

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision 1

Prepared 2010-02-18

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: 2-In-1 Primer - Rose

Product Code: 4673

**Transtar Autobody Technologies**  
2040 Heiserman Drive  
Brighton, MI 48114  
Phone (810) 220-3000  
Fax (810) 220-3048

### 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 Primer**

## 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>
Propane 74-98-6 16.82 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 .
Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3 15.73 percent Vapor Pressure: 12.13 25C	The OSHA TWA is 200 ppm (590 mg/m3).	The DFG MAK, the HSE TWA and the recommended ACGIH TWA value is 200 ppm (590 mg/m3) and the STEL value is 300 ppm (885 mg/m3).	NIOSH recommends the same level for a 10-hour TWA and adds a STEL of 300 ppm (885 mg/m3). The NIOSH IDLH level is 3,000 ppm.
Acetone 67-64-1 10 to 20% 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 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/m3) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m3).	
Toluene 108-88-3 5 to 10% 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.
Propylene glycol	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	TWA 50ppm

108-65-6  
5 to 10%  
Vapor Pressure: 4 mmHg

MAX CONC: 500 ppm

STEL 75ppm

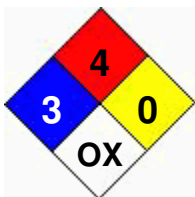
Butane 106-97-8 6.03 percent	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	Several states have set forth guidelines or standards for butane in ambient air ranging from 19 mg/m3 (North Dakota) to 32 mg/m3 (Virginia) to 38 mg/m3 (Connecticut) to 45.2 mg/m3 (Nevada).
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 20 @25C	The OSHA TWA is 100 ppm (410 mg/m3).	NIOSH and ACGIH recommend a TWA of 50 ppm (205 mg/m3) and STEL of 75 ppm (300 mg/m3).	HSE has set these same values but it adds the notation "skin" indicating the possibility of 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.
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).
Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 14807-96-6 1 to 5% 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.
Nitrocellulose 9004-70-0 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Alkyd Resin, Proprietary 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	NA

Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 1 to 5% 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.
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Xylene 1330-20-7 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg	The OSHA PEL TWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	The OSHA PEL TWA, 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.
Dibutyl Phthalate 84-74-2 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: .00012	The Federal legal limit (OSHA PEL) and ACGIH recommended TWA is 5 mg/m3.	The Federal legal limit (OSHA PEL) and ACGIH recommended TWA is 5 mg/m3.	The NIOSH IDLH level is 9,300 mg/m3.
Iron Oxide (Fume) 1309-37-1 0.433 percent Vapor Pressure: 1 mm Hg	OSHA has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3. For rouge, OSHA and HSE have set a TWA of 15 mg/m3 based on total dust and a value of 5 mg/m3 based on respirable dust.	For iron oxide fume ACGIH has set a TWA of 2 ppm (5 mg/m3) as has HSE.	
Silica, Amorphous 7631-86-9 0.355 percent Vapor Pressure: 0	OSHA has set a TWA of 20 mppcf or (80 mg/m3/% SiO2).	The ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 as inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m3 as respirable particulates.	The NIOSH 10-hour TWA is 6 mg/m3. The NIOSH IDLH = 3,000 mg/m3. HSE set TWA values of 6 mg/m3 for total inhalable dust and 3 mg/m3 for respirable dust. The former USSR-UNEP/IRPTC project has set a MAC of 2 mg/m3 in workplace air.
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0% Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg	The OSHA PEL TWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	The OSHA PEL TWA, 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).
Carbon Black 1333-86-4 0.0 to 0.1%	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

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 materials, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.



OXIDIZER



HMIS Rating: 3\* - 3 2



Routes Of Entry:

Inhalation    Skin Contact    Eye Contact    Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes    Kidneys    Liver    Lungs    Nervous System    Reproductive  
System    Skin

### Effects of Overexposure, 2-In-1 Primer - Rose:

#### 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. 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. Only those associated with the flammable and explosive nature of this flammable and reactive material. However, it may be wetted with alcohol, ether, or other dangerous liquid material that can be irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled will cause dizziness, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Talc can affect you when breathed in. Can cause eye and lung irritation. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Amorphous fused silica can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause a very serious lung disease called silicosis, with cough and shortness of breath. Very high exposures can cause this problem to develop in a few weeks, or with lower exposures it may occur over many years. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, chances of getting tuberculosis are increased. The disease may progress, with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. Iron oxide fume can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause metal fume fever. This is a flu-like illness with symptoms of metallic taste, fever and chills, aches, chest tightness and cough. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and nasal passages and upper respiratory system. May cause stomach irritation; light sensitivity. 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

## Effects of Overexposure, 2-In-1 Primer - Rose:

chemical pneumonitis. 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. 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. 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 the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system.

