

Chronic Inhalation: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large mist dose, certain individuals develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthma attack, could be immediate or delayed (up to several hours after exposure). Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including decrease in lung function) which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

Acute Skin Contact: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation which may include the following symptoms: reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Cured material is difficult to remove.

Chronic Skin Contact: Prolonged contact can cause skin reddening, swelling, rash scaling, blistering and in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have skin sensitization can develop these symptoms from contact with liquid or vapors. Animal tests have indicated that respiratory sensitizations can result from skin contact with MDI. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with MDI. (See Toxicological Information, Sensitization).

Acute Eye Contact: Liquid or vapors are irritating and can cause tearing, reddening and swelling. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur and the injury is slow to heal. However, damage is usually reversible. See First Aid measures for treatment.

Chronic Eye Contact: None Found.

Acute Ingestion: Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Chronic Ingestion: None Found.

Carcinogenicity: Neither MDI nor polymeric MDI are listed by the NTP, IARC or regulated by OSHA as carcinogens. See two year inhalation study in Toxicological Information, Carcinogenicity.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Asthma, other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial hyperreactivity), skin allergies, eczema.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid For Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of water, preferably luke warm water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open all the time. Obtain medical attention.

First Aid For Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

First Aid For Inhalation: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Consult a physician should this occur.

First Aid For Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give 1 to 2 cups of milk or water to drink or rinse mouth. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Note To Physician:

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin: This compound is a known skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.

Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of this compound.

Respiratory: This compound is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a skin or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from exposure to any isocyanate.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 4150 F (2130 C) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
(ASTM D-93)

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical; Carbon Dioxide, Foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by fire fighters. During a fire, MDI vapors and other irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition and combustion. (See Stability and Reactivity). At temperatures above 4000 F (2040 C), polymeric MDI can polymerize and decompose which can cause pressure build-up in closed containers. Explosive rupture is possible. Therefore, use cold water to cool fire-exposed containers.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures: Evacuate and ventilate spill area. Dike spill to prevent spreading. Wear full protective equipment, including respiratory equipment during clean-up. (See Employee Protection Recommendations). Minor Spill: Absorb isocyanates with sawdust or other absorbent, shovel into suitable unsealed containers, transport to well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution: mixture of water (80%) with non-ionic surfactant Surfonic N-95 (20%), or water (90%), concentrated ammonia (3-8%), and detergent (2%). Add about 10 parts of neutralizer per part of isocyanate, with mixing. Allow to stand uncovered for 48 hours to let carbon dioxide escape. Clean-up: Decontaminate floor with decontamination solution letting stand for at least 15 minutes.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperature (Min/Max): 640 F (180 C)/ 860 F (300 C)

Shelf Life: 6 months

Special Sensitivity: If container is exposed to high heat, 4000 F (2040 C) it can be pressurized and possibly rupture. MDI reacts slowly with water to form carbon dioxide gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture.

Handling/Storage Precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapors. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent chronic overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower

concentrations. Exposure to vapors of heated MDI can be extremely dangerous. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this compound are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

VIII. PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection Requirements: Safety glasses. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical. In a splash hazard environment chemical goggles should be used in combination with a full face-shield.

Skin Protection Requirements: Permeation resistant gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile Rubber, neoprene, PVC). Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact.

Ventilation Requirements: Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below the TLV whenever MDI is processed or heated. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (i.e., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation.

Respirator Requirements: Concentrations greater than the TLV can occur when MDI is heated or used in a poorly ventilated area. In such cases, or whenever concentrations of MDI exceed the TLV or are not known, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator. A supplied air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) may be required. In an emergency situation, a self-contained breathing apparatus may be used. MDI has poor warning properties, since the concentration at which MDI can be smelled is substantially higher than the maximum exposure limit. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Monitoring: Isocyanate exposure levels must be monitored. Monitoring of airborne isocyanates in the breathing zone of individuals should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. Monitoring techniques have been developed by NIOSH, and OSHA.

