

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: EZ Sand 2K Acrylic Urethane Primer Product Code: 6401, 6404

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

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

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

Product Use: Primer. For Professional and Industrial Use Only.

Not recommended for: Not for sale to the general public.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	1	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point ≤ 35°C (95°F)
Mutagen	1B	Known to produce heritable mutations in human germ cells Subcategory 1B, Positive results: In vivo heritable germ cell tests in mammals, Human germ cell tests, In vivo somatic mutagenicity tests, combined with some evidence of germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogen	1B	Presumed Human Carcinogen, Based on demonstrated 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
Aquatic toxicity	A2	Acute toxicity > 1.00 but ≤ 10.0 mg/l

GHS Hazards

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H372	Causes 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, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces - No smoking

H401

Toxic to aquatic life

P233 Keep container tightly closed

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and motorized equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P260 Do not breathe dust, mist, vapors or spray

P264 Wash contacted skin thoroughly after handling

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.

P309+P311 IF exposed or you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or water fog to extinguish

P405 Store locked up

P403+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

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

None known

Section 3 -Composition

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 10 to 20%	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6 5 to 10%	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	

Acrylic Copolymer, Proprietary 5 to 10%			
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)
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7 5 to 10%	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA	
Acetone 67-64-1 5 to 10%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m ³ TWA
Xylene 1330-20-7 5 to 10%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Acrylic polyol, Proprietary 5 to 10%			
Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 66402-68-4 1 to 5%	15mg/m ³ (Total dust) TWA 8 hours 5mg/m ³ (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	2mg/m ³ (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	10mg/m ³ (Total dust) TWA 10 hours
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
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0 1 to 5%			
Naphtha 8030-30-6 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 400 mg/m ³ TWA		NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 400 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9 1 to 5%	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	
Soda lime borosilicate glass 65997-17-3 1 to 5%			
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
Silica, Amorphous 7631-86-9 0.1 to 1.0%	OSHA has set a TWA of 20 mppcf or (80 mg/m ³ /% SiO ₂).	The ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ as inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m ³ as respirable particulates.	NIOSH: 6 mg/m ³ TWA
Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.1 to 1.0%	3.5 mg/m ³ TWA	3 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m ³ TWA; 0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5 0.1 to 1.0%	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm STEL	NIOSH: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m ³ TWA

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:

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: 22.7 %

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 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, 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
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	
Acrylic Copolymer, Proprietary			
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)
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA	
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
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Acrylic polyol, Proprietary			
Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 66402-68-4	15mg/m ³ (Total dust) TWA 8 hours 5mg/m ³ (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	2mg/m ³ (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	10mg/m ³ (Total dust) TWA 10 hours
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	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
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0			
Naphtha 8030-30-6	100 ppm TWA; 400 mg/m ³ TWA		NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 400 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	

Soda lime borosilicate glass 65997-17-3			
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
Silica, Amorphous 7631-86-9	OSHA has set a TWA of 20 mppcf or (80 mg/m3/% SiO2).	The ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 as inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m3 as respirable particulates.	NIOSH: 6 mg/m3 TWA
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)
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA	1000 ppm STEL	NIOSH: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA

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 Gray Odor Organic Solvent pH: No data available Freezing point: No data available Flash point: -4 F, -20 C Flammability: No data available	Physical State Liquid Odor threshold: No data available Melting point: No data available Boiling range: 35°C Evaporation rate: No data available Explosive Limits: 1% - 23%
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Vapor Pressure: 46.5 mmHg Density (Lb / Gal) 11.53 Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water): No data available Decomposition temperature: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC g/L 463 Actual Coating VOC g/L 403 Weight Percent Volatile 36.57 % Weight VOC 29.19 % Wt Exempt VOC 7.38	Vapor Density: 4.0 Solubility: No data available Autoignition temperature: 315°C Viscosity: No data available Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal 3.86 Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal 3.36 Specific Gravity (SG) 1.381 % Weight Water 0.0 % Vol Exempt VOC 12.87
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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.

