

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision 1

Prepared 2012-08-13

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: EURO Kwik Clearcoat

Product Code: 7211, 7214

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

<u>Chemical Name / CAS No</u>	<u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u>	<u>ACGIH Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Other Exposure Limits</u>
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Acrylic Copolymer, Proprietary 30 to 40% Vapor Pressure: 0			
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Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 108-10-1 10 to 20% Vapor Pressure: 20 @25C			
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The OSHA TWA is 100 ppm (410 mg/m3).			
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NIOSH and ACGIH recommend a TWA of 50 ppm (205 mg/m3) and STEL of 75 ppm (300 mg/m3).			
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Acrylic Polymer, Proprietary 10 to 20% Vapor Pressure: 0			
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Acetone 67-64-1 5 to 10% Vapor Pressure: 186			
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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.			
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The ACGIH has a TWA of 500 ppm (1,188 mg/m3) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m3).			
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Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0 6 percent Vapor Pressure: 0			
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The ACGIH recommends a TWA of 50 ppm (233 mg/m3) as has HSE.			
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The Federal standard is 100 ppm (465 mg/m3). The NIOSH IDLH level is 800 ppm. Several states have set guidelines or standards for methyl n-amyl ketone in ambient air ranging from 2.35 – 4.65 mg/m3 (North Dakota) to 3.9 mg/m3 (Virginia) to 4.7 mg/m3 (Connecticut) to 5.595 mg/m3 (Nevada).			
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Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9 4 percent Vapor Pressure: 1.8 mm Hg	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	
Methyl Acetate 79-20-9 4 percent	The STEL value set by ACGIH, OSHA and HSE is 250 ppm (760 mg/m3).	The Federal standard, the HSE TWA the DFG MAK and the ACGIH TWA value is 200 ppm (610 mg/m3). The STEL value set by ACGIH, OSHA is 250 ppm (760 mg/m3).	The NIOSH IDLH = 3,100 ppm.
Xylene 1330-20-7 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.
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6 1 to 5% Vapor Pressure: 4 mmHg	TWA 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm MAX CONC: 500 ppm	TWA 50ppm	TWA 50ppm STEL 75ppm
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.
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.	
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 0.1 to 1.0% 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).

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.



OXIDIZER



HMIS Rating: 3* - 3 1

Routes of Entry

Inhalation

Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Target Organs

Blood Eyes System

Kidneys Skin

Liver

Lungs

Nervous System

Reproductive

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, EURO Kwik 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. 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. 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. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and nasal passages and upper respiratory system. May cause stomach irritation; light sensitivity. 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 acetate can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin. Irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system, causing dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Higher exposures can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency that can be delayed for several hours. This can cause death.

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 with preexisting skin problems may be more

Effects of Overexposure, EURO Kwik Clearcoat:

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. Long-term exposure may damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause drying and cracking. 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"). Unknown at this time. However this chemical may cause lung problems. Di-n-butyl phthalate may also damage the developing fetus and may also damage the testes (male reproductive glands). Causes skin irritation with cracking and drying; destroys the skin's natural oils. May cause liver and kidney damage. May affect the nervous system. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils. Repeated or high exposures may cause methanol poisoning, which can cause headaches, dizziness, coma, and affect the optic nerve, causing blindness. Death can occur.

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).

Ethylbenzene: 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: 0 C (32 F)

LEL: 0.5 %

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 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	3.45
Boiling Range	56 to 340 C
Specific Gravity (SG)	0.993
Lbs VOC/Gal (- H ₂ O & Ex Solv)	3.19
Lbs VOC/Gal	2.34

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

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.

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.

USA (DOT) Status: UN1263, Paint, 3, PG II

For inner packagings not exceeding 1 L each packaged in a strong outer box: CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D

Water (IMDG) Status: UN1263, Paint, 3, PG II

Air (ICAO,IATA) Status: UN1263, Paint, 3, PG II

Canada (TDG) Status: Paint, 3, UN1263, PG II

For inner packagings not exceeding 1 L each packaged in a strong outer box: CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D

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.

The chemicals are require to be reported for Prop 65

84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent

DSL Status: Unless listed below, chemicals contained in this formulation are listed on the DSL Inventory and or are in compliance with the DSL

-None

EINECS: Unless listed below, chemicals contained in this formulation are listed in EINECS

-None

The following chemicals are listed under Massachusetts RTK:

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 percent

67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent

110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 6 percent

79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 4 percent

1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent

84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent

123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-42-5 Styrene 267 PPM

New Jersey RTK

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 percent
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 6 percent
79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 4 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-42-5 Styrene 267 PPM

Pennsylvania RTK

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 percent
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 6 percent
79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 4 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-42-5 Styrene 267 PPM

Rhode Island RTK

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 percent
67-64-1 Acetone 5 to 10 percent
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 6 percent
79-20-9 Methyl Acetate 4 percent
1330-20-7 Xylene 1 to 5 percent
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 to 5 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-42-5 Styrene 267 PPM

SARA 312

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 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.

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 10 to 20 percent
84-74-2 Dibutyl Phthalate 1 to 5 percent
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 percent
100-42-5 Styrene 267 PPM

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

-None

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.