

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision 1
Prepared 2010-04-14

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: 2.1 LOW VOC EURO CLASSIC DTM PRIMER ACTIVATOR Product Code: 7354, 7357

Manufacturer:
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: Activator (Primer)
MSDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

Section 2 - Composition

<u>Chemical Name / CAS No</u>	<u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u>	<u>ACGIH Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Other Exposure Limits</u>
Ketimine resin 30 to 40% Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	
Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6 30 to 40% Vapor Pressure: 5.3 20 C	Not Established	Not Established	No standards set.
Xylene 1330-20-7 10 to 20% 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.
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 44 @25C	The OSHA PEL, HSE TWA, DFG MAK, and the ACGIH TWA value is 400 ppm (980 mg/m3).	The OSHA PEL, HSE TWA, DFG MAK, and the ACGIH TWA value is 400 ppm (980 mg/m3). The STEL set by ACGIH, HSE is 500 ppm (1,225 mg/m3).	The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,000 ppm.
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 1 to 5% 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).
Butyl Alcohol 71-36-3 3 percent Vapor Pressure: 6 mmHg	OSHA PPEL= TWA 100ppm (150 mg/M3) NIOSH REL= 50ppm (150 mg/m3)		
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1	The OSHA TWA is 100 ppm (410 mg/m3).	NIOSH and ACGIH recommend a TWA of 50	HSE has set these same values but it adds the

Cutaneous absorption, Japan and Sweden have set the same limits also but Germany has set a MAK of 100 ppm (400 mg/m3). The former USSR set a MAC in workplace air of 5 mg/m3.

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.



OXIDIZER

HMIS Rating: 3* - 3 1



Routes of Entry

Inhalation

Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Target Organs

Blood Eyes

Kidneys

Liver

Nervous System

Skin

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, 2.1 LOW VOC EURO CLASSIC PRIMER ACTIVATOR:

Short Term Exposure Causes local irritation to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. May cause irritation by any route of exposure. The LD50 rat is 13 gm/kg (13,000 mg/kg) (insignificantly toxic). Isopropyl alcohol irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Inhalation: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur at 400 ppm and above. Skin: 5% solution may cause irritation and dryness. Eyes: Vapor levels of 20 ppm or above may result in irritation. Liquid may cause corneal burns and eye damage. Ingestion: 22.5 ml (2/3 oz) has caused salivation, reddening of face, stomach pain, depression, dizziness, headache, vomiting and unconsciousness. Ingestion of 100 ml (3 oz) has caused death. 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. Methyl isobutyl ketone can affect you when breathed in. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded and to pass out. Breathing the vapor may cause loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Contact or the vapor can irritate the eyes, nose, mouth, throat. Contact can irritate the skin. Ingestion chemical pneumonitis. 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.

Effects of Overexposure, 2.1 LOW VOC EURO CLASSIC PRIMER ACTIVATOR:

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. The vapors of butyl alcohols irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. They can irritate the skin and cause rash or burning feeling on contact. May affect the central nervous system. Exposure to high concentrations could cause headache, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness. Exposure to high levels of the n- isomer may cause unconsciousness and may lead to irregular heartbeat. The oral LD50 value for rats for the various isomers are as follows: (n-) 790 mg/kg; (sec-) 6,480 mg/kg; (iso-) 2,460 mg/kg; (tert-) 3,500 mg/kg.

Long Term Exposure There is evidence that this chemical is a mutagen. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause dry, cracking skin. There is an increased incidence of nasal sinus cancer in workers involved in the manufacture of IPA by the strong acid process. Although this chemical has not been adequately evaluated, many solvents and similar petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause brain or other nerve damage. 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. Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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 and cracking of the skin. Exposure to the n- isomer can damage the liver, heart, and kidneys, cause hearing loss and affect sense of balance.

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).

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

Chronic Affects:

May affect liver, kidney and central nervous system with repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury and respiratory sensitization.

Spraying of material can cause and oxygen deficient environment. Use proper ventilation to remove vapors, mist and fumes combined with NIOSH approved respirator.

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: 12 C (54 F)

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 12.7 %

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	Clear, colorless
Odor	Organic solvent
Physical State	Liquid

Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Vapor Density	4.64
Boiling Range	82 to 140 C
MIR	0.00
Specific Gravity (SG)	1.031
Lbs VOC/Gal (- H2O & Ex Solv)	3.25
Lbs VOC/Gal	2.44

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatible with:

Strong oxidizing agents
 Acids
 Alkali contamination
 Strong oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/base/caustic solutions

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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.

USA (DOT) Status: UN1263, Paint related material, 3, PG II For inner packagings not exceeding 5 L each packaged in a strong outer box: CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D

Water (IMDG) Status: UN1263, Paint related material, 3, PG II

Air (ICAO,IATA) Status: UN1263, Paint related material, 3, PG II

Canada (TDG) Status: UN1263, Paint related material, 3, PG II For inner packagings not exceeding 5 L each packaged in a strong outerbox: CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
 71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent

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

71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
 108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

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

71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

The following chemicals are listed under Massachusetts RTK:

1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 percent
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

New Jersey RTK

1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 percent
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

Pennsylvania RTK

1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 percent
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list

- None

Rhode Island RTK

1330-20-7 Xylene 10 to 20 percent
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

SARA 312

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 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.

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 3 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

WHMIS:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1 to 5 percent

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

-None

The following are reportable under SARA

98-56-6 Chlorobenzotrifluoride 30 - 40%
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 5 - 10%
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1.0 - 5%
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 1.0 - 5%
1330-20-7 Xylene 10 - 20%
71-36-3 Butyl Alcohol 2.7%

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.

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Data\Microsoft\Templates\Normal.dotm
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