SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Quick Dry Rubberized Undercoat

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

Distributor (if applicable):

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

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

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 General Public

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Mutagen	1B	Known to produce heritable mutations in human germ cellsSubcategory 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	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	1A	Based on human evidence
Organ toxin single exposure	1	Significant toxicity in humans- Reliable, good quality human case studies or epidemiological studies, Presumed significant toxicity in humans- Animal studies with significant and/or severe toxic effects relevant to humans at generally low exposure (guidan
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.

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

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

H340	May cause genetic defects
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and motorized equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260	Do not breathe dust, mist, vapors or spray
P264	Wash contacted skin thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing
P307+P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical, 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.
15.81%

Section 3 - Composition

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Acetone 67-64-1 20 to 30%	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA
n-Hexane 110-54-3 10 to 20%	500 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m3 TWA	50 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 180 mg/m3 TWA
Asphalt Fumes 8052-42-4 10 to 20%		0.5 mg/m3 TWA (fume, inhalable fraction, as benzene soluble aerosol)	NIOSH: 5 mg/m3 Ceiling (fume, 15 min)
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 5 to 10%	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)
Alkyd copolymer (non hazardous) 5 to 10%			
Hexane, Mixture, other isomers (hazardous) 1 to 5%			
Aromatic hydrocarbon resin 68410-16-2 1 to 5%			
Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 64742-89-8 1 to 5%	PEL =300pm	PEL=300 PPM	
Modified pentaerythritol ester of rosin 1 to 5%			
Toluene 108-88-3 1 to 5%	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m3 STEL
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 8052-41-3 1 to 5%	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 350 mg/m3 TWA 1800 mg/m3 Ceiling (15 min)

Carbon Black 1333-86-4 1 to 5%	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)
Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
n-Heptane 142-82-5 1 to 5%	The OSHA PEL is TWA of 500 ppm (2,000 mg/m3) NIOSH recommends a TWA of 85 ppm and STEL of 44 ppm.	The HSE and the ACGIH has set a TWA of 400 ppm (1,600 mg/m3) and an STEL of 500 ppm (2,000 mg/m3).	
Methyl Cyclopentane 96-37-7 1.7 percent			No standards set.
Silica, Amorphous 7631-86-9 1 to 5%	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
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1 1 to 5%	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 325 mg/m3 STEL
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0%	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m3 STEL

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

EYE CONTACT: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a minimum of 15 minutes while holding eye lids open. If eye irritation 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:
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: 0.6 % UEL: 36.0 %

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jets

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. 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 pesonnel 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
Acetone 67-64-1	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA
n-Hexane 110-54-3	500 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m3 TWA	50 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 180 mg/m3 TWA
Asphalt Fumes 8052-42-4		0.5 mg/m3 TWA (fume, inhalable fraction, as benzene soluble aerosol)	NIOSH: 5 mg/m3 Ceiling (fume, 15 min)
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)
Alkyd copolymer (non hazardous)			
Hexane, Mixture, other isomers (hazardous)			
Aromatic hydrocarbon resin 68410-16-2			
Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 64742-89-8	PEL =300pm	PEL=300 PPM	
Modified pentaerythritol ester of rosin			
Toluene 108-88-3	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m3 STEL
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 8052-41-3	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	100 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 350 mg/m3 TWA 1800 mg/m3 Ceiling (15 min)

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)
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
n-Heptane 142-82-5	The OSHA PEL is TWA of 500 ppm (2,000 mg/m3) NIOSH recommends a TWA of 85 ppm and STEL of 44 ppm.	The HSE and the ACGIH has set a TWA of 400 ppm (1,600 mg/m3) and an STEL of 500 ppm (2,000 mg/m3).	
Methyl Cyclopentane 96-37-7			No standards set.
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
Methyl Alcohol 67-56-1	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm STEL; 325 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

Engineering Controls: Ground and bond container and reciving 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 and oxygen dificient 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:

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:	-8 F,-22 C	**Evaporation rate:**	No data available
Flammability:	No data available	**Explosive Limits:**	1% - 36%
Vapor Pressure:	114.2 mmHg	**Vapor Density:**	2.4
Density (Lb / Gal)	7.69	**Solubility:**	No data available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available	**Autoignition temperature:**	225°C
Decomposition temperature:	No data available	**Viscosity:**	No data available
Regulatory Coating VOC g/L	429	**Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal**	3.58
Actual Coating VOC g/L	328	**Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal**	2.74
Weight Percent Volatile	55.78	**Specific Gravity (SG)**	0.921
% Weight VOC	35.64	**% Weight Water**	0.1
% Wt Exempt VOC	20.08	**% Vol Exempt VOC**	23.35

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 acids, Strong Bases,
Strong oxidizing agents, Strong oxidizers

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity: 86mg/L

Component Toxicity

110-54-3	n-Hexane Dermal: 3,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
8052-42-4	Asphalt Fumes Oral: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
64742-89-8	Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)

	Oral: 5,000 mg/kg (Mouse) Dermal: 3,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
108-88-3	Toluene Oral: 2,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 13 mg/L (Rat)
8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) Dermal: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 21 mg/L (Rat)
1330-20-7	Xylene Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 29 mg/L (Rat)
142-82-5	n-Heptane Oral: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation: 74 mg/L (Rat)
7631-86-9	Silica, Amorphous Dermal: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: 17 mg/L (Rat)

This mixture has not been tested for toxicological effects.

Acute Effects:
INHALATION - Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination.
EYE CONTACT - Moderate irritation, tearing, redness, and blurred vision.
SKIN CONTACT - Moderate irritant. Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.
INGESTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, & diarrhea.

