SECTION 1
PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Duro-Last® VB Primer
Version: 1
Identifier 1: Solvent Primer
Identifier 2: Mixture
Chemical Family: 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.
Product Use: 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

Manufacturer: Soprema Canada
1675 Haggerty Street
Drummondville, Quebec J2C 5P7
Canada
Phone: +1 (819) 478-8163

Emergency Phone Numbers:
INFOTRAC
1-800-535-5053 (US & Canada)
1-352-323-3500 (International)

SECTION 2
HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification: Health Hazards
Flammable Liquid, Category 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1
Acute Toxicity – Oral, Category 4
Eye Irritation, Category 2A
Skin Irritation, Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, Category 2
Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2

Pictogram(s):

Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Statements:
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility of the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
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.
- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
- P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241: Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
- P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260: Do not breathe vapors.
- P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, eye protection, and an organic vapor respirator.

**Response**
- P303+P361 +P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- 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.
- P312: Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.
- P321: Specific treatment (see additional information on this product’s label).
- P332+P313: IF skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P337+P313: IF eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P370+P378: In case of fire: Use foam, dry extinguishing powder, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), or sand to extinguish.

**Storage**
- P403+P235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P405+P233: Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal**
- P501: Dispose of container in accordance with local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Hazardous Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>15 – 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td>64742-49-0</td>
<td>30 – 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Contain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Heptane</td>
<td>142-82-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>110-54-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

General First Aid Measures: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the product label where possible).

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove/take off all contaminated clothing.
Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Specific treatment (Consult a doctor/medical service listed on this product’s label).

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do so.
Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

Ingestion: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
Rinse mouth.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed: Dermatitis
Peripheral Neuropathy
Dryness, Irritation, Redness, and Cracking with Prolonged or Repeated Use
Blurred Vision, Impaired Color Discrimination, Reduced Responsiveness of the Eye to
Visual Stimulation and Constriction of Visual Field.

A major effect of Acetone is its enhancement of the toxicity of many other chemicals.

Protection of First-Aiders: Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Notes to Physician: None.

SECTION 5  FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Flammable Liquid, Class 1B (NFPA)

Explosion Data: Sensitivity to mechanical impact: No.
Sensitivity to static charge: Can accumulate static charge by flow.

Flash Point: -23°C (ASTM D93)

Auto-Ignition Temperature: N/A

Flammability Limits in Air: N/A

Combustion Products: Irritating and/or toxic gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.
Toxic and/or irritating gases or fumes can emanate from empty containers when submitted to high temperatures: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Aldehydes, Ketone, Acrolein, Halogenated compound.
Means of Extinction: Anti-alcohol or universal foam, dry chemical powder, Carbon Dioxide, and/or sand. Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient because of the low flash point of the product.

Fire & Explosion Hazard: This product and its vapors are easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors 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 oxidizing agents. Do not cut, puncture, or weld empty containers.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing in accordance with standards. Approach fire from upwind 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. 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 the fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

SECTION 6 ACIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Measures: Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment during cleanup. Eliminate all ignition sources. Shut off source of leak if it can be done without risk. No smoking.

Emergency Procedures: Contain the spill. Absorb with inert material such as sand or earth. Sweep or shovel into containers with lids, use clean non-sparking tools (sp: plastic) to collect absorbed material.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, or basements. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Cleanup: Dispose of this product according to local, state, and federal environmental rules and regulations. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials. Cover and move to appropriate well-ventilated area until disposal. Wash spill area with soap and water.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1940.120).
SECTION 7  HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions:

This product and its vapors are extremely flammable and toxic.
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Void breathing mist, vapor, 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 should 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.
Ground transfer containers to avoid static accumulation.
Tightly reseal all partially used containers.
Do not cut, puncture, or weld containers.

Storage Requirements:

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 authorized 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 labeled.

