

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: HI TEMP EURO KWIK CLEARCOAT Product Code: 7111

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)

Canadian Distributor:

Business Phone: 810-360-1600
SDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

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

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Mutagen	2	Suspected/Possible: May include heritable mutations in human germ cells, Positive evidence from tests in mammals and somatic cell tests, In vivo somatic genotoxicity supported by in vitro mutagenicity
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	1B	Known or presumed to cause effects on human reproduction or on development
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

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs

GHS Precautions

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and motorized equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260	Do not breathe dust, mist, vapors or spray
P264	Wash contacted skin thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
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
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 attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , foam or water fog to extinguish
P405	Store locked up
P403+P233+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep Cool.
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Danger



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

None known

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

0%

Section 3 - Composition

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6 10 to 20%	Not Established	Not Established	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 5 to 10%	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA	75 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m3 TWA 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m3 STEL
Acetone 67-64-1 5 to 10%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9 1 to 5%	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA	50 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA
Amyl propionate 624-54-4 1 to 5%			
Methyl Acetate 79-20-9 1 to 5%	200 ppm TWA; 610 mg/m3 TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 610 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 760 mg/m3 STEL
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 85-68-7 1 to 5%	Not Available	Not Available	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate 112-07-2 2.3 percent		20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 5 ppm TWA; 33 mg/m3 TWA
Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6 1 to 5%	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0%	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

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

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.

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

Over-exposure signs/symptoms:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Pain or irritation, watering, redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Irritation, redness.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

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

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

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

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

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

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

LEL: 0.9 %

UEL: 16.0 %

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: 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
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6	Not Established	Not Established	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA	75 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m3 TWA 75 ppm STEL; 300 mg/m3 STEL
Acetone 67-64-1	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0	100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA	50 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m3 TWA
Amyl propionate 624-54-4			
Methyl Acetate 79-20-9	200 ppm TWA; 610 mg/m3 TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 610 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 760 mg/m3 STEL

Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 85-68-7	Not Available	Not Available	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate 112-07-2		20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 5 ppm TWA; 33 mg/m3 TWA
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	
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

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>Appearance Clear</p> <p>Odor Organic Solvent</p> <p>pH: No data available</p> <p>Freezing point: No data available</p> <p>Flash point: -4 F, -20 C</p> <p>Flammability: No data available</p> <p>Vapor Pressure: 50.7 mmHg</p>	<p>Physical State Liquid</p> <p>Odor threshold: No data available</p> <p>Melting point: No data available</p> <p>Boiling range: 56°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: No data available</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 16%</p> <p>Vapor Density: 4.6</p>
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Density (Lb / Gal) 8.41 Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water): No data available Decomposition temperature: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC g/L 447 Actual Coating VOC g/L 341 Weight Percent Volatile 59.64 % Weight VOC 33.90 % Wt Exempt VOC 25.73	Solubility: No data available Autoignition temperature: 280°C Viscosity: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal 3.73 Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal 2.85 Specific Gravity (SG) 1.007 % Weight Water 0.0 % Vol Exempt VOC 23.60
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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

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

Incompatible with:

Strong 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: 67mg/L

Component Toxicity	
98-56-6	Chlorobenzotrifluoride Oral: 13 g/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3 g/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 33 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)
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone Oral: 1,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)
85-68-7	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate Oral: 2,330 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 7 mg/L (Rat)
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate Oral: 3,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 1,480 mg/kg (Rabbit)
1330-20-7	Xylene Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)

108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
 Dermal: 5 g/kg (Rabbit)

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.

Routes of Entry

Inhalation		Skin Contact		Eye Contact		Ingestion	
Target Organs		Kidneys		Liver		Central Nervous System	
Blood System	Eyes Skin	Peripheral Nervous System		Lungs		Respiratory System	
Reproductive							

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

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. Irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause a burning sensation. High levels of this chemical may cause dizziness and lightheadedness. The oral LD50 rat is 2,330 mg/kg (slightly toxic). 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. 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 defating agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus, and may cause mutations. 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. Listed by NTP as an animal carcinogen. No data for humans. May affect liver and kidney function. Repeated exposure may damage the nervous system, causing weakness, "pins and needles," and poor coordination in arms and legs. Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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 liquid destroys the skin's natural oils. Repeated or high exposures may cause methanol poisoning, which can cause headaches, dizziness, coma, and affect the optic nerve, causing blindness. Death can occur.

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>
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.1 to 1.0%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
108-10-1	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	5 to 10%	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

Chlorobenzotrifluoride	48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.68 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
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
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]
Methyl Acetate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 295 - 348 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 250 - 350 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1026.7 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >120 mg/L
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1.0 - 10.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.82 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1.39 - 3.88 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >0.78 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 1.0 - 10.0 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.9 - 1.1 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >0.76 mg/L [Flow through]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.28 mg/L [semi-static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.97 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.02 - 0.25 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.2 - 28.2 mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 37 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >500 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
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 161 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >500 mg/L
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 .

<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 Limited Quantity	UN1263	II	3

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 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
112-07-2 Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate 2.3 %
85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 1 to 5 %
79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

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.

100-42-5 Styrene 340 PPM
85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 1 to 5 %

California Proposition 65

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 1 to 5 %
79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

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 5 to 10 %

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

- 100-42-5 Styrene 340 PPM
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene
- 108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
- 1330-20-7 Xylene
- 112-07-2 Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
- 85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
- 79-20-9 Methyl Acetate
- 624-54-4 Amyl propionate
- 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
- 763-69-9 Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate
- 67-64-1 Acetone
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride

WHMIS:

- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 1 to 5 %
- 79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
- 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
- 67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 %

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

SARA: The following are reportable under SARA:

- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 - 1.0%
- 1330-20-7 Xylene 1.0 - 5%
- 85-68-7 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate 1.0 - 5%
- 112-07-2 Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate 2.3%
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 - 10%
- Acrylic Polymer, Proprietary (non hazardous) 5 - 10%
- 79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 1.0 - 5%

Section 16 - Other Information

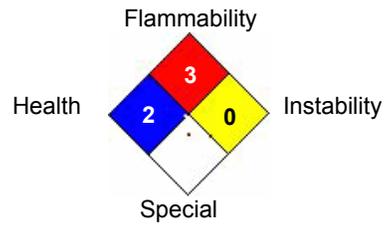
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

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

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



Date Prepared: 5/8/2015

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.