




MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRIMER H80

| WHMIS (Pictograms) | WHMIS (Classification) | Protective Clothing | TDG and DOT (Pictograms) |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
|  | B2 – D2A |  |  |

SECTION I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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| Product Name : Primer H80 | | Code of MSDS : STR 1017E-2.01 |
| Scientific Name : Not applicable Chemical Family : Hydrocarbons Formula : Not applicable, mixture Molecular weight : Not applicable Synonyms : Not applicable | Print date: 2001-10-18 Revision date: October 18, 2001 Revised by : Health and Safety Supervisor Marie-Claude Fontaine (800) 567-1492 mcfontaine@soprema.ca | This MSDS supersedes June 28, 2001. |
| Use : Waterproofing polyurethane primer monocomponent. | | In case of emergency : SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm): (800) 567-1492 CANUTEC (Canada): (613) 996-6666 CHEMTREC (USA): (800) 424-9300 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory. |
| Manufacturer : Soprema S.A. BP 121 67025 Strasbourg Cedex FRANCE Phone Number : (33).03.88.79.84.00 | Distributor : Soprema Canada 1675 Haggerty Street Drummondville (Quebec) J2C 5P7 CANADA Phone Number : (819) 478-8163 | Distributor : Soprema USA 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth (Ohio) 44281 UNITED STATES Phone Number : (800) 356-3521 |

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW!!!

Caution! This product is highly flammable. Vapour is heavier than air and may spread long distances. Distant ignition and flash back are possible.

May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. High vapour concentrations may cause depression of central nervous system. Possible reproductive hazard. This product contains isocyanates. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and by contact with skin. Irritating and/or toxic gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

SECTION II. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Name | CAS # | % Weight | Exposure limit TLV-TWA | LD 50 route, species (RTECS) | LC 50 route, species (RTECS) |
|---|----------|----------|--|---|---|
| Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 78-93-3 | 30-60 | 200 ppm (590 mg/m ³) (ACGIH, 1998) | 2737 mg/kg oral, rat 1300 mg/kg dermal, rabbit | 11700 ppm/4h inhalation, rat |
| Propyleneglycol methylethyl acetate (PMA) | 108-65-6 | 10-30 | 100 ppm (541 mg/m ³) (AIHA, 1998) | 8532 mg/kg oral, rat >5 mg/kg dermal, rabbit | Not available |
| Toluylene (2,4 + 2,6) Di Isocyanate (TDI) | 91-08-07 | 1-5 | 0,005 ppm (0,036 mg/m ³) (ACGIH, 1999) | >4000 mg/kg oral, rat >10 ml/kg dermal, rabbit (NIOSH, 1998) | 14-50 ppm/4h inhalation rat (EPA, 1984) |

SECTION III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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| SKIN CONTACT : | Frequent or prolonged contacts can remove the natural fat from the skin and may cause redness, skin irritation and dermatitis. TDI is a sensitiser and may cause severe allergic reaction (e.g. eczema). MEK can be absorbed through the skin. |
| EYE CONTACT : | Vapours or eye contact may cause eye irritation, redness and pain. |
| INHALATION : | The exposition to vapours of solvents over indicated limits of exposure may cause irritation of the respiratory system and central nervous system depression (headaches, dizziness, nausea, tiredness, confusion and coma). TDI is a sensitiser and may cause severe allergic reaction (e.g. asthma, difficulty to breath, angina). Repeated exposures can lead to permanent respiratory disorder. |
| INGESTION : | It is unlikely that toxic amounts of this product would be ingested with normal handling and use. If significant amount of the product were ingested, symptoms as described for inhalation might occur. This product may cause irritation, mouth and throat burns and abdominal pains. |

SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

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| SKIN CONTACT : | Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. |
| EYE CONTACT : | Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. |
| INHALATION : | In case of gas or vapour inhalation, move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give respiratory assistance. Obtain medical assistance. |
| SWALLOWING : | Do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact local poison control centre. Should vomiting occur, be sure to keep the victim's head below hips to avoid aspiration of vomit into the lungs. Maintain the victim at rest and obtain immediate medical attention. |

SECTION V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Flammability : | Flammable liquid, Class IB (NFPA 30) | |
| Explosion data : | Sensitivity to mechanical impact: | No |
| | Sensitivity to static charge: | Can accumulate static charge by flow |
| Flash Point : | -5°C | Auto-ignition Temperature : Not available |
| Inflammability limits in air : (% in volume) | - Lower limit : | Not available |
| | - Upper limit : | Not available |
| FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS : | This product and its vapours are easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back to a leak or open container. The product may ignite on contact with strong oxidising agents. Do not cut, puncture or weld empty containers. | |
| COMBUSTION PRODUCTS : | Irritating and/or toxic gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Toxic and/or gases or fumes can emanate from empty containers when submitted to high temperatures. Carbon oxide, nitrogen oxide, trace of hydrocyanic acid, trace of formaldehyde, trace of hydrochloric acid. | |

