

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision 2



Prepared 2009-03-06

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Quick Dry Rubberized Undercoat

Product Code: 4361-F, 4364-F, 4365-F, 4369-F

TradeName(s):

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

24 Hour Emergency Phone(s): 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC),
613-996-6666 (CANUTEC)
Business Phone: 810-220-3000
Product Use: Primer
MSDS Prepared By: Kathy Straccia

Section 2 - Composition

| <u>Chemical Name / CAS No</u> | <u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u> | <u>ACGIH Exposure Limits</u> | <u>Other Exposure Limits</u> |
|---|---|---|--|
| Acetone 67-64-1 10 to 20% Vapor Pressure: 186 | The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m ³), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m ³), Peak Limitations are 2 × normal MAK (30 minute average value); not to exceed 4 times per shift. | The ACGIH has a TWA of 500 ppm (1,188 mg/m ³) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m ³). | |
| n-Hexane 110-54-3 12 percent Vapor Pressure: 0 | The OSHA PEL is 500 ppm (1,800 mg/m ³) TWA. | The recommended NIOSH REL, as well as Sweden and the DFG and the ACGIH has proposed a TWA of 50 ppm (180 mg/m ³). They have also set an 8-hour TWA of 500 ppm (1,800 mg/m ³) for all isomers except the normal isomer and an STEL of 1,000 ppm (3,600 mg/m ³) for these other isomers, as | The NIOSH recommendation for other hexane isomers is 100 ppm TWA and STEL of 510 ppm. The NIOSH IDLH level is 1,100 ppm (10% LEL). |
| Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 8 percent Vapor Pressure: 0 | OSHA has set a TWA of 15 mg/m ³ on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m ³ on a respirable fraction basis. | ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica). | |
| Hexane, Mixture, other isomers 5 to 10% | | | |
| Alkyd copolymer 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0 | | | |
| Modified pentaerythritol ester of rosin 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0 | | | |
| Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 64742-89-8 1 to 5% | Irritant, flammable | | |

Vapor Pressure: 5.3

Toluene
108-88-3
1 to 5%
Vapor Pressure: 22 mm Hg

The OSHA TWA is 200 ppm and a ceiling level of 300 ppm not to be exceeded at any time and a 500 ppm as a 10-minute maximum peak.

ACGIH and DFG recommend a TWA of 50 ppm.

NIOSH and HSE recommend a TWA of 100 ppm (375 mg/m3) and a STEL of 150 ppm (560 mg/m3) not to be exceeded during any 5 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 500 ppm.

Organically modified bentonite clay, Nonhazardous
1 to 5%

Carbon Black
1333-86-4
1 to 5%
Vapor Pressure: 1 mmHg

The OSHA legal limit and ACGIH value is 3.5 mg/m3 TWA.

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Styrene-butadiene block copolymer, Nonhazardous
1 to 5%
Vapor Pressure: 0

Heptane, all isomers
1 to 5%

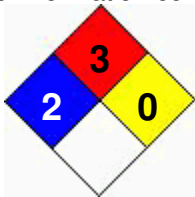
Methyl Alcohol
67-56-1
1 to 5%
Vapor Pressure: 127

The OSHA and ACGIH TWA value is 200 ppm (260 mg/m3) and ACGIH set a STEL of 250 ppm (325 mg/m3).

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Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Note: HMIS ratings involve data and interpretations that may 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.



HMIS Rating: 2 - 3 0

WHMIS:



Routes of Entry

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Target Organs

Eyes Kidneys Liver Nervous System Skin Other

ACUTE:

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.

Effects of Overexposure, Toluene:

Short Term Exposure 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.

Effects of Overexposure, Toluene:

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.

Long Term Exposure 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.

Effects of Overexposure, n-Hexane:

Short Term Exposure Irritates the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause lightheadedness, giddiness, headaches, and nausea. High levels can lead to unconsciousness and death.
Inhalation: Exposure to levels above 500 ppm may cause headaches, abdominal cramps, a burning feeling of the face, numbness and weakness of the fingers and toes. Levels above 1,300 ppm may cause the above plus nausea and irritation of the nose and throat. Levels above 1,500 ppm may cause the above plus blurred vision, loss of appetite and loss of weight. Most symptoms disappear within a few months if exposure ceases. Breathing liquid into the lungs may cause a chemical pneumonia. Skin: Contact may cause irritation, redness, swelling, blisters and pain. Skin exposure may contribute to symptoms listed under inhalation. Eyes: Levels over 880 ppm may cause irritation. Ingestion: May contribute to symptoms listed under inhalation. Estimated lethal dose is