Chronic Effects:
May affect liver, kidney and central nervous system with repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

Routes of Entry

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Target Organs

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs Central Nervous System Skin Peripheral Nervous System GI Tract Respiratory System Other

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure	Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. 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. 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 one ounce to one pint. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. 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. Methyl cyclopentane can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, lightheaded, and to pass out. Higher levels can cause death. Exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat. Contact can irritate the skin. Higher exposures can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency that can be delayed for several hours. This can cause death. Can cause central nervous system excitement followed by depression. n-Heptane irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. A narcotic at high concentrations. n-Heptane can cause dermatitis and mucous membrane irritation. Aspiration of the liquid may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and hemorrhage. Systemic effects may arise without complaints of mucous membrane

irritation. Exposure to high concentrations causes narcosis producing vertigo, incoordination, intoxication characterized by hilarity, slight nausea, loss of appetite, and a persisting gasoline taste in the mouth. These effects may be first noticed on entering a contaminated area. n-Heptane may cause low order sensitization of the myocardium to epinephrine. Swallowing the liquid may cause chemical pneumonitis. The principal adverse effects on health from exposure to asphalt fumes are irritation of the serous membranes of the conjunctivae and the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Hot asphalt can cause burns of the skin, and release vapors that irritate the eyes, throat, and possible bronchial tubes and lungs. Inhalation: Causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to levels above 2,400 mg/m3 may cause headache, dizziness and nose and throat irritation. More severe exposures may cause nausea and vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, weakness, muscle twitches and in extreme cases convulsions, unconsciousness and death.

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. 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"). 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 sperm-forming cells. 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 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. May cause damage to the nervous system. The liquid defeats the skin causing dryness and irritation. May affect the central nervous system, liver. Many petroleum solvents similar to heptane can cause brain damage that can affect memory, concentration, mood,

sleep patters. In animals, there is evidence that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects of human skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone. Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid may cause defatting of the skin with drying, irritation, and skin ulcers. Exposure to vapor may cause eye, nose and throat irritation, fatigue, headaches, anemia, jaundice, and damage to the liver and bone marrow. In animals: kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (aplastic anemia). This can be fatal. Many petroleum-based solvents have been shown to cause brain and/or nerve damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, effects on the autonomic nerves and/or nerves to the limbs.

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).

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	1 to 5%	Carbon Black: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.1 to 1.0%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
68410-16-2	Aromatic hydrocarbon resin	1 to 5%	Aromatic hydrocarbon resin:
8052-42-4	Asphalt Fumes	10 to 20%	Asphalt Fumes: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen (roofing asphalt fumes & asphalt-based paints, listed under Asphalt fumes) 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

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
n-Hexane	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 2.1 - 2.98 mg/L [flow-through]
Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4700 mg/L

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]
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
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
Methyl Alcohol	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 28200 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 19500 - 20700 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 18 - 20 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 13500 - 17600 mg/L [flow-through]
Ethylbenzene	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 11.0 - 18.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4.2 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7.55 - 11 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 32 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9.1 - 15.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 9.6 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.8 - 2.4 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.6 mg/L; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >438 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 2.6 - 11.3 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 1.7 - 7.6 mg/L [static]

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Product 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 .

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
IATA	Coating Solution	UN1139	II	3
IMDG	Coating Solution	UN1139	II	3
USDOT	Coating Solution	UN1139	II	3
	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:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 1 to 5 %
96-37-7 Methyl Cyclopentane 1.7 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
9003-55-8 styrene,1,3-butadiene copolymer-non haz 2.1 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
8052-41-3 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
68410-16-2 Aromatic hydrocarbon resin 1 to 5 %
64742-89-8 Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 1 to 5 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 5 to 10 %
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 10 to 20 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 1 to 5 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
96-37-7 Methyl Cyclopentane 1.7 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
9003-55-8 styrene,1,3-butadiene copolymer-non haz 2.1 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
8052-41-3 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
64742-89-8 Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 1 to 5 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 5 to 10 %
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 10 to 20 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 1 to 5 %
96-37-7 Methyl Cyclopentane 1.7 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
9003-55-8 styrene,1,3-butadiene copolymer-non haz 2.1 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
8052-41-3 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
68410-16-2 Aromatic hydrocarbon resin 1 to 5 %

64742-89-8 Light Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) 1 to 5 %
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 10 to 20 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

HAPS: This formulation contains the following HAPS:
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %

NDSL Status
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate

NJ RTK: The following chemicals are listed under New Jersey RTK
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 1 to 5 %
96-37-7 Methyl Cyclopentane 1.7 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
8052-41-3 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 5 to 10 %
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 10 to 20 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including
110-82-7 Cyclohexane 0.3 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
, 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.

California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
which is[are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

PA RTK: The following chemicals are listed under Pennsylvania RTK:
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 1 to 5 %
96-37-7 Methyl Cyclopentane 1.7 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 %
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 %
8052-41-3 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 5 to 10 %
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 10 to 20 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
142-82-5 n-Heptane 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 1 to 5 %
108-88-3 Toluene 1 to 5 %
110-54-3 n-Hexane 10 to 20 %

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

Section 16 - Other Information

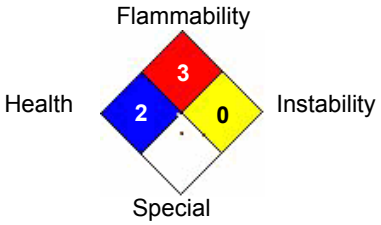
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretings that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	G

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

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Date Prepared: 2/1/2018

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.