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

Incompatible with:

Strong oxidizers
Strong oxidizing agents
Acids

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide
Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity: 110mg/L

Component Toxicity

108-65-6	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate Dermal: 5 g/kg (Rabbit)
1330-20-7	Xylene Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate Inhalation: 10 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	Cardiovascular System		Lungs		Respiratory System	Reproductive

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

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. 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. The naphthas are irritating to the skin conjunctiva, and the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Skin "chapping" and photosensitivity may develop after repeated contact with the liquid. If confined against skin by clothing, the naphthas may cause skin burn. Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. 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. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Amorphous fused silica can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause a very serious lung disease called silicosis, with cough and shortness of breath. Very high exposures can cause this problem to develop in a few weeks, or with lower exposures it may occur over many years. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, chances of getting tuberculosis are increased. The disease may progress, with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Long Term Exposure

n-Butyl acetate may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects. Repeated 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. Irritates the eyes and upper respiratory system. Coal tar naphtha may contain benzene, a cancer-causing agent in humans. Exposure may cause nervous system and kidney damage. Some coal tar naphthas contain other substances that can cause blood cell damage. Longer exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin, and make the skin sunburn more easily. Swallowing the liquid may cause chemical pneumonia. 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. High exposures may cause lung irritation; bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, lung scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors. A potential occupational carcinogen. Exposure to 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. Prolonged inhalation of concentrations above 5,000 ppm may produce symptoms listed under inhalation and the additional symptoms of headache, dizziness, tremor and fatigue. Additives in denatured alcohol may result in other more severe symptoms. Alcohol has been linked to birth defects in humans. Ethyl alcohol may cause mutations. Repeated exposure (including alcoholic beverages) may cause spontaneous abortions, as well as birth defects and other developmental problems, including "fetal alcohol syndrome." Chronic use of ethanol may cause cirrhosis of the liver.

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>
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100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1 to 5%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
8030-30-6	Naphtha	1 to 5%	Naphtha: EU REACH: Present (P)
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide (Dust)	5 to 10%	Titanium Dioxide (Dust): NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen 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
64-17-5	Ethyl Alcohol	0.1 to 1.0%	Ethyl Alcohol: IARC: 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

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 161 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >500 mg/L
Talc	96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >100 g/L [semi-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
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

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]
Naphtha	96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 9.2 mg/L [static] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4700 mg/L
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 62 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 970 mg/L
n-Butyl Acetate	96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 17 - 19 mg/L [flow-through] 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 674.7 mg/L
Silica, Amorphous	96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 5000 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Ceriodaphnia dubia: 7600 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 440 mg/L
Ethyl Alcohol	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 12.0 - 16.0 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 13400 - 15100 mg/L [flow-through] 48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 9268 - 14221 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2 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	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:

- None

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 %

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

64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 to 1.0 %
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
8030-30-6 Naphtha 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %

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.

- None

California Proposition 65

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

64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 %

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

64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 to 1.0 %
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
8030-30-6 Naphtha 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 %
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 %
14807-96-6 Talc 5 to 10 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 to 20 %

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

- None

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

WHMIS:

64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 to 1.0 %
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 %
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 %



TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

Acrylic polyol, Proprietary 5 - 10%
 Acrylic Copolymer, Proprietary 5 - 10%

SARA: The following are reportable under SARA

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1.0 - 5%
 1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%
 7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 1.0 - 5%
 66402-68-4 Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 1.0 - 5%
 7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.1 - 1.0%

Section 16 - Other Information

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

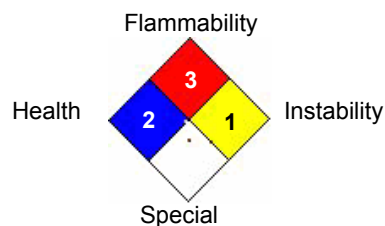
Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1
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: 12/22/2014

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.