MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRANSTAR AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Revision 1
Prepared 2010-03-04

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product 50 State Rubberized Undercoating Product Code: 4363-F

Transtar Autobody Technologies
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24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

CANUTEC (CANADA) 1-613-996-6666

MSDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

Product Use: Aerosol Undercoating

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

See Section 15 for Regulatory information

Chemical Name / CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Acetone 67-64-1 20 to 30% Vapor Pressure: 186	The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m3), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m3), 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/m3) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m3).	
Toluene 108-88-3 10 to 20% 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.
Propane 74-98-6 11.04 percent	The OSHA TWA and the DFG MAK is 1,000 ppm (1,800 mg/m3).	ACGIH defines propane as a simple asphyxiant and does not recommended a TLV because the limiting factor is the available oxygen;	The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,100 ppm .
Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 14807-96-6 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0	The OSHA TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	NIOSH and ACGIH recommend a TWA (respirable fraction) for talc containing no asbestos fibers of 2 mg/m3.	For talc containing asbestos fibers, the TWA for asbestos should be used. HSE has set an 8-hour TWA of 10 mg/m3 of total inhalable dust and 1.0 mg/m3 of respirable dust.

Alkyd copolymer 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0			
Asphalt Fumes 8052-42-4 6.65 percent Vapor Pressure: 5 mmHg@25C		The recommended ACGIH airborne limit is 5 mg/m3, not to be exceeded at any time.	Occupational exposure to asphalt fumes is defined as exposure in the workplace at a concentration of one-half or more of the recommended occupational exposure limit. California's workplace PEL is 5 mg/m3. Apart from workplace standards. Several states have set guidelines or standards for asphalt fumes in ambient air: 50 µg/m3 (North Dakota), 80 µg/m3 (Virginia), 100 µg/m3 (Connecticut), 119 µg/m3 (Nevada).
Butane 106-97-8 3.96 percent	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	Several states have set forth guidelines or standards for butane in ambient air ranging from 19 mg/m3 (North Dakota) to 32 mg/m3 (Virginia) to 38 mg/m3 (Connecticut) to 45.2 mg/m3 (Nevada).
Naphtha 8032-32-4 2.85 percent	Coal tar naphtha: the OSHA TWA is 100 ppm (400 mg/m3). Petroleum naphtha: the OSHA TWA is 500 ppm (2,000 mg/m3)		
Organically modified bentonite clay, Nonhazardous 1 to 5%	Not Established	Not Established	
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 2.33 percent Vapor Pressure: 0	OSHA has set a TWA of 15 mg/m3 on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m3 on a respirable fraction basis.	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	
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.	The OSHA legal limit and ACGIH value is 3.5 mg/m3 TWA.	
Xylene 108-38-3 1.57 percent	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435	The notation "skin" is added to indicate the possibility of cutaneous absorption. The NIOSH

Vapor Pressure: 7.6	ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	mg/m3) for all isomers. The NIOSH, ACGIH, and HSE STEL value is 150 ppm (655 mg/m3).	50 mg/m3 WHO 215 mg/m3 Brazil 340 mg/m3 (78 ppm) Sweden 350 mg/m3 (80 ppm).
Styrene-butadiene block copolymer, Nonhazardous 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0% Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. The NIOSH, ACGIH, and HSE STEL value is 150 ppm (655 mg/m3).	The notation "skin" is added to indicate the possibility of cutaneous absorption. The NIOSH IDLH (all isomers) = 900 ppm. Some TWA values from other countries are as follows: former USSR 50 mg/m3 WHO 215 mg/m3 Brazil 340 mg/m3 (78 ppm) Sweden 350 mg/m3 (80 ppm).
Silica, Crystalline 14808-60-7 0.1 to 1.0% Vapor Pressure: 10 @1732c mmHg	The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) for crystalline silica (as respirable quartz) is either 250 mppcf divided by the value "%SiO2 + 5" or 10 mg/m3 divided by the value "%SiO2 + 2." The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) for crystalline silica (as total quartz) is 30 mg/m3 divided by the value "%SiO2 + 2."		NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.05 mg/m3. Potential occupational carcinogen 25mg/m3 (cristobalite, tridymite): 50mg/m3 (quartz, tripoli)

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Danger! Extremely Flammable! Irritant!
Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpreting 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 materials, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

:

OXIDIZER

HMIS Rating: 2* - 3 1

Routes of Entry:
Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:
Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Nervous System Skin Other

Effects of Overexposure, 50 State Rubberized Undercoating:

Short Term

Can cause headache, lightheadedness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness from lack of oxygen. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. Very high levels may produce the following symptoms, due primarily to lack of oxygen: dizziness, lightheadedness, disorientation, headache, numbness, vomiting, unconsciousness and death from suffocation. Narcotic at high levels. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite.Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Irritates the eyes. Inhalation can cause cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. Talc can affect you when breathed in. Can cause eye and lung irritation. 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. 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. 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.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.

Long Term

No effects reported. 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").Can cause decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms; fibrosis (silicosis). A potential occupational carcinogen. Silicosis is a very serious lung disease and can cause with cough and shortness of breath. Silicosis can develop in a few weeks at very high

Effects of Overexposure, 50 State Rubberized Undercoating:

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. May affects the lungs causing talc fibrotic pneumoconiosis. Repeated high exposure can cause scarring of the lungs. Symptoms of shortness of breath and cough can develop. This disease can be disabling and fatal. Talc can cause the chest x-ray to become abnormal. Contact can cause eye irritation, and may lead to a reaction causing serious eye damage. Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders. 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.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.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.