## 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"). 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. May affect 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. 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. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause permanent iron staining of the eyes. Repeated exposure to iron oxide fume can cause changes on the chest x-ray. Benign pneumoconiosis with X-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis (siderosis). 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

#### **Effects of Overexposure, 2-In-1 Primer - Rose:**

50 - 200 ppm. Improvement is gradual and may take years after exposure is discontinued. Animal tests show that this chemical is a teratogen in animals and possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

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).

Titanium Dioxide (Dust): (RTECS)

Silica, Amorphous: 1-2A, N-1, CP-65

Iron Oxide (Fume): (Human Suspected) (IARC)

Carbon Black: (ACGIH)

Ethylbenzene: IARC: Group 3 carcinogen CAS# 100-41-4:

OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen

IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

### **Section 4 - First Aid Measures**

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

**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: C (-156 F)

LEL: 0.5 %  
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).

**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 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

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Appearance Rose

Odor Organic Solvent

Physical State Liquid

Vapor Density	2.80
Vapor Pressure	84 mm Hg
Evaporation Rate	Faster than Butyl Acetate
Boiling Range	-44F
MIR	1.19
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.843
%VOC	63.38

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

STABLE: Aerosol is stable under normal circumstances at ambient temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility:

Acids

Strong oxidizing agents

Alkali contamination

Strong oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/base/caustic solutions

Strong bases

Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Product of Decomposition: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

No toxicological information is available

## Section 12 - Ecological

Not Ecological information is 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

Air (ICAO,IATA): Status: UN1950 Aerosol, 2

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 5 to 10 percent

108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 to 10 percent

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent

14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 1 to 5 percent

84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent



123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1309-37-1 Iron Oxide (Fume) 0.43 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1314-13-2 Zinc Oxide 0.13 percent  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 400 to 500 PPM  
141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate 300 to 400 PPM  
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 30 to 40 PPM  
14464-46-1 Silica, Crystalline 20 to 30 PPM

DSL Status: The following chemicals are listed on the DSL Inventory and or are in compliance with the DSL

108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent

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

108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent

The following chemicals are listed under Massachusetts RTK:

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 1 to 5 percent  
9004-70-0 Nitrocellulose 1 to 5 percent  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent  
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5 percent  
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1309-37-1 Iron Oxide (Fume) 0.43 percent  
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.36 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 0.28 percent  
1314-13-2 Zinc Oxide 0.13 percent  
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 30 to 40 PPM

New Jersey RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent  
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 1 to 5 percent  
9004-70-0 Nitrocellulose 1 to 5 percent  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent  
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5 percent  
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1309-37-1 Iron Oxide (Fume) 0.43 percent  
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.36 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1314-13-2 Zinc Oxide 0.13 percent  
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 30 to 40 PPM

Pennsylvania RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent

108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent  
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 1 to 5 percent  
9004-70-0 Nitrocellulose 1 to 5 percent  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent  
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5 percent  
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1309-37-1 Iron Oxide (Fume) 0.43 percent  
7631-86-9 Silica, Amorphous 0.36 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 0.28 percent  
1314-13-2 Zinc Oxide 0.13 percent  
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 30 to 40 PPM

The chemicals listed below are on the EU REACH SIN list

84-74-2 1 to 5 percent

Rhode Island RTK

67-64-1 Acetone 10 to 20 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 to 10 percent  
14807-96-6 Talc (No Asbestos and <1% Quartz) 1 to 5 percent  
9004-70-0 Nitrocellulose 1 to 5 percent  
67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol 1 to 5 percent  
Maleic modified rosin resin, Proprietary 1 to 5 percent  
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1309-37-1 Iron Oxide (Fume) 0.43 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
1314-13-2 Zinc Oxide 0.13 percent

SARA 312

78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 15.73 percent  
108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 percent  
106-97-8 Butane 6.03 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 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 5 to 10 percent  
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
67-56-1 Methyl Alcohol 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent  
78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 15.73 percent

WHMIS:

A B5 D2A D2B

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 to 10 percent  
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent

## 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.