Medical Surveillance: Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with isocyanate is recommended. These should include pre-employment and periodic medical examinations with pulmonary function tests (FEV₁, FVC as a minimum). Persons with asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

Additional Protective Measures: Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of this product. Follow all label warnings and data sheet instructions.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Form:	Liquid
Color:	Black
Odor:	Slightly musty odor
Molecular weight:	Trade Secret
pH:	Not Established
Boiling Point:	406 °F (208 °C) at 5 mmHg for MDI
Melting/Freezing Point:	Below 32° F (0° C) for MDI
Solubility in Water:	Not Soluble. Reacts slowly with water to liberate carbon dioxide gas.
Specific Gravity:	1.20 @ 77 °F (25 °C)
Bulk Density:	10.0 lbs/gal
% Volatile by Volume:	Negligible
Vapor Pressure:	Less than 10.5 mmHg at 77° F (25° C) for MDI

Vapor Density: 8.2 (MDI) (Air = 1)
VOC (A & B kit as applied): < 0.04 lbs/gal (5 g/L)

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This is a stable material

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur. Contact with moisture, other materials which react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 400 °F (204 °C), may cause polymerization.

Incompatibilities: Water, amines, strong bases, alcohols. Will cause some corrosion to copper alloys and aluminum.

Instability Conditions: Contamination with water.

Decompositions Products: By high heat and fire: carbon monoxide, oxides of Nitrogen, traces of HCN, MDI vapors or aerosols.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data For: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (Monomeric and Polymeric)

Acute Toxicity

Oral LD50.....: Greater than 10,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Dermal LD50.....: Greater than 6,200 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC50.....: The 4-hour LC50 for Polymeric MDI in rats ranges from 370 to 490 mg/m³. The 4-hour LC50 for monomeric MDI in rats was estimated to be between 172 and 187 mg/m³.

Eye Effects.....: Slight to moderate irritation.

Skin Effects.....: Slight to moderate irritation.

Sensitization.....: MDI has been shown to produce dermal sensitization in laboratory animals. Evidence of respiratory sensitization has also been observed in guinea pigs. In addition, there is some evidence suggestive of cross-sensitization between different types of diisocyanates.

Chronic Toxicity.....: In a combined chronic inhalation toxicity/oncogenicity study, rats were exposed to an aerosol of polymeric MDI for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for one or two years. The exposure concentrations were 0, 0.2, 1.0 and 6 mg/m³. Microscopic examination of tissues revealed the effects of irritation to the nasal cavity and lungs in animals exposed to 1.0 and 6.0 mg/m³. The No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) was 0.2 mg/m³.

Carcinogenicity.....: In the study described above (See Chronic Toxicity), the occurrence of pulmonary adenomas and a single pulmonary adenocarcinoma was considered to be related to MDI. These tumors were observed only in rats exposed to the High concentration of 6.0 mg/m³.

Mutagenicity.....: Positive (Salmonella microsome test with metabolic activation; cell transformation assay) as well as negative (mouse lymphoma specific locus mutation test with or without metabolic activation) results have been observed "in-vitro". The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze MDI is suspected of producing mutagenicity in some of these studies. MDI was negative in an "in-vivo" (mouse micronucleus) assay.

Developmental Toxicity.....: Rats were exposed to polymeric MDI at air concentrations of 0, 1, 4 and 12 mg/m³ during days 6-15 of gestation. Maternal Toxicity (including mortality) was observed at the highest concentration of 12 mg/m³ accompanied by embryo and fetal toxicity. However, no teratogenic effects were observed even at this lethal concentration.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecology Data For: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (monomeric and Polymeric)

Aquatic Toxicity: LC50 – 24 hr. (static): Greater than 500 mg/liter for Daphne magna, Limnea Stagnalis and Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio) for both monomeric and polymeric MDI.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions: Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Empty decontaminated containers should be crushed to prevent reuse. *Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch.* (See Fire Fighting Measures and Stability and Reactivity). Gases may be highly toxic.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Domestic Surface)

Hazard Class Division Number....: Non-Regulated

IMO/IMDG CODE (Ocean)

Hazard Class Division Number....: Non-Regulated

ICAO/IATA (Air)

Hazard Class Division Number....: Non-Regulated

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Status: This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Status: On TSCA inventory.

CEPA Status: On Domestic Substances List (DSL).

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: 5000 lbs for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS # 101-68-8.

SARA Title III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: NONE

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Immediate Health Hazard; Delayed Health Hazard.

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS # 9016-87-9, 100%;

Contained in this polymeric product is 4,4' - Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS # 101-68-8;

Upper Bound 20%.

