

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: DTM Primer Activator  
Manufacturer/Supplier:  
TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES  
2040 Heiserman Dr.  
Brighton, MI, 48114, USA

Product Code: LV-694

**CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):**  
USA & Canada 800-424-9300  
International +1 703 741-5970

Distributor (if applicable):

Business Phone: 800-824-2843

SDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

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

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosive	1B	Destruction of dermal tissue: Exposure < 1 hour Observation < 14 days, visible necrosis in at least one animal
Eye corrosive	1	Serious eye damage: Irreversible damage 21 days after exposure, Draize score: Corneal opacity >= 3, Iritis > 1.5
Skin sensitizer	1	Skin sensitizer
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Organ toxin single exposure	2	Presumed to be harmful to human health- Animal studies with significant toxic effects relevant to humans at generally moderate exposure (guidance) - Human evidence in exceptional cases
Organ toxin repeated exposure	2	Presumed to be harmful to human health- Animal studies with significant toxic effects relevant to humans at generally moderate exposure (guidance)- Human evidence in exceptional cases

#### GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H371	May cause damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

#### 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
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.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice
P333+P313	If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice
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
Ketimine 30 to 40%			
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6 30 to 40%	Not Established	Not Established	
Xylene 1330-20-7 10 to 20%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 5 to 10%	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 1 to 5%	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
Butyl Alcohol 71-36-3 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm Ceiling; 150 mg/m3 Ceiling
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 1.6 percent	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

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

**Eye contact:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

**Skin contact:** Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms:**

**Eye contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Pain or irritation, watering, redness

**Inhalation:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

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

**Skin contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Irritation, redness.

**Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

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

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

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

**Specific treatments:** No specific treatment.

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

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

LEL: 0.9 %

UEL: 12.7 %

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry Chemical, Foam, CO2 or water fog.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** High volume water jets

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Hazards apply to empty containers. Combustion generates toxic fumes.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, toxic fume

**Special Firefighting Procedures:** Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from firefighting can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

**Fire Equipment:** Full fire fighter equipment including SCBA should be worn to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:**

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors and mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulation to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

**Environmental precautions:**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

**Small Spills:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large Spills:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

## Section 7 - Handling & Storage

**Safe Handling Measures:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment when handling this material. Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Follow all SDS and label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. For precautions see section 2.

**General Occupational Hygiene:** Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Storage Requirements:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces-No Smoking. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Do not reuse container when empty.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Ketimine			
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6	Not Established	Not Established	
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 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
Butyl Alcohol 71-36-3	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm Ceiling; 150 mg/m3 Ceiling
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

**Engineering Controls:** Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilation, lighting and motorized equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Ensure adequate ventilation.

**Ventilation:** General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be utilized to keep vapor concentrations below exposure limits (PEL & TLV). Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

**Safe Work Practices:** Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating, drinking or smoking. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product is required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1200. Smoking in area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited.

Always use protective clothing and equipment. Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from material and from area where material is being used. Spraying of material can cause an oxygen deficient environment. Use proper ventilation to remove vapors, mist and fumes combined with NIOSH approved respirator.

**Respiratory Protection:** When working with this material use a MSHA/NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or suitable respiratory protection to keep airborne mists and vapor concentrations below the PEL & TLV limits. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses with chemical splash goggles or faceshield.

**Skin Protection:** Use chemical resistant gloves.

**Body Protection:** Impervious clothing, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

**Contaminated Gear/Hygiene Practices:** Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Keep food and drink away from materials and from area where material is being used or stored.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p><b>Appearance</b> Amber</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> 54 F, 12 C</p> <p><b>Flammability:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 11.7 mmHg</p> <p><b>Density (Lb / Gal)</b> 8.61</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> 389</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC g/L</b> 293</p> <p><b>Weight Percent Volatile</b> 60.41</p> <p><b>% Weight VOC</b> 28.39</p> <p><b>% Wt Exempt VOC</b> 32.03</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> 83°C</p> <p><b>Evaporation rate:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Explosive Limits:</b> 1% - 13%</p> <p><b>Vapor Density:</b> 4.6</p> <p><b>Solubility:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Autoignition temperature:</b> 343°C</p> <p><b>Viscosity:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal</b> 3.25</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal</b> 2.44</p> <p><b>Specific Gravity (SG)</b> 1.031</p> <p><b>% Weight Water</b> 0.0</p> <p><b>% Vol Exempt VOC</b> 24.76</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:**

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

**Hazardous products produced under decomposition:**

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide .

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

**Mixture Toxicity**

Oral Toxicity: 2,990mg/kg

Inhalation Toxicity: 104mg/L

**Component Toxicity**

- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride  
Oral: 13 g/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3 g/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 33 mg/L (Rat)
- 1330-20-7 Xylene  
Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol  
Oral: 1,870 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,059 mg/kg (Rabbit)
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene  
Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)
- 71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol  
Oral: 700 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3,402 mg/kg (Rabbit)
- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone  
Oral: 2,080 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 3,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 2,830 ppm (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
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**Target Organs**

Blood	Eyes	Kidneys	Liver	Central Nervous System	Skin	Respiratory System
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**Effects of Overexposure**

#### Short Term Exposure

The vapors of butyl alcohols irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. They can irritate the skin and cause rash or burning feeling on contact. May affect the central nervous system. Exposure to high concentrations could cause headache, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness. Exposure to high levels of the n- isomer may cause unconsciousness and may lead to irregular heartbeat. The oral LD50 value for rats for the various isomers are as follows: (n-) 790 mg/kg; (sec-) 6,480 mg/kg; (iso-) 2,460 mg/kg; (tert-) 3,500 mg/kg. 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. 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. 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. 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).

#### Long Term Exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis, drying and cracking of the skin. Exposure to the n- isomer can damage the liver, heart, and kidneys, cause hearing loss and affect sense of balance. 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. Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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. There is evidence that this chemical is a mutagen.

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	1 to 5%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
108-10-1	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	1.6	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
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
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 Desmodemus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Desmodemus subspicatus: >1000 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]

Butyl Alcohol	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1730 - 1910 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1740 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 100000 - 500000 µg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1910000 µg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1983 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1897 - 2072 mg/L [Static] 96 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >500 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >500 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

## 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 Related Material	UN1263	II	3
IMDG	Paint Related Material	UN1263	II	3
USDOT	Paint Related Material	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:

- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %
- 71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 %
- 1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 30 to 40 %

**California Hazardous Substance List:**

- None

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

- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %
- 71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
- 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 %
- 1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %
- 98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 30 to 40 %

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

- 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %

71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 %  
1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %  
98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 30 to 40 %

**HAPS:** This formulation contains the following HAPS:

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %  
1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %


**NDSL Status**

- None

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

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 %  
1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %


**California Proposition 65**

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

- None

, which is[are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**California Proposition 65**

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

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

which is[are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

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

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 %  
1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 %

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

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

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

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.6 %  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

**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	<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

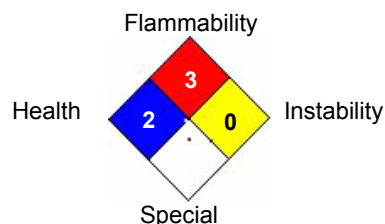
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Date Prepared: 2/7/2018

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.