SECTION 8  EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Basis **</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Exposure Limit(s)* / Form of Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td>64742-49-0</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – TWA</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – STEL</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Heptane</td>
<td>142-82-5</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – TWA</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – STEL</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>110-54-3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – STEL</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TLV – STEL</td>
<td>750 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Basis
ACGIH. Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA P0, Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminants (1989 Vacated Values)
OSHA P1. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminant
OSHA P2. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-2
OSHA Z3. Table Z-3, Mineral Dust
Engineering Measures: Local exhaust is needed to control vapor and dust level to below recommended limits. Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory Protection Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Hand Protection Wear gloves in vinyl poly-alcohol or viton when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye Protection Chemical safety goggles complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Hygiene Measures Eye bath and safety showers should be accessible in the work area. Do not eat, drink, or smoke during use. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove respiratory and skin/eye protection only after vapors have been cleared from the area. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid
Odor and Appearance: Red Liquid with Strong Solvent Odor
Odor Threshold: Not Available
Vapor Density (Air = 1): Heavier than Air
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): Not Available
Boiling Point (760 mm Hg): Not Available
Freezing Point: Not Available
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): 0.77 kg/L
Solubility in Water (20°C): Not Soluble
VOC Content: 500 g/L
Viscosity: 250 centipoises (Visco Brookfield LVT)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This material is stable.

Conditions of Reactivity: Avoid excessive heat.
Conditions to Avoid: Open flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge, heat, and other ignition sources: prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong oxidizing and reducing agents, basis, and 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.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

### SECTION 11

#### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Oral LD$_{50}$</th>
<th>Dermal LD$_{50}$</th>
<th>Inhalation LC$_{50}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Heptane</td>
<td>&gt;15,000 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>NE*</td>
<td>25,000 ppm (103 g/m$^3$) (4h exposure) (rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>15,840 mg/kg (14-day old rat)</td>
<td>NE*</td>
<td>38,000 ppm (4-h exposure); cited as 77,000 ppm (271,040 mg/m$^3$) (1h exposure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>5,800 mg/kg (female rat) &gt;15,800 mg/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>30,000 ppm (4h exposure) (male rat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NE = No Evidence

### Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

**Inhalation:**

**Naphtha:** The primary effect of inhaling Naphtha is depression of the CNS. The order of symptoms shown by experimental animals with increasing dosage is irritation, irregular respiration, prostration, coma, convulsions, and death resulting from respiratory arrest. Mice exposed to 8,000 ppm for 5 minutes showed irritation, irregular respiration, and unconsciousness. At 10,000-15,000 ppm there were signs of narcosis within 30 to 50 minutes. 15,000-20,000 ppm for 30 to 60 minutes caused convulsions and death. Respiratory arrest occurred in 3 of 4 mice within 3 minutes at 48,000 ppm.

**Acetone:** Numerous studies have evaluated the effects of Acetone on the CNS. The degree of CNS depression depends on both the concentration of Acetone and the length of exposure. Drowsiness, incoordination, loss of reflexes, unconsciousness, respiratory failure, and death have been observed.

**Eye Irritation:**

**Naphtha:** No information available.

**Acetone:** Acetone is a severe irritant.

**Skin Contact:**

**Naphtha:** No deaths and no effects on weight gain occurred in guinea pigs for up to one month following skin application of 3,500 mg/kg undiluted Naphtha (applied as a single 2mL dose) for one week. Skin application of 1,320-3,300 mg/kg (cited as 2-5mL./kg) of commercial Naphtha (45% Naphtha), under cover, for 4 hours, resulted in discomfort and incoordination in rabbits. Deaths occurred at the highest dose, five days after exposure.

**Acetone:** Acetone is a non-irritant to very mild irritant.

**Ingestion:**

**Naphtha:** Oral toxicity is relatively low unless the material is aspirated into the lungs. Aspiration of 0.2mL Naphtha caused convulsions and death in rats within seconds. The rapid deaths appeared to be due to cardiac arrest, respiratory paralysis and asphyxia rather than pulmonary edema or hemorrhaging.