RCRA Status: MDI is not listed as a hazardous waste. To the best of

Our Knowledge, MDI does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine, at the time of the disposal, whether a product meets any of the criteria for a hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc., may render the resulting material hazardous, under the criteria of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity characteristics under the new Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) 40 CFR 261.20-24.

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Component Name/CAS Number Concentration State Code

Higher Oligomers of MDI

9016-87-9 100% PA3, NJ4

4,4' -Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

101-68-8 Upper Bound 20% PA1, FL, IL, MA, RI, NJ1, CN2

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (2,2'; 2,4')

26447-40-5 0-5% PA3, NJ4

FL = Florida substance List

IL = Illinois Toxic Substances List

MA = Massachusetts Hazardous Substance List

NJ1 = New Jersey Hazardous Substance List

NJ4 = New Jersey Other- included in 5 predominant ingredients > 1%

PA1 = Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List

PA3 = Pennsylvania Non-hazardous present at 3% or greater.

RI = Rhode Island List of Designated substances.

CN2 = Canada WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List over 0.1%.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704M Ratings: Health (3) Flammability (1) Reactivity (1) Other (0)

HMIS Ratings: Health (3*) Flammability (1) Reactivity (1)

* Chronic Health Hazard

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results obtained from the use thereof. Transtar Autobody Technologies assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees or users or third parties, caused by the material. Such vendees or users assume all risks with the use of the material.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
1. PRODUCT AND PREPARATION INFORMATION

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Transtar Autobody Technologies
 2040 Heiserman Drive
 Brighton, MI 48114
 (810) 220-3000

Product Name.....Universal Quick Adhesive, Part B
 Product ID.....Transtar 1458, Part B
 Chemical Family.....Urethane/Polyurea System Resin Component
 Chemical Name.....Polyether Polyamine/Polyol Blend
 Synonyms.....None
 CAS No.....None assigned; mixture
 Formula.....Mixture
 Mol. Wt.....N/A
 Date.....March 1, 2011

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name/CAS No.	Exposure Limits	Concentration
Polyetherdiamines 9046-10-0	OSHA: Not Established ACGIH: Not Established	40 - 60%
.....
Diethyltoluenediamine 68479-98-1	OSHA: Not Established ACGIH: Not Established	5 - 10%
.....
Dimethylthiotoluenediamine 106264-79-3	OSHA: Not Established ACGIH: Not Established	5 - 10%
.....

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Overview: Harmful by skin and eye contact. May cause skin and eye irritation and/or burns. May cause sensitization by skin contact. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Route(s) Of Entry:

Skin and Eye: Contact from liquid.

Inhalation: Not expected to be a route of exposure due to the low volatility at room temperature, however, an inhalation hazard can exist from vapors formed during heating.

Acute Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic Inhalation: None known.

Skin Contact: Severely irritating and corrosive to the skin. May cause burns. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in dermatitis. May be toxic by skin absorption.

Eye Contact: Severely irritating and corrosive to the eyes. May cause burns and permanent injury. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur. See First Aid measures for treatment.

Acute Ingestion: Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth. Ingestion may cause gastric disturbances. Expected to be toxic by ingestion.

Carcinogenicity: None of the ingredients are listed by the NTP, IARC or regulated by OSHA as carcinogens.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: None known.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid For Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of water, preferably luke warm water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open all the time. Obtain medical attention.

First Aid For Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

First Aid For Inhalation: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. If breathing becomes difficult, obtain medical attention.

First Aid For Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth and then drink lots of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Note To Physician: None.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >2750 F (>1350 C) (TCC)

Flammable Limits: Not Determined

Extinguishing Media: Water, Dry Chemical; Carbon Dioxide, Foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by fire fighters. If exposed to fire, keep containers cool by spraying with water.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures..: Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respiratory protection. Use personal protective clothing. Spills should be contained and solidified with absorbents, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperature (Min/Max): 64^oF (18^oC)/ 86^oF (30^oC)

Shelf Life: 12 months

Special Sensitivity: Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

Handling/Storage Precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapors. Store in a well-ventilated, cool, dry area. Keep away from sources of ignition.

VIII. PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection Requirements: Safety glasses. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical. In a splash hazard environment chemical goggles should be used in combination with a full face-shield.

Skin Protection Requirements: Permeation resistant gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene, PVC). Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact.

Ventilation Requirements: Provide local exhaust ventilation to control vapours.

