Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: UNIVERSAL PRIMER    Product Code: 6001, 6004, 6005, 6009
Manufacturer/Supplier: TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES
2040 Heiserman Dr.
Brighton, MI, 48114, USA

24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
International 001-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC Int'l)
Business Phone: 810-360-1600
SDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

Product Use: Primer. For Professional and Industrial Use Only
Not recommended for: Not for Sale to General Public

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammable liquid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flash point &lt; 23°C and initial boiling point &gt; 35°C (95°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosive</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: &gt;= 2.3 &lt; 4.0 or persistent inflammation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye corrosive</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Known Human Carcinogen Based on human evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxin</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Known or presumed to cause effects on human reproduction or on development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ toxin single exposure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>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 (guidan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ toxin repeated exposure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration hazard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity ? 20.5 mm2/s at 40° C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic toxicity</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Acute toxicity &gt; 1.00 but &lt;= 10.0 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS Hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H225</th>
<th>Highly flammable liquid and vapor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H304</td>
<td>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H315</td>
<td>Causes skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H319</td>
<td>Causes serious eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H350</td>
<td>May cause cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360</td>
<td>May damage fertility or the unborn child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H370</td>
<td>Causes damage to organs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS Precautions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P101</td>
<td>If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P102</td>
<td>Keep out of reach of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P103</td>
<td>Read label before use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P201</td>
<td>Obtain special instructions before use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P202</td>
<td>Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H401 Toxic to aquatic life

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)

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 continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing

P307+P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

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

SDS for: 6001, 6004, 6005, 6009
### Section 3 - Composition

<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></td>
<td>NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc 14807-96-6</td>
<td>PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).</td>
<td>2 mg/m3 TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and &lt;1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)</td>
<td>NIOSH: 2 mg/m3 TWA (containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Quartz, respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene 108-88-3</td>
<td>200 ppm TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA; 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1</td>
<td>100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm STEL; 20 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m3 TWA; 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>No standards set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7</td>
<td>15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0</td>
<td>400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>400 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA; 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5%</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</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>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5%</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; 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1</td>
<td>200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>250 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA; 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene 100-41-4</td>
<td>100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA; 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 to 1.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Silica, Amorphous
7631-86-9
0.1 to 1.0%

OSHA has set a TWA of 20 mppcf or (80 mg/m3/% SiO2).

The ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 as inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m3 as respirable particulates.

NIOSH: 6 mg/m3 TWA

### Silica, Crystalline
14808-60-7
0.1 to 1.0%

TWA TOTAL DUST = (30mg/m3)/(%SiO2+2), TWA RESPIRABLE FRACTION = (10mg/m3)/(%SiO2+2)

0.025 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)

NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)

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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 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 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:**
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:** 1.0 %  **UEL:** 36.0 %

**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.

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**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:**
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.

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**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>
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<td>750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA</td>
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<td>PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).</td>
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<td>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1</td>
<td>100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m3 TWA 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>No standards set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7</td>
<td>15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0</td>
<td>400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA</td>
<td>400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</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>
n-Butyl Acetate
123-86-4

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

Methyl Alcohol
67-56-1

200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA
250 ppm STEL
200 ppm TWA
NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA
250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m³ STEL

Ethylbenzene
100-41-4

100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA
20 ppm TWA
NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m³ TWA
125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m³ STEL

Silica, Amorphous
7631-86-9

OSHA has set a TWA of 20 mpcf or (80 mg/m³/% SiO₂).
The ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m³ as inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m³ as respirable particulates.
NIOSH: 6 mg/m³ TWA

Silica, Crystalline
14808-60-7

TWA TOTAL DUST = (30mg/m³)/(%SiO₂+2), TWA RESPIRABLE FRACTION = (10mg/m³)/(%SiO₂+2)
0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

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 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:

| Appearance | Gray |
| Odor | Organic Solvent |
| pH | No data available |
| Freezing point | No data available |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Odor threshold | No data available |
| Melting point | No data available |
| Boiling range | 56°C |
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 oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/base/caustic solutions

