

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: UNIVERSAL PRIMER BLACK Product Code: 6021, 6024, 6029

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

**24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):**  
USA 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)  
International +1 703 527 3887 (CHEMTREC Int'l)

Distributor (if applicable):

Business Phone: 800-824-2843  
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:

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
Skin sensitizer	1	Skin sensitizer
Carcinogen	1A	Known Human Carcinogen Based on human evidence
Reproductive toxin	1A	Based on human evidence
Organ toxin single 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 (guidan
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 <sup>2</sup> /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
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child

#### 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

H370 Causes damage to organs  
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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  
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  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace  
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing 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  
P333+P313 If skin irritation or a rash 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
Acetone 67-64-1 20 to 30%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Talc 14807-96-6 10 to 20%	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
Toluene 108-88-3 10 to 20%	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 10 to 20%	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	75 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0 5 to 10%	Not Available	Not Available	No standards set.
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 1 to 5%	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 1 to 5%	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1 1 to 5%	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.1 to 1.0%	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL

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:**

**Potential acute health effects:**

**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. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**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. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**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: 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.

## 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 and Storage

**Safe Handling Measures:** Persons with history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed around any process in which this mixture is being used. 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 Control and PPE

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
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Acetone 67-64-1	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Talc 14807-96-6	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
Toluene 108-88-3	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	75 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0	Not Available	Not Available	No standards set.
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Carbon Black 1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Silica, Crystalline 14808-60-7	TWA TOTAL DUST = (30mg/m <sup>3</sup> )/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2), TWA RESPIRABLE FRACTION = (10mg/m <sup>3</sup> )/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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 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 and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p><b>Appearance</b> Black</p> <p><b>Odor</b> Organic Solvent</p> <p><b>pH:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Freezing point:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Flash point:</b> -4 F, -20 C</p> <p><b>Flammability:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 100.3 mmHg</p> <p><b>Density (Lb / Gal)</b> 8.67</p> <p><b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Decomposition temperature:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Regulatory Coating VOC g/L</b> 565</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC g/L</b> 391</p> <p><b>Weight Percent Volatile</b> 61.09</p> <p><b>% Weight VOC</b> 37.65</p> <p><b>% Wt Exempt VOC</b> 23.40</p>	<p><b>Physical State</b> Liquid</p> <p><b>Odor threshold:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Melting point:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Boiling range:</b> 56°C</p> <p><b>Evaporation rate:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Explosive Limits:</b> 1% - 36%</p> <p><b>Vapor Density:</b> 2.9</p> <p><b>Solubility:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Autoignition temperature:</b> 170°C</p> <p><b>Viscosity:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal</b> 4.71</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal</b> 3.26</p> <p><b>Specific Gravity (SG)</b> 1.039</p> <p><b>% Weight Water</b> 0.0</p> <p><b>% Vol Exempt VOC</b> 30.68</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:**

Alkali contamination, Strong oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/  
base/caustic solutions

**Hazardous products produced under decomposition:**

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

<b>Section 11 - Toxicological Information</b>
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**Mixture Toxicity**

Oral Toxicity: 2,551mg/kg

Inhalation Toxicity: 57mg/L

**Component Toxicity**

- 108-88-3      Toluene  
Oral: 2,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 13 mg/L (Rat)
- 108-10-1      Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  
Oral: 2,080 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 2,830 ppm (Rat)
- 67-63-0      Isopropyl Alcohol  
Oral: 1,870 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,059 mg/kg (Rabbit)
- 1330-20-7      Xylene  
Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)
- 123-86-4      n-Butyl Acetate  
Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)
- 100-41-4      Ethylbenzene  
Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 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. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Routes of Entry**

Inhalation	Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion			
<b>Target Organs</b>						
Blood System	Eyes Skin	Kidneys Cardiovascular System	Liver	Lungs	Central Nervous System GI Tract	Reproductive 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. 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. 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. 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. Irritates the eyes. Inhalation can cause cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. 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. 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. 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. 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. Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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. 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 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>
108-10-1	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	10 to 20%	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.1 to 1.0%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
14808-60-7	Silica, Crystalline	0.1 to 1.0%	Silica, Crystalline: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Human carcinogen OSHA: listed
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.1 to 1.0%	Carbon Black: 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

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 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: >433 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: 12.5 mg/L [static]

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]

### 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:

- 14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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 %
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
- 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 Hazardous Substance List:**

- None

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

- 14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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 %
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
- 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 %

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

- 14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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 %
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
- 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 %

**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 %

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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 %  
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 .

14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 %

**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 %  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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 %  
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 %

**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 %  
108-88-3 Toluene 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 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 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

**Section 16 - Other Information**

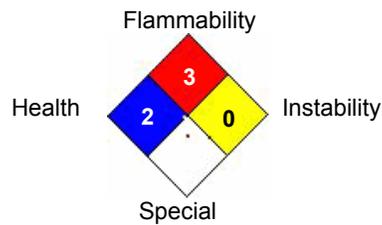
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

**Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)**

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

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

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**



Date Prepared: 4/22/2016

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.