MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRANSTAR® AUTOBODY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Revision 1
Prepared 2009-10-26

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: TRUE FINISH 2K ACRYLIC URETHANE PRIMER Product Code: 4951-01

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

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

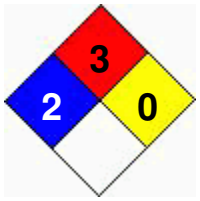
Section 2 - Composition

Chemical Name / CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 18 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).	
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 4 mmHg	TWA 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm MAX CONC: 500 ppm	TWA 50ppm	TWA 50ppm STEL 75ppm
Acrylic Copolymer, Proprietary 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0			
Acetone 67-64-1 5 to 10% 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).	
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.
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7 5 to 10%	The OSHA TWA is 15 mg/m3.	The ACGIH TLV is: 10 mg/m3 (total dust containing no asbestos).	NIOSH REL = potential occupational carcinogen. The NIOSH IDLH = (Ca) 5,000 mg/m3. The DFG MAK is 6.0 mg/m3. Several states have set guidelines or standards for titanium dioxide in ambient air ranging from 0.13 – 0.79 µg/m3

			(Montana) to 17.86 µg/m3 (Kansas) to 80.0 µg/m3 (Virginia) to 300.0 µg/m3 (Connecticut).
Xylene 1330-20-7 5 to 10% 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.
Acrylic polyol, Proprietary 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0			
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).
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0 3 percent Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	
Naphtha 8030-30-6 2 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)		
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9 2 percent Vapor Pressure: 1.8 mm Hg	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	
Soda lime borosilicate glass 65997-17-3 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	TWA (8 hr exposure limit): 5mg/m3 (OES) Ensure there is exhaust ventilation of the area.		
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 11.5 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.	
Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.1 to 1.0% 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.	

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

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



HMIS Rating: 3* - 3 1

Routes of Entry

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Target Organs

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs 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, TRUE FINISH 2K ACRYLIC URETHANE PRIMER:

Short Term Exposure	The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High exposures, above the occupational exposure levels, can cause weakness, headache, and drowsiness and may cause unconsciousness. 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.Talc can affect you when breathed in. Can cause eye and lung irritation. 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. 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. 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. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin.
Long Term Exposure	n-Butyl acetate may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects.Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders. 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

Effects of Overexposure, TRUE FINISH 2K ACRYLIC URETHANE PRIMER:

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. 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. 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 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 exposures may cause lung irritation; bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, lung scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors. A potential occupational carcinogen.

Carbon Black: (ACGIH)
Ethylbenzene: IARC: Group 3 carcinogen CAS# 100-41-4:
OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen
IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

Titanium Dioxide (Dust): (RTECS)

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 0 C (32 F)
LEL: 1.0 %
UEL: 112.8 %

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Alcohol Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog, Other.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water (CO2 gas evolved). Hazards apply to empty containers. Combustion generates toxic fumes.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from firefighting can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Fire Equipment: Full fire fighter equipment including SCBA should be worn to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

For large spills or transportation accidents involving release of this product, contact the Emergency Response Center: 800-424-9300.
Eliminate all sources of ignition, provide adequate ventilation, dike spill area and add absorbent earth or sawdust to spilled liquid. Sweep up and dispose of in appropriate containers in accordance with Federal, State and/or Local regulations

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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

Section 8 - Exposure Control and PPE

Engineering Controls: General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be utilized to keep vapor concentrations below exposure limits (PEL & TLV). Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

Safe Work Practices: Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating, drinking or smoking. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product is required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1200. Smoking in area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited. Always use protective clothing and equipment. Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from material and from area where material is being used.
Respiratory Protection: When working with this material use a MSHA/NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or suitable respiratory protection to keep airborne mists and vapor concentrations below the PEL & TLV limits. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

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

Skin Protection: Use chemical resistant gloves.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance **Grey**

Odor	**Organic solvent**
Physical State	**Liquid**
Vapor Density	**Heavier than air**
Vapor Density	**3.34**
Boiling Range	**56 to 3000 C**
Specific Gravity (SG)	**1.364**
Lbs VOC/Gal (- H2O & Ex Solv)	**3.84**
Lbs VOC/Gal	**3.22**

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatible with:

Strong oxidizers
Aluminum surfaces
Strong oxidizing agents
Acids
Strong bases

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide
Strong oxidizing agents

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.

U002

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	HazardClass
	- No data found			

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.

108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 to 10 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent

141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate 0.1 to 1.0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM
108-83-8 Diisobutyl Ketone 55 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:

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 18 percent
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM
108-83-8 Diisobutyl Ketone 55 PPM

New Jersey RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM
108-83-8 Diisobutyl Ketone 55 PPM

Pennsylvania RTK

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 18 percent
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 400 to 500 PPM
108-83-8 Diisobutyl Ketone 55 PPM

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list

- None

Rhode Island RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 5 to 10 percent
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 to 10 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 percent
108-83-8 Diisobutyl Ketone 55 PPM

SARA 312

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 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

WHMIS:

B2D2B

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

-None

The following are reportable under SARA

123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1.0 - 5%
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 18.4%
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1.0 - 5%
108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 - 10%
763-69-9 Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 2.3%
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%
7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 2.5%

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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