

RAPID PRIMER Fast Drying Bituminous Paint



1 Identification of the preparation and of the company

1.1	Identification of the product	Rapid Primer
1.2	Preparation	Bituminous primer
1.3	Use of the preparation	Bituminous primer- solvent base for the building industry.
1.4	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	NOVAGLASS S.p.A Via Gattolè, 1 31040 Salgareda (Treviso) – Italy Tel. +39 0422 8084
1.5	Contact person in charge of materials safety	sicurezza@novaglass.com
1.6	Emergency telephone number	Centro Antiveleni Milano-Niguarda +39 02 6610 1029

2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance/ preparation	The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/ CEE and 1999/45/CE and its modifications and amendments. The preparation needs a material safety data sheet according to Directive (CE) 1907/2006 and its amendments. Further information about danger of serious damage to health and /or environment are mentioned in the sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.
Danger symbols	F-Xn-N
R-phrases	R 11-20-38-48-50-53-63-65-67
Hazards identification	Highly flammable: flash point <21° Irritating to skin Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

3 Composition and information on ingredients

Distilled bitumen and solvent base preparation		
Ingredients name	Concentration %	
Toluene	15-30	 R-Phrases R11 R38 R48/20 R63 Repr. Cat. 3 R65 R67
Number CAS 108-88-3		
Number CE 203-625-9		
Number INDEX 601-021-00-3		
Heptane	25-40	 R11 R38 R50/53 R65 R67

Remarks: See section n. 16 for full text of the R-phrases

4 First Aid measures

Overview	In case of doubt or persistence of the symptoms, call a physician immediately. In case of unconscious person, let him take the lateral recumbent position. Never give anything by mouth, call the physician immediately.
Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty water for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelids open.
Skin contact	Remove victim to uncontaminated area. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin with plenty water and soap or a detergent for at least 15 minutes. Remove your own contaminated clothing and shoes and flush skin with plenty of water and soap before reuse.
Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air and keep him rested. If breathing is labored or has stopped, call trained personnel and apply artificial respiration. Call a physician immediately.

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Ingestion	Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Danger of aspiration and chemical pneumonia.
5 Fire fighting measures	
5.1 General information	Cool the containers by water jets to avoid the decomposing of the product and the development of dangerous substances for health. Overpressure can be done on the container exposed to fire with risk of explosion. Always dress the equipment with fire fighting protection. Collect contaminate waters that must not be unloaded into sewers. Dispose of contaminate water and fire residues according to the rules.
5.2 Specific information	
Suitable extinguishing media	Recommended: foam resistant to alcohol, CO ₂ , powders
Not suitable extinguishing media	Do not use water
Equipment	Helmet with visor , fireproof clothes (fireproof jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and waist), intervention gloves (anti-heat), breathing apparatus protection (self-contained breathing apparatus).
Special fire-fighting procedures	Exposure to decomposition products can be harmful for health. Avoid breathing the black and dense fumes developed by the fire. Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Fighting fires in advanced stage or large from a safe distance or from a protected location. Keep in mind the likelihood of resumption of the flame and the risk of explosion.
Gas/vapours/toxic fumes	Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Additional advices	Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and the bottom of containers. The vapours can ignite with a spark in contact with a hot surface or grill. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air at room temperature.
6 Accidental release measures	
General rules	Avoid every ignition or heat source (cigarettes, flames, sparkles etc) in the area.
Personal precaution	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin.
Environmental precautions	Prevent the product flow into sewers , into superficial waters, water tables and confined areas.
Remark: See section 8 for personal protective equipment information and section 13 for waste disposal.	
7 Handling and storage	
7.1 Handling	The vapours are heavier than air and they can spread over the floors. The vapours can make explosive mixtures with air. Avoid the developing of flammable and explosive vapour concentration in the air or that exceed the exposure limits. Therefore the product must be used only in an environment where lamps with free flame or other ignition sources have been removed. Protect electrical equipment according to the appropriate standard. To waste static electricity during the transfer, put the container on the ground and connect it to the receiving container with a ground wire. The operators must wear antistatic clothes and shoes, while the floors must be conductive. Keep the container well sealed. Keep away from heat sources, sparkles and flames. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid dust and fumes inhaling
7.2 Storage	Store in a cool, well ventilated areas, keeping the containers closed when not in use, store away from heat, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.
8 Exposure controls/ personal protection	
8.1 Precaution for use	The use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protection equipment, and ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local aspiration or air vent. If these steps do not keep the concentration of the product below the exposure limit values in the workplace, wear suitable respiratory protection. When using the product, always refer to label for hazard details. When selecting personal protective equipment, ask for advice to the suppliers of chemical products. The personal protective equipment must comply with standards set forth below.