The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more 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).

Silica, Crystalline: (animal positive) (IARC)(NTP)

Carbon Black: (ACGIH)

Asphalt Fumes: 1-2B, CP65

Ethylbenzene: IARC: Group 3 carcinogen CAS# 100-41-4:
OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen
IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

Section 4 - Fist Aid Measures

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

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

SKIN CONTACT: Wash area thoroughly with soap and water. If rash or blistering develop, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING

Seek professional medical attention for all over exposure or persistent problems (sensitization).

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 0 C (32 F)

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 12.8 %

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 flashback. 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 combustible Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Full fire fighter equipment including SCBA should be worn to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure. Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from fire fighting can cause environmental damages. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Section 6 - Spillage/Accidental Release Measures

For large spills or transportation accidents involving release of this product, contact the National Response Center 1-800-424-9300. Eliminate all sources of ignition, provide adequate ventilation, dike spill area and add absorbent material to spilled liquid. Sweep up and dispose of in a DOT approved container. The container must be labeled and disposed of by a licensed waste contractor/hauler in accordance with State, Federal, or local waste regulations by a licensed waste contractor/hauler.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Aerosol cans contain pressurized, flammable propellant. Cans will burst if exposed to extreme heat or temperatures. Keep spray nozzle pointed away from face and do not direct nozzle spray towards people or animals. Avoid hot surfaces. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep aerosol can capped 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. Store in a cool area away from heat and flames. Do not reuse container when empty.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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.

Ventilation Controls: Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep away from incompatibles. Keep away from excessive heat and open flames. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. Store in a cool area away from heat and flames. Do not reuse container when empty. When spraying this material utilize engineering controls such as vents and fans, to reduce emission levels below the time weighted exposure limits (ACGIH TLV & OSHA PEL) or use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Admin Controls/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 29 CFR 1200. Smoking in an area where this materials is used should be strictly prohibited. Always use protective clothing and equipment.

Respiratory Protection: When working with this materials use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator 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 a face shield or chemical splash goggles.
Skin Protection: Use chemically resistant gloves and coveralls.

Contaminated Gear/Hygiene Practices: Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from materials and from area where material is being used or stored.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Black
Odor	Petroleum
Physical State	Aerosolized liquid
Vapor Density	2.67
Vapor Pressure	126 mm Hg
Boiling Range	-42 to 2230 C
% VOC	33.8% CARB limit=40%
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.904

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

This aerosol product is stable under normal circumstances

Incompatibilities:

Alkalies
Strong oxidizers
Aluminum surfaces
Strong oxidizing agents
Acids

Hazardous Decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Not known

Section 12 - Ecological

Not Known

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

This product is subject to the hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage, and disposal regulations of 40 CFR 261, and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal all regulations. It is recommended this material be handled by a licensed waste disposal company and hauler. Recycle containers when possible.

Section 14 - Transportation

The following transportation information is provided based on Transtar Autobody Technologies interpretation of shipping regulations. Each shipper is responsible for identifying, naming, labeling, marking, and placarding prior to offering for transport.

USA (DOT) Status: Consumer Commodity ORM-D
Water (IMDG) Status: UN1950, AEROSOL, 2.1, Limited Quantity
Air (ICAO,IATA) Status: UN1950, AEROSOL, 2.1, Limited Quantity
Canada (TDG) Status: Consumer Commodity ORM-D

Section 15 - Regulatory

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1.57 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0.27 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 percent

DSL Status: The following chemicals are not listed on the DSL Inventory and or are not in compliance with the DSL
-None

EINECS : The following chemicals are not listed on the EINECS Inventory and or are not in compliance with the EINECS

-None

The following chemicals are listed under Massachusetts RTK:
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 6.65 percent
106-97-8 Butane 3.96 percent
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 2.33 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1.57 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0.69 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0.27 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 percent

New Jersey RTK
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 6.65 percent
106-97-8 Butane 3.96 percent
8032-32-4 Naphtha 2.85 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1.57 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0.69 percent

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0.27 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 percent

Pennsylvania RTK
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
8052-42-4 Asphalt Fumes 6.65 percent
106-97-8 Butane 3.96 percent
8032-32-4 Naphtha 2.85 percent
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 2.33 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1.57 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0.69 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0.27 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 0.1 to 1.0 percent

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list
- None

Rhode Island RTK
67-64-1 Acetone 20 to 30 percent
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
106-97-8 Butane 3.96 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 1 to 5 percent
108-38-3 Xylene 1.57 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
106-42-3 Xylene 0.69 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 0.27 percent

SARA 312
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent
106-97-8 Butane 3.96 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent

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 10 to 20 percent
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent

WHMIS: A B5 D2A D2B

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 if offered solely for the consideration of the user and is subject to his/her investigation and verification of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition. Transtar Autobody Technologies is not responsible for misuse or damages as a result of misuse of this product.

Filename: 4363-F kstraccia 20100304.RTF
Directory: G:\MSDSs\Products
Template: C:\Documents and Settings\koman\Application Data\Microsoft\Templates\Normal.dotm
Title:
Subject:
Author: Crystal Reports
Keywords:
Comments:
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