

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision 1  
Prepared 2010-03-15

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: 2 in 1 Trim Black - Satin

Product Code: 4653

**Transtar Autobody Technologies**  
2040 Heiserman Drive  
Brighton, MI 48114  
Phone (810) 220-3000  
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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 Specialty Trim

## Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

See Section 15 for Regulatory information

<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 39.56% Vapor Pressure: 186	The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), Peak Limitations are 2 x 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 <sup>3</sup> ) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	
Toluene 108-88-3 17.96% 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/m <sup>3</sup> ) and a STEL of 150 ppm (560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) not to be exceeded during any 5 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 500 ppm.
Propane 74-98-6 15.81%	The OSHA TWA and the DFG MAK is 1,000 ppm (1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	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 .
n-Butane 106-97-8 9.28%	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	Several states have set forth guidelines or standards for butane in ambient air ranging from 19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (North Dakota) to 32 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Virginia) to 38 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Connecticut) to 45.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Nevada).

PM Acetate  
108-65-6  
2.61%  
Vapor Pressure: 4 mmHg

TWA 200 ppm  
Ceiling: 300 ppm  
MAX CONC: 500 ppm

TWA 50ppm

TWA 50ppm  
STEL 75ppm

HYDROCARBON  
POLYMER  
9011-11-4  
1.64 percent

Not Established

Not Established

Xylene  
1330-20-7  
1.39  
Vapor Pressure: 1 mmHg

PEL=435 mg/m3  
Short Term= 655mg/m3  
Long Term=350 mg/m3

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons  
(Stoddard Type)  
8052-41-3  
0.481 percent  
Vapor Pressure: 5 mmHg (25C)

The OSHA TWA is 500  
ppm (2,900 mg/m3).

ACGIH recommends a  
TWA of 100 ppm (525  
mg/m3).

NIOSH recommends a  
TWA 350 mg/m3 and a  
ceiling of 1,800 mg/m3  
not to be exceeded  
during any 15 minute  
work period. The NIOSH  
IDLH level is 20,000  
mg/m3. mg/m3  
(Nevada).

Glycol Ether EP  
2807-30-9  
3.13%

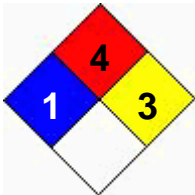
Not Established

Not Established

### Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Danger! Extremely Flammable! Irritant!

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



HMIS Rating: 1\* - 4 3

Routes Of Entry:

Inhalation    Skin Contact    Eye Contact    Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Eyes    Kidneys    Liver    Lungs    Nervous System    Skin

#### Effects of Overexposure, 2 in 1 Trim Black - Satin:

##### Short Term

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,

## Effects of Overexposure, 2 in 1 Trim Black - Satin:

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. 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. 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

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. Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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. No effects reported. 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. 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").

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).

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type): Carcinogenic Category 2: Harmful  
Carbon Black: (ACGIH)

## Section 4 - First 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: -19 C (-2 F)

LEL: 1.7 %

UEL: 10.9 %

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam, Alcohol foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 (CO<sub>2</sub> 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 EMERGENCY 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 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 material 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

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Appearance	Black
Odor	Organic Solvent
Physical State	Liquid
Vapor Density	2.34
Vapor Pressure	132 mm Hg
Evaporation Rate	Faster than Butyl Acetate
Boiling Point	-110 C (-166 F)
MIR	1.35
Specific Gravity (SG)	Between .77 and .85
Lbs VOC/Gal (- H2O & Ex Solve)	50.6%
Lbs VOC/Gal	4.98

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stable at Normal Temperatures: Do not allow can to exceed 120 degrees Fahrenheit

Incompatible with:

- Strong oxidizers
- Acids
- Strong bases
- Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Not available

## Section 12 - Ecological

Not available

## 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(DGA): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

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## 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  
108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 1 to 5 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 243 PPM

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 40 to 50 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 10.00 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 243 PPM

New Jersey RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 40 to 50 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 10.00 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 243 PPM

Pennsylvania RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 40 to 50 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 10.00 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 243 PPM

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list

- None

Rhode Island RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 40 to 50 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 10.00 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 243 PPM

SARA 312

108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 10.00 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

WHMIS:

AB5D2B

## **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 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.