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8.2 Personal protection

Hand protection

Recommended: gloves (permeation time) >8 hours: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA); 4H, Teflon, nitrile rubber

Consult your local gloves supplier for an appropriate choice of protective gloves with a focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration. The user must check that the final choice of the glove for the product handling is suitable, bearing in mind the condition of use as specified in the estimation of the risks of the user. The choice of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material but also on further quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. The application of a cream barrier before work facilitates cleaning of the skin after exposure, but does not prevent possible absorption through the skin.

Eyes protection

Use of protective glasses to prevent liquid in the eyes.

Skin protection

Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural or synthetic fibres resistant to high temperatures.

Respiratory protection

Remark: Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, use appropriate, certified respirators. In case of spray application of the product, the use of masks with charcoal filters and dust (as filter combination A2-P2) are indicated. In confined spaces use compressed air or fresh air respiratory equipment. If applied by roller or brush, it is recommended the use of masks with charcoal filter for solvents.

Hygiene measures

Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Do not eat, drink or smoke around the product.

8.3 Limit value exposure

Toluene: 20 ppm (TLV-TWA) [ACGIH 2010], 100mg/m³ (TLVTWA) [EU OEL Europe 6/2000], 192mg/m³, 50 ppm [VL Italy]

Critical effects: vision, reproductive system [ACGIH 2010]

Heptane: 400ppm (TLV-TWA), 500ppm (TLV-STEEL) [ACGIH 2010], 500mg/m³ (TLV-TWA) [EU OEL Europe 6/2000], 2085mg/m³, 500 ppm [VL Italy]

Critical effects: irritation, respiratory system, central nervous system [ACGIH 2010]

Capable of exposure (IBE)

Toluene:

Blood: 0.02mg/L (sampling time: before the last shift; work week)

Urine: 0.03mg/L (sampling time: end of shift)

o-cresol in urine: 0.3mg/g creatinine (sampling time: end of shift)

9 Physical and chemical properties

Colour	Black
Smell	Typical of aromatic solvents
Odour threshold	ND (not available)
Physical state	Liquid at 20 °C (homogeneous after a good mixing)
Density	0,890 kg/dm ³ a 20 °C (ASTM D4052)
pH	ND (not available)
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient	ND (not available)
n-octanol/water	
Vapour pressure	<30kPa a 20 °C
Vapour density	ND (not available)
Evaporation rate	ND (not available)
Viscosity	11 seconds a 20 °C (FORD n.4)
Boiling point	90 °C
Flash point	<21 °C (ASTM 56)
Melting point/ freezing	ND (not available)
Self-ignition temperature	>450 °C
Decomposition temperature	ND (not available)

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Explosive properties	ND (not available)
Oxidising properties	ND (not available)
VOC (Directive 2004/42/CE)	<750g/L

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Stability	The product is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
10.2 Incompatibility (materials to avoid)	Strong oxidizers, strong reducing agents, plastics, natural and synthetic rubbers. Avoid contact with combustible materials, currents, the product could catch fire. Avoid exposure to high temperatures or direct sunlight.
10.3 Products of decomposition	When heated or in the event of fire, it may liberate carbon oxides, and carbon dioxide vapour that can be harmful to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

11 Toxicological information

Exposure to concentrations of solvent vapour above the stated occupational exposure limit may be detrimental to health, causing irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms include headache, feeling of instability, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. Liquid contact with eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation and chemical pneumonitis.

