





**Effects of Overexposure, Two-In-One Primer - Grey:****Short Term**

Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. 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. 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 energy, loss of appetite, 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. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause 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.

**Long Term**

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"). Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

## Effects of Overexposure, Two-In-One Primer - Grey:

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).

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

OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen

IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

(ACGIH)

(RTECS)

1-2A, N-1, CP-65

## 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:** -51 C (-60 F)

**LEL:** 1.0 %

**UEL:** 112.8 %

-51.1-60

**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

**Accidental Release Measures:** Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. The spill should be cleaned up by qualified personnel. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Contain spill. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water. 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. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. The container must be labeled and disposed in accordance with State, Federal, or local waste regulations by a licensed waste contractor/hauler. For large spills or transportation accidents involving release of this product, contact the National Response Center: 800-424-9300.

## 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:** Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Select one of the following NIOSH approved respirators based on airborne concentration of contaminants and in accordance with OSHA regulations: Half mask R95 particulate respirator, Half mask or full facepiece air-purifying respirator with N100 particulate filters, Half facepiece or fullface air-purifying respirator with P100 particulate filters, Half facepiece or fullface air-purifying respirator with P95 particulate filters, Half facepiece or fullface air-purifying respirator with N95 particulate filters.

**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	Gray
Odor	Organic solvent
Physical State	Liquid
Vapor Density	2.46
Vapor Pressure	116.0 mm Hg
Evaporation Rate	Faster than Butyl Acetate
Boiling Range	56 to 3000 °C
Weight Percent Volatile	80.40
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.829
Regulatory Coating VOC lb/ga	5.07
Regulatory Coating VOC g/L	608
Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal	3.46
Actual Coating VOC g/L	415

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

This material has not been evaluated for toxicological effects.

## Section 12 - Ecological

This material has not been evaluated for ecological effects.

## 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.

No Data Available At This Time

## Section 14 - Transportation

The following transportation information is provided based on TranstarAutobody Technologies interpretation of shipping regulations. Each shipper is responsible for identifying, naming, labeling, marking, and placarding prior to offering for transport.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>HazardClass</u>
IATA	Aerosol	UN1950	N/A	2.1
IMDG	Aerosol	UN1950	N/A	2.1
USDOT	Aerosol	UN1950	N/A	2.1

## Section 15 - Regulatory

### California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

108-88-3 Toluene 5 to 10 %

### California Proposition 65

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

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %

1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 to 1.0 %

## 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.