**Acetone:** Oral exposure to large dose of Acetone in drinking water for 14 days has produced mild toxicity in rats and mice.
### Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

| Inhalation: Naphtha: | No major toxic effects have been reported in long-term inhalation studies. No toxic effects were seen in rats exposed to 400 or 3,000 ppm for 26 weeks. Some changes in liver enzymes were noted but not in blood parameters. Naphtha has been shown to cause some hearing loss in rats exposed to 4,000 ppm for 28 days. There was a significant increase in the auditory threshold of the mid-range frequencies (8 and 16 kHz). These effects were not seen in the low exposure group (800 ppm). Rats exposed to Naphtha at 3,000 ppm for 16 weeks showed no evidence of peripheral nerve damage. Similar negative neurological findings were reported in rats exposed to concentrations of 1,500 ppm for 30 weeks or 3,000 ppm for 26 weeks. Metabolic studies with Naphtha with single 6-hour exposures of rats to 1,800 ppm or 2,000 ppm have shown that a neurotoxic metabolite (2,5-heptanedione) is present in urine of exposed animals. Although the 2,5-heptanedione is a metabolite minor (present at less than 1%), it is not possible to erase the neurotoxic effects of an exposure to Naphtha.  
**Acetone:** No significant harmful effects were observed in rats exposed by inhalation to 19,000 ppm (3 hours/day, 5 days/week) for 8 weeks. |
|---|---|
| Ingestion: Naphtha: | There is no information available.  
**Acetone:** Mild harmful effects were observed in rats and mice exposed to high oral doses for 13 weeks. |
| Skin Sensitization: Naphtha: | There is no information available.  
**Acetone:** Acetone is not a skin sensitizer. |
| Carcinogenicity: Naphtha: | There is no information available.  
**Acetone:** Acetone is not known to be a carcinogen. |
| Teratogenicity, Embryotoxicity, & Fetotoxicity: Naphtha: | Naphtha has not produced embryotoxicity or teratogenicity in rats following inhalation, or in mice following oral exposure to Naphtha. Fetotoxicity was observed in mice following ingestion and in rats following inhalation of doses which produced maternal toxicity.  
**Acetone:** The information located is not sufficient to conclude that Acetone causes developmental toxicity. Inhalation of Acetone has caused fetotoxicity in rats and mice, and embryotoxicity in mice, but only at concentrations that also caused maternal toxicity. |
| Reproductive Toxicity: Naphtha: | Severe testicular effects have been observed in rats and mice following inhalation and oral exposure to concentrations which have produced significant other toxicity (peripheral neuropathy). In some cases, sperm production has stopped and sometimes the damage has been irreversible.  
**Acetone:** The information located is not sufficient to conclude that Acetone causes reproductive toxicity. Effects on sperm have been observed in rats exposed orally to a dose that caused significant other toxicity. No effects on fertility have been observed. |
| Mutagenicity: Naphtha: | There is no information available.  
**Acetone:** Acetone is not known to be a mutagen. There are no confirmed studies that show mutagenicity in live animals. Negative results have been obtained in most studies with cultured mammalian cells and bacteria. |
| Toxicological Synergisms: Acetone: | Acetone has increased the liver and/or kidney toxicity of many chemicals including Carbon Tetrachloride, Chloroform, Trichloroethylene, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, N-nitrosodimethylamine, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. It also enhances the lung toxicity of Styrene, the lethality of Acetonitrile and the neurotoxicity 2,5-Hexanedione in laboratory animals. |
SECTION 12
ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Effects: Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter grounds, basements, storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Local, state, and federal rules and regulations may require that environmental and/or 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.

SECTION 13
DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: This product is considered as dangerous material. Consult local, state, federal, or international authorities to know disposal methods. This material is also known as dangerous waste by RCRA (USA); disposal should follow EPA regulations.

SECTION 14
TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification (TDG and DOT):</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification Number:</td>
<td>UN 1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Name:</td>
<td>Adhesives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Containers Follow the Standards.

Classification based on Section 5 of this document.

SECTION 15
REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA list: All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

California Prop 65: This product contains n-Hexane (110-54-3) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16
OTHER INFORMATION

Previous Editions: First Edition: 12/19/18

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.