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| FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS : | Irritating and/or gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Approach fire from upwind. Evacuate area and fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Always stay away from containers because of the high risk of explosion. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing in accordance with standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-93 of CSA, standard 29 CFR 1910.134 of OSHA or standard Z88.2 of ANSI. Stop leak before attempting to put out the fire. If leak cannot be stopped, and if there is no risk to the surrounding area, let the fire burn itself out. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. |
| MEANS OF EXTINCTION : | Dry chemical powder, CO ₂ , foam. Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient because of the low flash point of the product. |

SECTION VI : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| RELEASE OR SPILL : | Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment during cleanup. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Shut off source of leak if you can do it without risk. Contain the spill. Absorb with absorbents or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Sweep or shovel into containers with lids, use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Cover and remove to appropriate well-ventilated area until disposal. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wash spill area with soap and water. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Dispose of this product according to environmental regulation. |
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SECTION VII : HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| HANDLING: | This product is flammable and toxic. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing mist, vapour or dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before handling, it is very important that ventilation controls are operating and protective equipment requirements are being followed. People working with this product would be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use. Eliminate all ignition sources (e.g. sparks, open flames, hot surfaces). Keep away from heat. Tightly reseal all partially used containers. Do not cut, puncture or weld empty containers. |
| STORAGE : | Store in a cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from heat and ignition sources. Keep storage areas clear of combustible materials. No smoking near storage area. Store away from incompatible materials. Store the product according to occupational health and safety regulations and fire and building codes. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment near storage area. Inspect all containers to make sure they are properly labelled. |

SECTION VIII : EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| HANDS : | Wear gloves made from butyl rubber or Teflon. |
| RESPIRATORY : | If the exposure limit is exceeded, if use is performed in a poorly ventilated confined area, use an approved respirator in accordance with standards CAN/CSA-Z94.4-93 of CSA, 29 CFR 1910.134 of OSHA, Z88.2 of ANSI or ACNOR-Z194.4-93. |
| EYES : | Wear chemical safety goggles in accordance with standard ACNOR-Z94.3-92. |
| FEET : | Work shoes in accordance with standard ACNOR-Z195-M92. |
| BODY : | Wear adequate protective clothes. |
| OTHERS : | Eye bath and safety shower. |
| CONTROL OF VAPOURS: | Local exhaust is needed to control vapour and dust level to below recommended limits. |

SECTION IX : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| PHYSICAL STATE: | Liquid | ODOUR AND APPEARANCE : | Viscous liquid (grey or beige) with solvent odour |
| ODOUR THRESHOLD : | Not available | VAPOUR PRESSURE (20°C) : | Not available |
| VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1) : | Heavier than air | PERCENT VOLATILE (% by volume) : | Not available |
| EVAPORATION RATE (ether = 1) : | Not available | BOILING POINT (760mm Hg) : | Not available |
| FREEZING POINT : | Not available | SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) : | > 1 |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C) : | Insoluble | Volatile Organic Compound (V.O.C.) Content : | Not available |
| VISCOSITY : | Not available | | |

SECTION X : STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| STABILITY : | This material is stable at handling and storage conditions recommended under the section VII. | | |
| CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: | Avoid excessive heat. Exposed to high temperatures, this product can emit dangerous decomposition products such as fumes, carbon oxide, nitrogen oxide, trace of hydrocyanic acid, trace of formaldehyde, trace of hydrochloric acid. | | |
| INCOMPATIBILITY : | Keep away from oxidising agent and from highly acid and basic materials to avoid exothermic reactions. | | |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS : | This product slowly reacts with water and cause an emanation of carbonic gas which would lead to pressure increasing in closed container. | | |
| HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION : | None | | |

SECTION XI : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| ACUTE EXPOSURE : | This product may cause irritation to skin, eye and respiratory tract (runny nose, shortness of breath, cough and laryngitis). High exposures may cause central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, confusion and coma). TDI may cause lung injury (cough, pulmonary oedema). These symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposition. | | |
| CHRONIC EXPOSURE : | On a prolonged period of time, this product may cause effects on the nervous system, lungs, liver and kidneys. Sensitised individuals may react (respiratory disorder, cough, asthma) to very low levels of isocyanate (s.p. TDI), even below exposure limit. Repeated exposures can lead to permanent respiratory disorder. | | |
| CARCINOGENICITY : | IARC has classified TDI as a Group 2B, possible human carcinogen. See Section VII. No information is available on the carcinogenic effects of the other components of this product. | | |
| TERATOGENICITY : | MEK may cause embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity based on animal data. MEK were detected in maternal milk of humans. No information is available on the teratogenicity of other components of this product. | | |
| MUTAGENICITY : | None known. | | |
| IRRITANT MATERIAL : | Cause mild irritation | | |
| SENSITISATION : | TDI may cause severe allergic reaction by inhalation or by contact (s.p. eczema, asthma, fever, shortness of breath, difficulty to breath, drowsiness, headache). | | |
| REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS : | No human or animal information available. | | |
| LD 50 OF MATERIAL : | Not available | LC 50 OF MATERIAL : | Not available |
| EXPOSURE LIMIT : | Refer to Section II. | SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS : | Not known |