Long Term Exposure High or repeated exposure can damage the nervous system, causing numbness, tingling, and/or muscle weakness in the hands, feet, arms and legs. Repeated skin contact can cause irritation, dryness and cracking and can lead to rash. May cause symptoms listed under inhalation. Exposure to levels above 650 ppm for two to four months can result in weakness and numbness of the arms and legs. Symptoms go away within a few months if exposure stops. Use by older children in the US and Europe who have "sniffed" household chemicals containing n-hexane in an attempt to get "high" has caused paralysis of the arms and legs. In laboratory studies, animals exposed to high levels of n-hexane had signs of nerve damage, lung damage and damage to the

Effects of Overexposure, Calcium Carbonate:

Short Term Exposure Inhalation can cause irritation to nose. Eyes contact can cause irritation. Ingestion: Large amounts can cause irritability, nausea, dehydration and constipation. Estimated lethal dose is over 2 lb.

Long Term Exposure Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders.

Effects of Overexposure, Carbon Black:

Short Term Exposure Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Long Term Exposure 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

Effects of Overexposure, Carbon Black:

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.

Effects of Overexposure, Methyl Alcohol:

Short Term Exposure Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

Long Term Exposure Exposure to low levels may cause many of the symptoms listed above. Skin contact causes dryness and cracking. May cause liver damage. Because methyl alcohol is slowly eliminated from body, repeated low exposures may build-up to high levels causing severe symptoms. Recovery is not always complete. Methanol has been found to be a teratogen (changes in the genetic material) in animals. Whether it does in humans is unknown.

Effects of Overexposure, Acetone:

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.

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").

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

INHALATION: Remove person from area to fresh air. If breathing difficulty persists, seek medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with clean water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING. Seek immediate medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 0 C (32 F)

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 112.8 %

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Alcohol Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical, Water Fog, Other.

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: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

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

For large spills or transportation accidents involving release of this product, contact the Emergency Response Center: 800-424-9300.

Eliminate all sources of ignition, provide adequate ventilation, dike spill area and add absorbent earth or sawdust to spilled liquid. Sweep up and dispose of in appropriate containers in accordance with Federal, State and/or Local regulations

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Safe Handling Measures: Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment when handling this material. Avoid hot surfaces. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat and open flames. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues.

Storage Requirements: Store in a cool area away from heat and flames. Do not reuse container when empty.

Section 8 - Exposure Control and PPE

Engineering Controls: 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.

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 Protection: Use safety glasses with chemical splash goggles or face shield.

Skin Protection: Use chemical resistant gloves.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Appearance | Grey |
| Odor | Organic solvent |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Vapor Density | Heavier than air |
| Vapor Density | 2.16 |
| Boiling Range | 56 to 825 C |
| Specific Gravity (SG) | 0.921 |
| Lbs VOC/Gal (- H ₂ O & Ex Solv) | 3.64 |

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatible with:

- Acids
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Strong oxidizers

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

This material has not been tested for toxicological effects.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This material has not been tested for ecological effects.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Subject to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal. Product should be disposed of in accordance with all governmental regulations. Subject to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal under RCRA, 40CFR261. Product should be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulations.

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.

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| DOT | UN1139, COATING SOLUTION , 3, PG II |
| CANADA | UN1139, COATING SOLUTION , 3, PG II |
| AIR | UN139, COATING SOLUTION , 3, PG II |
| IMDG | UN1139, COATING SOLUTION , 3, PG II |

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.

The chemicals are require to be reported for Prop 65

- 110-54-3 n-Hexane 12 percent
- 108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
- 108-38-3 Xylene 1 percent
- 100-41-4 ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
- 110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0 percent
- 287-92-3 Cyclopentane 0 percent
- 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0 percent
- 14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM

DSL Status: The chemicals on this msds are listed on the DSL Inventory and or are in compliance with the DSL except for
-None

EINECS

-All materials listed are in compliance with EINICS

The following chemicals are listed under Massachusetts RTK:

- 67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent
- 110-54-3 n-Hexane 12 percent
- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 8 percent
- 108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
- 67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent
- 108-38-3 Xylene 1 percent
- 106-42-3 Xylene 0 percent

110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0 percent
287-92-3 Cyclopentane 0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM

New Jersey RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent
110-54-3 n-Hexane 12 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0 percent
110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0 percent
287-92-3 Cyclopentane 0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM

Pennsylvania RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent
110-54-3 n-Hexane 12 percent
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 8 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0 percent
110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0 percent
287-92-3 Cyclopentane 0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM

Rhode Island RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent
110-54-3 n-Hexane 12 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0 percent
110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0 percent
287-92-3 Cyclopentane 0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0 percent

SARA 312

Acute ; Chronic ; Flammable

Section 313 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This Product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations part 372.

108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 percent

The following are not listed under TSCA or do not meet the reporting/listing requirements under TSCA

-None

Section 16 - Other Information

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 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.