MSDS #1258

ABBREVIATIONS:

NA=NOT APPLICABLE ND=NOT DETERMINED NE=NOT ESTABLISHED

HEALTH= 2 FLAMMABILITY= 2 REACTIVITY= 0 PERSONAL PROTECTION= + + SEE SECTION VII

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B3, D2

SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE

MATERIAL NAME/IDENTIFIER: IKO Standard Asphalt Primer

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER: IKO INDUSTRIES LTD 87 Orenda Road Brampton, Ontario L6W 1V7 PHONE: 1-905-457-2880 EXT. 3354 EMERGENCY: 1-613-996-6666 CANUTEC (24 hr. emergency information only)

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture CHEMICAL FORMULA/MOLECULAR WT: NA TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS: NA MATERIAL USE: Asphalt Based Primer PIN # 1999 TDG Class3 PG III

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS					
 CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	LD50/LC50	% WT
Mineral Spirits Carcinogen: NO	8052-41-3	100 ppm -	100 mg/m ³ 525 mg/m ³	>5000 MG/KG (ORAL-RAT)	50-70%
SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA					

APPEARANCE, PHYSICAL STATE AND ODOR: Black liquid, solvent odour.

ODOR THRESHOLD (PPM): ND

SPECIFIC GRAVITY/DENSITY (G/ML): 0.87-0.91

VAPOR PRESSURE (MM): 25C. 2.0 mm

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): >1

EVAPORATION RATE (BUAC=1): <1

BOILING POINT: 300-315F./149-156C.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: NA

PH: NA

COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: ND

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 40-80

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SECTION IV FIRE OR EXPLOSION DATA

_____ FLASH POINT: 105F. Min. PMCC/40C. AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 254C. SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: ND EXPLOSIVE POWER: ND UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 7.0 % by Vol. LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 0.8 % by Vol. RATE OF BURNING: ND SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: ND EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals. SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: The use of a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire-fighters. Water may cause frothing, apply cautiously. UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Keep away from sources of ignition. FLAMMABILITY: YES **UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS: B3**

SECTION V REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY - MATERIAL IS: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flames.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

SECTION VI TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Inhalation - Skin - Ingestion

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE, CHRONIC: None known

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE, ACUTE:

Skin: Prolonged/repeated contact may cause irritation.

Eyes: May cause irritation, blurred vision.

Inhalation: Excessive breathing of high vapour concentrations can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.

Ingestion: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing lung and skin disorders

CARCINOGENICITY: NO LD50 OF PRODUCT: ND IRRITANT: In some cases. SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS: NA TERATOGENIC: NO WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: D2

LC50 OF PRODUCT: ND SENSITIZER: NO REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: NO MUTAGENIC: NO

WARNING: This product may contain oxidized bitumens. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (the "IARC") published a monograph in 2013 which concluded that "occupational exposure to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during roofing operations are probably carcinogenic to humans." The IARC found that there is "limited evidence" in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures to bitumens and bitumen emissions during roofing and mastic-asphalt work. The IARC also found that there is "sufficient evidence" in experimental animals for carcinogenicity of fume condensates generated from oxidized bitumen. All other evidence of cancer in humans and experimental animals was judged "inadequate" or "limited." The physical nature of this product may help limit any inhalation hazard from oxidized asphalt during application in its hardened state. However, physical forces such as grinding, drilling and other demolition work on this product may liberate dust containing oxidized asphalt. Burning or heating of the product may cause fumes, vapors or mists.

> SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEASURES, SAFE HANDLING AND USE, REGULATORY INFORMATION

LEAK AND SPILL PROCEDURES: Dike spill area. Recover free liquid. Add absorbent to spill area. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area if necessary.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of according to Federal, State and Local regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Keep away from sources of ignition. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged/repeated contact with skin.

OTHER: Keep out of the reach of children!

VENTILATION: As necessary to maintain exposure below TLV

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not normally needed in well-ventilated area. If TLV is exceeded, a NIOSH/MESA approved breathing apparatus is recommended.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Solvent and Oil resistant

EYE PROTECTION: As necessary if contact possible

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: NA

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Remove contaminated clothing, launder before reuse.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE NO: (FED) D001

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Tars, Liquid

DOT HAZARD CLASS: UN 1999

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): < 410 g/L

TDG CLASSIFICATION (CAN): Class 3 PG III (General Exemption 1.33 for domestic shipments)

SECTION VIII FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Skin: Wash with soap and water.

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water.

Inhalation: Remove person from affected area. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION IX PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by: HSE Department

Date: August 3, 2015

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the Company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.