: 1,600 mg/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
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: 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. 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). Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Methyl n-amyl ketone can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system. Breathing the vapor can cause dizziness and lightheadedness, and can make you pass out.
Long Term Exposure

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 defatting 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. 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. 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. 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"). Causes skin irritation with cracking and drying; destroys the skin's natural oils. May cause liver and kidney damage. May affect the nervous system.

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>% Weight</th>
<th>Carcinogen Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>1 to 5%</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

n-Butyl Acetate  
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 17 - 19 mg/L [flow-through]  
72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 674.7 mg/L

Chlorobenzotrifluoride  
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.68 mg/L

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: 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

Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate  
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 62 mg/L [static]  
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 970 mg/L

Methyl n-Amyl Ketone  
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 126 - 137 mg/L [flow-through]

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]

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Product should be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State and local 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDOT</td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
California Hazardous Substance List:
- None

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %
  1330-20-7  Xylene  1 to 5 %

NJ RTK: The following chemicals are listed under New Jersey RTK
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %
  110-43-0  Methyl n-Amyl Ketone  1 to 5 %
  1330-20-7  Xylene  1 to 5 %
  123-86-4  n-Butyl Acetate  10 to 20 %
  67-64-1  Acetone  20 to 30 %

California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product contains the following chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
- None

California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product contains the following chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %

PA RTK: The following chemicals are listed under Pennsylvania RTK:
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %
  110-43-0  Methyl n-Amyl Ketone  1 to 5 %
  1330-20-7  Xylene  1 to 5 %
  123-86-4  n-Butyl Acetate  10 to 20 %
  67-64-1  Acetone  20 to 30 %

EU REACH SIN: The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list
- None

SARA 312: This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 312:
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %

SARA 313: This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313:
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %

WHMIS:
  100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1 to 5 %
  110-43-0  Methyl n-Amyl Ketone  1 to 5 %
  123-86-4  n-Butyl Acetate  10 to 20 %
  67-64-1  Acetone  20 to 30 %

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)

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HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating
Legend
* = Chronic Health Hazard
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

Date Prepared: 8/26/16

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Flammability

Health

Instability

Special

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.