


Duro-Last® VB Primer

SECTION 1	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION								
Product Name: Version: Identifier 1: Identifier 2: Product Type: Product Use:	Duro-Last® VB Primer 2 Solvent Primer N/A Liquid Solvent based primer used to enhance adhesion of Duro-Guard Vapor Barrier to a variety of surfaces such as structural concrete, gypsum, lightweight concrete, wood, and masonry.								
Company Information:	Duro-Last®, Inc. 525 W Morley Dr. Saginaw, MI 48601 Phone: (800) 248-0280 Website: www.duro-last.com								
24 Hour Emergency Contact:	INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053 (US & Canada) 1-352-323-3500 (International)								
SECTION 2	HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION								
OSHA/HCS Status:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).								
Hazard Classification:	<p>Physical Hazards Flammable Liquids - Category 2</p> <p>Health Hazards Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation - Category 2A Carcinogenicity - Category 2 Toxic to Reproduction (Unborn Child) - Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1</p> <p>Environmental Hazards Aquatic Hazard (Long-Term) - Category 2</p>								
Pictogram(s):									
Signal Word:	DANGER								
Hazard Statements:	<table> <tr> <td>H225</td><td>- Highly flammable liquid and vapor.</td></tr> <tr> <td>H304</td><td>- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</td></tr> <tr> <td>H315</td><td>- Causes skin irritation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>H319</td><td>- Causes serious eye irritation.</td></tr> </table>	H225	- Highly flammable liquid and vapor.	H304	- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	H315	- Causes skin irritation.	H319	- Causes serious eye irritation.
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H304	- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.								
H315	- Causes skin irritation.								
H319	- Causes serious eye irritation.								

H336	- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	- Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	- Suspected of damaging fertility of the unborn child.
H410	- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:**Prevention**

P201	- Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P261	- Avoid breathing vapor.
P264	- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271	- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	- Avoid release to the environment.
P280	- Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

Response

P302+P352	- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361 +P353	- IF ON SKIN: Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340 +P312	- IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351 +P338	- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+ P310 +P331	- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	- Collect spillage.

Storage

P403+P233	- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	- Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
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SECTION 3**COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Hazardous Ingredients**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0*	40.00 – 50.00
Acetone	67-64-1	15.00 – 40.00
Butanone	78-93-3	0.50 – 1.50
Toluene	108-88-3	1.00 – <3.00
4-Methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	0.10 – 1.00

*CAS 64742-49-0 may be replaced by CAS 426260-76-6 or 142-82-5, depending on the supplier of Heptane. These CASE are themselves mixtures of CAS 565-59-3, 617-78-7, 589-34-4, 591-76-4, 108-87-2, 142-82-5, and 108-88-3 (if this CAS is present, the final concentration will be between 1-3% at variable concentrations).

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4

FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids and continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do so. Get medical attention.
Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin Contact:	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:	Eye Contact Causes serious eye irritation.
	Inhalation Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	Skin Contact Causes skin irritation.
	Ingestion Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Over Exposure Signs and Symptoms:	Eye Contact Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, and redness.
	Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.
	Skin Contact Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.

Protection of First-Aiders:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Notes to Physician:

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5**FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Use dry chemical, Carbon Dioxide, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards Arising From the Chemical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products:

Decomposition products may include Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide.

Special Protective Actions For Fire-Fighters:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special Protective Equipment for Fire-Fighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****For Non-Emergency Personnel:**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For Emergency Responders:

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For Non-Emergency Personnel".

Environmental Precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Cleanup: **Small Spill**
Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for Emergency Contact Information and Section 13 for Waste Disposal.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1940.120).

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Storage Requirements: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Acetone	TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.	TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
Butanone	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
Toluene	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm. AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.	TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
4-Methylpentan-2-one	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 410 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 205 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 300 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.

*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this Safety Data Sheet.

Engineering Measures: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any

recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor, or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Hand Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots, and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Eye/Face Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases, or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash gloves.

Hygiene Measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the restroom and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid	Solubility:	Insoluble
Color:	Red	pH:	N/A
Odor:	Solvent (Strong)	Flammability:	N/A
Specific Gravity:	N/A	Vapor Density:	>1 [Air = 1]
Flash Point:	-9.4°F (-23°C)	Relative Density:	0.77
Melting Point:	N/A	VOC Content:	500 g/L
Freezing Point:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Boiling Point:	N/A	Viscosity:	Dynamic: 250 cP

SECTION 10

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	This product is stable.
Reactivity:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible Material:	Strong oxidizing and reducing agents, acids, bases, halogenated compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	During a fire, irritating/toxic gases, such as Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other toxic and irritating compounds, such as Formaldehyde, Methanol, Acetic Acid, Hydrogen Peroxide, Methane, and Ethylene Oxide may be formed, depending on fire conditions.