SECTION XII : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS : | Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams, or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Provincial regulations and federal regulations may require that environmental and / or other agencies be notified of a spill incident. Spill area must be cleaned and restored to original condition or to the satisfaction of authorities. May be harmful to aquatic life. |
| ECOTOXICITY : | Information not available. |

SECTION XIII : DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| WASTE DISPOSAL : | This product is listed as hazardous waste. Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities to know disposal methods. Also listed as hazardous waste by the RCRA (USA); waste disposal as to follow EPA regulations. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage or sewers systems. |
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SECTION XIV : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| NAME OF PRODUCT : | Primer H80 | IDENTIFICATION NUMBER : | UN 1263 |
| CLASSIFICATION (TDG - DOT): | Class 3 | SHIPPING NAME : | Paint |
| CLASSIFICATION (IMGD) (maritime) : | Class 3.2 | PACKING GROUP : | II |
| Containers follow the standards of : | | | |
| Canada : | CAN / CGSB-43.150-97 | | |
| USA : | CFR 49 parts 100 to 199 | | |
| SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHIPPING : Always supply shipping manifest with the Material Safety Data Sheet of the product. | | | |

SECTION XV : REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| Canada - WHMIS: | Class B2 : | Flammable liquid (flash point below 37.8°C). |
| | Class D2A : | Very toxic material causing other effects. |
| Canada - DSL : All constituents of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL – Canada). | | |
| USA - TSCA : All constituents of this product are included on the Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA – United States). | | |
| USA - OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 : | This product meets criteria for hazardous material as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200. | |
| USA - OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1450. : | Classification of TDI : Possible select carcinogenic. | |
| USA – NIOSH : | Classification of TDI : Potential human carcinogen. | |
| USA – California proposition 65 : | Classification of TDI : Carcinogen (initial date 10/1/89). | |
| USA - IARC : | Classification of TDI : Possibly carcinogenic to humans. | |
| USA - NTP : | Classification of TDI : Suspect carcinogen. | |
| USA- STATE-TO-KNOW LISTS : | | |
| Florida Substance List : | MEK is present. | |
| Massachusetts Right-To-Know List : | MEK, TDI are present. | |
| Minnesota Hazardous Substances List : | MEK is present. | |
| New Jersey Department of Health Right-To-Know List : | MEK is present. | |
| New Jersey Right-To-Know Special Hazardous Substance : | MEK, TDI are present. | |
| Pennsylvania Right-To-Know List : | MEK, TDI are present. | |
| Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List : | MEK is present. | |
| California Director's List of Hazardous Substances : | MEK, TDI are present. | |
| HMIS (USA) : | Health Hazard : | 2 |
| | Fire Hazard : | 3 |
| | Reactivity : | 1 (with water) |
| | Personal protection : | 2 |
| NFPA (USA) : | Fire Hazard : | 3 |
| | Reactivity : | 1 (with water) |
| | Health : | 2 |
| | Specific Hazard : | 1 |

SECTION XVI : OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary :

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| ACGIH : | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| ANSI : | American National Standards Institute |
| AIHA : | American Industrial Hygiene Association |
| ASTM : | American Society for Testing and Materials |
| CAS : | Chemical Abstract Services |
| CFR : | Code of Federal Regulations (United States) |
| CSA : | Canadian Standardisation Association |
| DOT : | Department of Transportation (United States) |
| DSL : | Domestic Substances List (Canada) |
| LC50 : | (Lethal concentration ₅₀) Concentration of a substance in air that causes dead of 50% mortality of a defined animal population |
| LD50 : | (Lethal dose ₅₀) Single dose of a substance that, when administrated by a define route in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a defined animal population. |
| EPA : | Environmental Protection Agency (United States) |
| HMIS : | Hazardous Material Information System |
| IARC : | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IMDG (Code) : | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| NFPA : | National Fire Protection Association (United States) |
| NIOSH : | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NTP : | National Toxicology Program |
| OSHA : | Occupational Safety & Health Administration (United States) |
| PEL : | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| RCRA : | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (United States) |
| RTECS : | Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances |
| TDG : | Transportation of Dangerous Goods |
| TLV : | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA : | Time-weighted average |
| TSCA : | Toxic Substances Control Act (United States) |
| WHMIS : | Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada) |

Justification of the update:

- The address of Soprema USA has been added in the Section I.

References: Available upon request
This MSDS has been prepared by: **Marie-Claude Fontaine**
For more information: **SOPREMA Canada 1-800-567-1492**

The Material Safety Data Sheets of SOPREMA Canada are available on Internet at the following site: <http://soprema.ca/msds>

This MSDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z-400.1-1998 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA, and is in accordance with standard DORS/88-66 OF WHMIS Canada.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier or any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.