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity: 31mg/L

Component Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Oral mg/kg (Species)</th>
<th>Dermal mg/kg (Species)</th>
<th>Inhalation mg/L (Species)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108-88-3 Toluene</td>
<td>2,600 (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 (Rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone</td>
<td>2,080 (Rat)</td>
<td>3,000 (Rabbit)</td>
<td>8 (Rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>1,870 (Rat)</td>
<td>4,059 (Rabbit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7 Xylene</td>
<td>3,500 (Rat)</td>
<td>4,350 (Rabbit)</td>
<td>29 (Rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>3,500 (Rat)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 (Rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-41-4 Ethylbenzene</td>
<td></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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Skin Contact</th>
<th>Eye Contact</th>
<th>Ingestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Kidneys</td>
<td>Liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs</td>
<td>Central Nervous System</td>
<td>Reproductive System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Cardiovascular System</td>
<td>GI Tract</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target Organs**
- Blood
- Eyes
- Kidneys
- Liver
- Lungs
- Central Nervous System
- Reproductive System
- Skin
- Cardiovascular System
- GI Tract
- Respiratory System

**Effects of Overexposure**
Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Methyl isobutyl ketone can affect you when breathed in. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor may cause loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Contact or the vapor can irritate the eyes, nose, mouth, throat. Contact can irritate the skin. Ingestion chemical pneumonitis. 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. 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. 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. Irritates the eyes. Inhalation can cause cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Amorphous fused silica can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause a very serious lung disease called silicosis, with cough and shortness of breath. Very high exposures can cause this problem to develop in a few weeks, or with lower exposures it may occur over many years. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, chances of getting tuberculosis are increased. The disease may progress, with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.
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"). Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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. 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. 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. Can cause decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms; fibrosis (silicosis). A potential occupational carcinogen. Silicosis is a very serious lung disease and can cause with cough and shortness of breath. Silicosis can develop in a few weeks at very high exposures, or it may occur over many years with lower exposures. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, risk of developing tuberculosis is increased. The disease may progress with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. Very fine silica, or "silica flour" is even more hazardous. 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 low levels may cause many of the symptoms listed above. Skin contact causes dryness and cracking. May cause liver damage. Because methyl alcohol is slowly eliminated from body, repeated low exposures may build-up to high levels causing severe symptoms. Recovery is not always complete. Methanol has been found to be a teratogen (changes in the genetic material) in animals. Whether it does in humans is unknown.

The following chemicals comprise 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>0.1 to 1.0%</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA: listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silica, Crystalline: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen
IARC: Human carcinogen
OSHA: listed

Titanium Dioxide (Dust): NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen
IARC: Possible human carcinogen
OSHA: listed

Silica, Amorphous: 

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: 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

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

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 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 496 - 514 mg/L [flow-through]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 170 mg/L
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 400 mg/L

Isopropyl Alcohol 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9640 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 11130 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: >1400000 µg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 13299 mg/L
96 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 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: 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

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

Methyl Alcohol
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 28200 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 19500 - 20700 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 18 - 20 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 13500 - 17600 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]

Silica, Amorphous
96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 5000 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 Ceriodaphnia dubia: 7600 mg/L
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 440 mg/L

**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  0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1  Methyl Alcohol  1 to 5 %
1330-20-7  Xylene  1 to 5 %
108-10-1  Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  10 to 20 %
108-88-3  Toluene  10 to 20 %

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

14808-60-7  Silica, Crystalline  0.1 to 1.0 %
7631-86-9  Silica, Amorphous  0.1 to 1.0 %
100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1  Methyl Alcohol  1 to 5 %
123-86-4  n-Butyl Acetate  1 to 5 %
1330-20-7  Xylene  1 to 5 %
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary  1 to 5 %
67-63-0  Isopropyl Alcohol  1 to 5 %
13463-67-7  Titanium Dioxide (Dust)  5 to 10 %
9004-70-0  Nitrocellulose  5 to 10 %
108-10-1  Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  10 to 20 %
108-88-3  Toluene  10 to 20 %
14807-96-6  Talc  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.
108-88-3  Toluene  10 to 20 %

California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product contains the following chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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

14808-60-7  Silica, Crystalline  0.1 to 1.0 %
100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  0.1 to 1.0 %
13463-67-7  Titanium Dioxide (Dust)  5 to 10 %
108-10-1  Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  10 to 20 %

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  0.1 to 1.0 %
108-10-1  Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  10 to 20 %
SARA 313: This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313:
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0%
- 67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5%
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20%
- 108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20%

WHMIS:
- 14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0%
- 7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 to 1.0%
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0%
- 67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5%
- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5%
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5%
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20%
- 108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20%
- 67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30%

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:
- None

SARA: The following are reportable under SARA
- 108-88-3 Toluene 10 - 20%
- 1330-20-7 Xylene 1.0 - 5%
- 7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 - 1.0%
- 67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1.0 - 5%
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 - 20%
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1.0 - 5%
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 - 1.0%

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)

Date Prepared: 1/28/2015

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.