SECTION 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
Acetone	5800 mg/kg (rat)	-	-
Butanone	2737 mg/kg (rat)	6480 mg/kg (rabbit)	-
Toluene	-	-	49 g/m ³ 4 hours (rat)
4-Methylpentan-2-one	2080 mg/kg (rat)	-	-

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Eyes – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	10 µl
	Eyes – Moderate Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 20 mg
	Eyes – Severe Irritant	Rabbit	20 mg
	Skin – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 500 mg
	Skin – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	395 mg
Butanone	Skin – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 14 mg
Toluene	Eyes – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	0.5 minutes 100 mg
	Eyes – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	870 µg
	Eyes – Severe Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 2 mg
	Skin – Mild Irritant	Pig	24 hours 250 µl
	Skin – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	435 mg
	Skin – Moderate Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 20 mg
	Skin – Moderate Irritant	Rabbit	500 mg
4-Methylpentan-2-one	Eyes – Moderate Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 100 µl
	Eyes – Severe Irritant	Rabbit	40 mg
	Skin – Mild Irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 500 mg

Sensitization:	There is no data available.
Mutagenicity:	There is no data available.
Reproductive Toxicity:	There is no data available.
Teratogenicity:	There is no data available.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Toluene	-	3	-
4-Methylpentan-2-one	-	2B	-

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Chemical Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	-	Narcotic Effects
Acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic Effects
Butanone	Category 3	-	Narcotic Effects
Toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic Effects
4-Methylpentan-2-one	Category 3	-	Respiratory Tract Irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Chemical Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Toluene	Category 2	-	Hearing Organs

Aspiration Hazard

Chemical Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

Routes of Likely Exposure: Routes of entry anticipated: oral, dermal, and inhalation.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye Contact:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation:

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin Contact:

Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion:

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics:

Eye Contact:

Pain or irritation, watering, and redness.

Inhalation:

Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.

Skin Contact:

Irritation, redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.

Ingestion:

Nausea or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, and skeletal malformations.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Acute Toxicity Estimates

Chemical Name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (vapors) (ppm)
Acetone	5800	N/A	N/A
Butanone	2737	6480	N/A
Toluene	N/A	N/A	49
4-Methylpentan-2-one	2080	N/A	11

SECTION 12**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Chemical Name	Species	Result	Exposure
Acetone	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/L Fresh water	96 hours
	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/L Fresh water	48 hours
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute LC50 6900 mg/L Fresh water	48 hours
	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	96 hours
	Algae - Ulva pertusa	Chronic NOEC 4.95 ml/L Marine water	96 hours
	Crustaceans - Dephniidae	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	21 days
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	21 days
	Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus - Larvae	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/L Marine water	42 days
Butanone	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	Acute EC50 > 500000 µg/L Marine water	96 hours
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Larvae	Acute EC50 5091000 µg/L Fresh water	48 hours
	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 3220000 µg/L Fresh water	96 hours
Toluene	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnnaeus - Adult	Acute EC50 11600 µg/L Fresh water	48 hours
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	Acute EC50 6000 µg/L Fresh water	48 hours
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Chronic NOEC 2 mg/L Fresh water	21 days
4-Methylpentan-2-one	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 505000 µg/L Fresh water	96 hours
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Chronic NOEC 78 mg/L Fresh water	21 days
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	Chronic NOEC 168 mg/L Fresh water	33 days

Bioaccumulative Potential

Chemical Name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	2.2 to 5.2	10 to 2500	High
Acetone	-0.23	-	Low
Butanone	0.3	-	Low
Toluene	2.73	90	Low
4-Methylpentan-2-one	1.9	-	Low

Mobility in Soil: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Disposal Methods:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions, and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty





containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United State – RCRA Toxic Hazardous Waste “U” List

Chemical Name	CAS #	Status	Reference Number
Acetone	67-64-1	Listed	U002
Butanone	78-93-3	Listed	U159

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	UN1133	UN1133	UN1133	UN1133
UN Shipping Name	ADHESIVES	ADHESIVES	ADHESIVES	ADHESIVES
Transport Hazard Class	3 	3 	3 	3 
Packaging Group	II	II	II	II
Environmental Hazards	No	Yes	Yes	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

AERG: 128

DOT Classification:

Reportable Quantity: 17605.6 lbs / 7993 kg [2742.2 gal / 10380.5 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ transportation requirements.

Special Provisions: 383

TDG Classification:

Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

IMDG:

The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.

Emergency Schedules: F-E, S-D

IATA:

The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special Precautions for User:

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations:

TSCA 5(a)2 proposed significant new use rules: N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

TSCA 8(a) PAIR: 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: not determined

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Toluene, Chromium (III) Oxide; Ethylbenzene; Benzene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Xylene; Toluene; n-Butyl Acetate; Ethylbenzene; Benzene

Clean Air Act:

Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Listed

DEA List II Chemicals: Listed

SARA 311/312: **Classification:**
 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 2
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION – Category 2A
 CARCINOGENICITY – Category 2
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn Child) – Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic Effects) – Category 3
 ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

California Prop 65: **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including 4-Methylpentan-2-one and Benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause [cancer](#) and [birth defects and other reproductive harm](#). This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is known to the State of California to cause [cancer](#), and Toluene, Methanol and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which are known to the State of California to cause [birth defects and other reproductive harm](#). For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Regulations

Chemical Name	Massachusetts	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
Acetone	X	X	X	X
Butanone	X	X	X	X
Toluene	-	-	X	-
Ethanol	-	-	X	-

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

Previous Editions: First Edition: 12/19/2018
 Revision Date: 04/28/2022

Further Information: This SDS was prepared in accordance with OSHA regulatory standards for Toxic and Hazardous Substances: 29 CFR 1910.1200

Disclaimer: To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However Duro-Last®, Inc. does not assume 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 handled with care. Although Duro-Last®, Inc. has described herein all of the hazards to which we are currently aware; we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.