

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Adhesion Primer Black Product Code: 1094

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

24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
International 001-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC Int'l)

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

Product Use: Automotive Refinishing. 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) |
| Inhalation Toxicity | Acute Tox. 4 | Gases>2500+<=20000ppm, Vapors>10+<=20mg/l, Dusts&mists>1+<=5mg/l |
| 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 |
| Carcinogen | 2 | Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity |
| Reproductive toxin | 1A | Known or presumed to cause effects on human reproduction or on development |
| 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 | 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 mm2/s at 40° C. |
| Aquatic toxicity | A2 | Acute toxicity > 1.00 but <= 10.0 mg/l |

GHS Hazards

| | |
|------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapor |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer |

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 |

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|------|--|----------------|---|
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child | P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs | P233 | Keep container tightly closed |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure | P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment |
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life | 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 |
| | | P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area |
| | | P273 | Avoid release to the environment |
| | | P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection. |
| | | P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required |
| | | P321 | Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on SDS) |
| | | P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting |
| | | P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse |
| | | P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician |
| | | P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. |
| | | 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 continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing |
| | | P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice |
| | | P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice |
| | | P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. |
| | | P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , foam or water fog to extinguish |
| | | P405 | Store locked up |
| | | P403+P235 | Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool |
| | | P501 | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. |

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

None known

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 |
|---|--|---|--|
| Toluene 108-88-3 50 to 60% | 200 ppm TWA | 20 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Acetone 67-64-1 10 to 20% | 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA | 750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA |
| Talc 14807-96-6 5 to 10% | PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air). | 2 mg/m ³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction) | NIOSH: 2 mg/m ³ TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust) |
| Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5% | 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3 1 to 5% | 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA | 300 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA 300 ppm STEL; 885 mg/m ³ STEL |
| n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 1 to 5% | 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m ³ TWA | 200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m ³ TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Xylene 108-38-3 1 to 5% | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 1 to 5% | 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA | 20 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 68609-36-9 1 to 5% | None Listed | None | |

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Xylene 106-42-3 1 to 5% | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m3 STEL |
| Xylene 95-47-6 1 to 5% | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m3 STEL |
| Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 112945-52-5 1 to 5% | | | |
| Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.1 to 1.0% | 3.5 mg/m3 TWA | 3 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction) | NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA; 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH) |

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

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

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 12.8 %

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jets

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water (CO2 gas evolved). Hazards apply to empty containers. Combustion generates toxic fumes.

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

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

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

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

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

For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions:

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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

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

Section 8 - Exposure Control and PPE

| Chemical Name / CAS No. | OSHA Exposure Limits | ACGIH Exposure Limits | Other Exposure Limits |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Toluene 108-88-3 | 200 ppm TWA | 20 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Acetone 67-64-1 | 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA | 750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA |
| Talc 14807-96-6 | PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air). | 2 mg/m ³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction) | NIOSH: 2 mg/m ³ TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust) |
| Xylene 1330-20-7 | 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3 | 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA | 300 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA 300 ppm STEL; 885 mg/m ³ STEL |

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|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 | 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA | 200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m3 STEL |
| Xylene 108-38-3 | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 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 |
| Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene 68609-36-9 | None Listed | None | |
| Xylene 106-42-3 | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m3 STEL |
| Xylene 95-47-6 | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. | 150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA | NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 655 mg/m3 STEL |
| Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 112945-52-5 | | | |
| Carbon Black 1333-86-4 | 3.5 mg/m3 TWA | 3 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction) | NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA; 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH) |

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: Take off contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse .

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

| | |
|--|--|
| Appearance Black | Physical State Liquid |
| Odor Organic Solvent | Odor threshold: No data available |
| pH: No data available | Melting point: No data available |
| Freezing point: No data available | Boiling range: 56°C |
| Flash point: -4 F, -20 C | Evaporation rate: No data available |
| Flammability: No data available | Explosive Limits: 1% - 13% |
| Vapor Pressure: 44.0 mmHg | Vapor Density: 3.1 |
| Density (Lb / Gal) 7.67 | Solubility: No data available |
| Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water): No data available | Autoignition temperature: 404°C |
| Decomposition temperature: No data available | Viscosity: No data available |
| Regulatory Coating VOC g/L 738 | Regulatory Coating VOC 6.16 lb/gal |
| Actual Coating VOC g/L 649 | Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal 5.42 |
| Weight Percent Volatile 80.97 | Specific Gravity (SG) 0.920 |
| % Weight VOC 70.61 | % Weight Water 0.0 |
| % Wt Exempt VOC 10.37 | % Vol Exempt VOC 12.03 |

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
- Strong oxidizers
- Strong bases

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Oral Toxicity: 3,553mg/kg

Inhalation Toxicity: 17mg/L

Component Toxicity

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | Oral: 2,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 13 mg/L (Rat) |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene | Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat) |
| 78-93-3 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone | Oral: 2,483 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) |
| 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) |
| 68609-36-9 | Maleic anhydride modified chlorinated polypropylene | Oral: 3,200 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 1,000 mg/kg (Guinea pig) |
| 95-47-6 | Xylene | Oral: 3,608 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 4,330 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 | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Target Organs | | | | | |
| 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. 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 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. 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. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system.

Long Term Exposure

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"). 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. 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. 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. Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m³ 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. Repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin. Has been implicated in certain nervous system and brain disorders characterized by weakness, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, heaviness in chest and numbness of hand and feet. These symptoms may develop after 1 year of exposure to vapor concentrations of 50 - 200 ppm. Improvement is gradual and may take years after exposure is discontinued. Animal tests show that this chemical is a teratogen in animals and possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

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 |
| 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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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] |
| 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] |
| 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 |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 3130 - 3320 mg/L [flow-through]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >520 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 5091 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 4025 - 6440 mg/L [Static] |
| 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 Desmodemus subspicatus: 674.7 mg/L |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Xylene | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 14.3 - 18 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 8.4 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 12.9 mg/L [semi-static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2.81 - 5.0 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.9 mg/L [static] |
| 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] |
| Xylene | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7.2 - 9.9 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.6 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 8.8 mg/L [semi-static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.55 - 6.31 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 3.2 mg/L [static] |
| Xylene | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 11.6 - 22.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 11.6 - 22.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.59 - 11.6 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 12 mg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.2 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2.61 - 5.59 mg/L [Flow through]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.78 - 2.51 mg/L [Static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.7 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 .

| Agency | Proper Shipping Name | UN Number | Packing Group | Hazard Class |
|--------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 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.

California Hazardous Substance List:

108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:

106-42-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %

95-47-6 Xylene 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

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

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

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.

106-42-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

California Proposition 65

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

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

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

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
106-42-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
95-47-6 Xylene 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

EU REACH SIN: The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list

- None

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

WHMIS:

- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
- 106-42-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
- 95-47-6 Xylene 1 to 5 %
- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
- 108-38-3 Xylene 1 to 5 %
- 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
- 78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 %
- 67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 %
- 108-88-3 Toluene 50 to 60 %

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

SARA: The following are reportable under SARA

- 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1.0 - 5%
- 1330-20-7 Xylene 1.0 - 5%
- 108-88-3 Toluene 50 - 60%
- Acrylic Polymer, Proprietary (non hazardous) 5 - 10%
- 78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1.0 - 5%
- 112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared 1.0 - 5%
- 108-38-3 Xylene 1.0 - 5%
- 106-42-3 Xylene 1.0 - 5%
- 95-47-6 Xylene 1.0 - 5%

Section 16 - Other Information

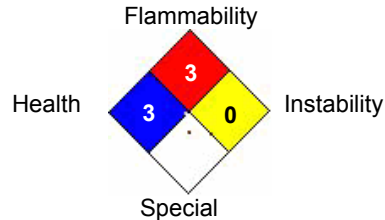
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| HEALTH | 3 |
| 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: 3/3/2015

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.