

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision 1
Prepared 2010-01-12

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: AMBER RUST PROOFING

Product Code: 4423

Transtar Autobody Technologies
2040 Heiserman Drive
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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 Rust Proofing

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>
n-Hexane 110-54-3 26.00 percent Vapor Pressure: 160 20 Deg C	The OSHA PEL is 500 ppm (1,800 mg/m3) TWA.	The recommended NIOSH REL, the ACGIH has proposed a TWA of 50 ppm (180 mg/m3). They have also set an 8-hour TWA of 500 ppm (1,800 mg/m3) for all isomers except the normal isomer and an STEL of 1,000 ppm (3,600 mg/m3) for these other isomers, as has ACGIH.	The NIOSH recommendation for other hexane isomers is 100 ppm TWA and STEL of 510 ppm. The NIOSH IDLH level is 1,100 ppm (10% LEL).
Propane/Isobutane/N-butane 68476-86-8 20 to 30%	1000 ppm TWA	1000 ppm TWA	Not Established

CORROSION INHIBITOR 20 to 30%

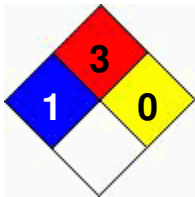
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 8052-41-3 15.16 percent Vapor Pressure: 5 mmHg (25C)	The OSHA TWA is 500 ppm (2,900 mg/m3).	ACGIH recommends a TWA of 100 ppm (525 mg/m3).	NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m3 and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m3 not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 20,000 mg/m3. Several states have set guidelines or standards for Stoddard solvent in ambient air ranging from 5.25 – 10.50 mg/m3 (North Dakota) to 7.0 mg/m3
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Severely Hydrotreated 5 mg/m3 for oil mists 5 mg/m3 for oil mists
Heavy Naphthenic
Distillate
64742-52-5
5 to 10%

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Danger! Extremely Flammable! Irritant!

Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpreting 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: 2* - 3 0

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

Effects of Overexposure, AMBER RUSTPROOFING:

Short Term

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. 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. 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

Effects of Overexposure, AMBER RUSTPROOFING:

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.

Long Term

Inhalation of 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. 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. 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.

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

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: -141 F

LEL: 0.6 %

UEL: 8.0 %

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 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 are 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	Amber
Odor	Organic Solvent
Physical State	Liquid
Vapor Density	Heavier than Air
Vapor Pressure	158 mm Hg
Evaporation Rate	Faster than Butyl Acetate
Boiling Range	-23 to 387 F
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.7629
Lbs VOC/Gal (- H ₂ O & Ex Solv)	4.26 or 73.79% VOC by weight
Lbs VOC/Gal	4.26

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stable – Aerosol - under normal conditions

Incompatible with:

Strong oxidizing agents
Acids
Strong oxidizers

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicological effects of this product are not known

Section 12 - Ecological

Ecological effects of this product are 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.

-None

DSL Status: The following chemicals are not listed on the DSL Inventory and or are in compliance with the DSL
110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent

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:

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 0.77 percent

New Jersey RTK

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 0.77 percent

Pennsylvania RTK

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 0.77 percent

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list
110-54-3 26.00 percent

Rhode Island RTK

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
108-67-8 Trimethylbenzene 0.77 percent

SARA 312

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
64742-52-5 Severely Hydrotreated Heavy Napththenic Distillate 5 to 10 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.

110-54-3 n-Hexane 26.00 percent
64742-52-5 Severely Hydrotreated Heavy Napththenic Distillate 5 to 10 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 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.

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Author: Crystal Reports
Keywords:
Comments:
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