

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision 1
Prepared 2012-06-14

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: MOTOR CITY CLEARCOAT

Product Code: 8041

TradeName(s):

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

24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
International 001-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC Int'l)

Business Phone: 810-220-3000
MSDS Prepared By: Transtar Autobody Technologies

Section 2 - Composition

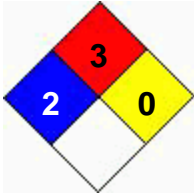
<u>Chemical Name / CAS No</u>	<u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u>	<u>ACGIH Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Other Exposure Limits</u>
Xylene 1330-20-7 20 to 30% Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg	PEL-TWA - 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	PEL-TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. STEL= 150 ppm (655 mg/m3).	
Acrylic polyol, Proprietary 20 to 30% Vapor Pressure: 0			
Acetone 67-64-1 20 to 30% Vapor Pressure: 186	1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m3) TWA	500 ppm (1,188 mg/m3) TWA and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m3).	
Amyl propionate 624-54-4 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 1.6 25C			
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 20 @25C	PEL-TWA = 100 ppm (410 mg/m3).	PEL-TWA = 50 ppm (205 mg/m3) and STEL of 75 ppm (300 mg/m3).	
Modified styrene acrylic polymer 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 0			
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg	PEL-TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers.	PEL-TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for all isomers. STEL= 150 ppm (655 mg/m3).	
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 0	100 ppm (465 mg/m3) TWA	50 ppm (233 mg/m3) TWA	
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 11.5 mmHg	150 ppm (710 mg/m3) TWA	150 ppm (710 mg/m3) TWA	

Toluene
108-88-3
0.1 to 1.0%
Vapor Pressure: 22 mm Hg

TWA = 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. TWA of 50 ppm.

Section 3 - Hazard 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: 2* - 3 - 0

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, MOTOR CITY CLEARCOAT:

Short Term Exposure

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. 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 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. 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. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Methyl n-amyl ketone can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system. Breathing the vapor can cause dizziness and lightheadedness, and can make you pass out. 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.

Long Term Exposure

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

Effects of Overexposure, MOTOR CITY CLEARCOAT:

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. 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, 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. 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. 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"). Causes skin irritation with cracking and drying; destroys the skin's natural oils. May cause liver and kidney damage. May affect the nervous system. Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking.

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

OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen

IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

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: -20 C (-4 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

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

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 faceshield.

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	3.65
Boiling Range	56 to 165 °C
Weight Percent Volatile	68.14
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.913
Regulatory Coating VOC lb/ga	4.76
Regulatory Coating VOC g/L	571
Actual Coating VOC lb/Ga	3.66
Actual Coating VOC g/L	439

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatible with:

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

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and cyanide.

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.

No Data Available At This Time

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.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>HazardClass</u>
IMDG	Paint	UN1263	II	3
IATA	Paint	UN1263	II	3
USDOT	Paint	UN1263	II	3
	Limited Quantity			

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 birth defects or other reproductive harm.

- None

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 to 5 %

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

Coalescing Aid, Non Hazardous
Modified styrene acrylic polymer 5 - 10%
Acrylic polyol, Proprietary 20 - 30%

The following are reportable under SARA

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1.0 - 5%
1330-20-7 Xylene 20 - 30%
108-88-3 Toluene 0.1 - 1.0%
108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 5 - 10%

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.