Respirator Requirements: Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour respirator. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, use a NIOSH-certified full face-piece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full face-piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Additional Protective Measure: Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of this product. Follow all label warnings and data sheet instructions.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Form:	Liquid
Color:	Clear, colorless
Odor:	Slight amine odor
Molecular weight:	Not Applicable
pH:	Not Established
Boiling Point:	347 ^o F (175 ^o C) ingredient decomposition
Melting/Freezing Point:	Below 32 ^o F (0 ^o C) for MDI
Solubility in Water:	Slight
Specific Gravity:	1.10 @ 77 ^o F (25 ^o C)
% Volatile by Volume:	Negligible
Vapor Pressure:	Less than 1 mbar 68 ^o F (20 ^o C)
Vapor Density:	Not Established
VOC (A & B kit as applied):	< 0.04 lbs/gal (5 g/L)

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This is a stable material

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Strong acids and oxidizers.

Instability Conditions: Exposure to air.

Decompositions Products: By high heat and fire: oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data For: Polyetherdiamines

Acute Toxicity

Oral LD50: 480 mg/kg (Rat)

Dermal LD50: 2090 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC50: No Data

Skin Effects: Corrosive (rabbit).

Eye Effects: As the product corrodes the skin, it can be expected to have a similar effect on the eyes also.

Sensitization: No Data

Chronic Toxicity

No Data

Genetic Test Data

No evidence available for genotoxicity in vitro (Ames test negative).

Toxicity Data For: Diethyltoluenediamine

Acute Toxicity

Oral LD50.....: 485 mg/kg (Rat)

Dermal LD50.....: No Data

Inhalation LC50.....: No Data

Skin Effects.....: No Data

Eye Effects.....: No Data.

Sensitization.....: In rare instances, sensitization has been reported to occur in humans.

Chronic Toxicity

A two year feeding study in rats showed diethyltoluenediamine caused effects in the pancreas, liver, thyroid and eyes. An increase in the number of tumors in the liver and thyroid of male rats and in the liver and possibly mammary gland of female rats was found.

Toxicity Data For: Dimethylthiotoluenediamine

Acute Toxicity

Oral LD50.....: 1515 mg/kg (Rat)

Dermal LD50.....: > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC50.....: No Data

Skin Effects.....: No Data

Eye Effects.....: No Data

Sensitization.....: No Data5

Chronic Toxicity

Rats given this product in the diet for up to 90 days showed increased liver metabolic activity. There were kidney effects observed that were unique to male rats. These effects were similar to changes that have been observed in male rats given hydrocarbons. These effects resolved in animals allowed 30 days recovery. Rats treated for 24 months did not have microscopic alterations in any tissues compared to control animals. Tumors seen in control and treated animals were usual for the age and strain of rats.

Genetic Test Data

Ames Salmonella/Microsome: Dose response increase with S-9.

CHO/HGPRT: No activity.

In Vitro Cytogenetics: Increase in aberrations with and without S-9 at toxic levels.

Unscheduled DNA Synthesis: No activity.

In Vitro Cell Transformation: No activity.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecology Data For: Polyetherdiamines

Aquatic Toxicity: LC50 (24 h): > 200 and < 460 mg/liter for golden orfe. This ingredient has not been tested. The statement is derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions.: Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Domestic Surface)

Proper Shipping Name: Ltd. Qty. - Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, N.O.S.(polyetherdiamine)

Hazard Class: 8

UN – ID No. UN 2735

Packing Group: II

Consumer Commodity – ORM-D

IMO/IMDG CODE (Ocean)

Proper Shipping Name: Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, N.O.S. (polyetherdiamine)

Hazard Class: 8

UN – ID No. UN 2735

Packing Group: II

Marine Pollutant: YES6

ICAO/IATA (Air)

Proper Shipping Name: Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, N.O.S. (polyetherdiamine)

Hazard Class: 8

UN – ID No. UN 2735

Packing Group: II

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Status: Toxic – oral; Corrosive to Skin and Eyes.
TSCA Status: On TSCA inventory.
CEPA Status: On Domestic Substances List (DSL).
CERCLA Reportable Quantity: None
SARA Title III:
Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances...: None
Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Immediate Health Hazard; Delayed Health Hazard.
Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: No ingredients listed.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704M Ratings: Health (2) Flammability (0) Reactivity (0) Other (0)
HMIS Ratings: Health (2) Flammability (0) Reactivity (0)

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