Acute toxicity (values referred to the solvents)	Toluene: Oral: LD50: 5000mg/kg (rat) Skin: LD50: 12124mg/kg (rabbit) Inhalation: LC50/4 h: 5320mg/l (mouse)
Sensitization	It does not cause sensitization

12 Ecological information

There are no available data on the product itself. Do not discharge into sewers and waterways. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Legislative Decree 14 March 2003 N 65 and it is classified according to its properties Ecotoxic-psychology. See Sections 3 and 15 for details.

12.1 Aquatic ecotoxicity				
Name of product/ ingredients	Test	Result	Species	Exposition
Toluene	--	Acute EC50 <10mg/L	Daphnia	48 hours
Heptane	--	Acute EC50 <10mg/L	Daphnia	48hours
12.2 Ecological information/ biodegradability				
Name of product/ ingredients	Half-life in water	Photolysis	Biodegradability	
Toluene	--	--	Not easily	
Eptano	--	--	Not easily	

13 Disposal consideration

Product	Not be disposed of with household waste. Do not empty into drains. The waste is classified as hazardous waste. Waste, empty containers, work clothes and wipes must be collected in special waste containers whose contents will be indicated on the label. When handling waste, keep in mind the safety precautions to be applied to the handling of the product. Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste management, in compliance with national and local law.
Contaminated packaging	Contaminated packaging must be disposed of in compliance with national waste management law. The transport of the waste may be subject to ADR.
European waste catalogue	08 01 11* paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. When mixed with other wastes, this code may no longer apply. In this case give the appropriate code. For more information, refer to current legislation

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14 Transport information

14.1 The goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to transport dangerous goods according to the current edition of the ADR requirements and applicable national regulations. The goods must be transported in the original packing, or in a packing made of materials resistant to the content to prevent dangerous reactions with this. Personnel in charge for loading and unloading dangerous material must be trained on the risks of these substances and the procedures to be adopted in case of emergency.

14.2 Road or rail transport



Class ADR/RID	3 UN:1999
Packing group	II
Label	3
Kemier Nr	33
Special provision	640D
Limited quantity	LQ06
Tunnel restriction code	D/E
Technical name	Solvent based bitumen primer

14.3 Sea transport



IMO	3 UN:1999
Packing group	II
Label	3
EMS	F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant	YES
Technical name	Solvent base bitumen primer

14.4 Air transport



IATA	3 UN:1999
Packing group	II
Label	3
Cargo: packing instructions	307 Maximum quantity 60L
PASS: packing instructions	305 Maximum quantity 5L
Technical name	Solvent base bitumen primer

15 Regulatory information

Classification and labelling according to EN directive



F- Highly flammable
Xn- Harmful
N-Dangerous for the environment

R11	Highly flammable
R38	Irritating to skin
R48/ 20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R50/ 53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
S2	Keep out of the reach of children
S9	Keep container in well ventilated place
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking

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S23	Do not breathe gas/ fumes and vapours
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S29	Do not empty into drains
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment
S43	In case of fire, use Co2 or powder- never use water
S51	Use only in well-ventilated areas
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets
S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

Hazard labelling regulations 67/548/CEE, 1999/45/CE and following amendments and adjustments. Personnel exposed to this dangerous chemical agent must be reviewed by physician in accordance to the art. 41 of Legislative Decree no. 81, 9 April 2008 unless the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been assessed irrelevant, according to the article. 224 paragraph 2. VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): One component paint high performance. VOC in g/litre of product ready for use: upper limit 750.00

16 Other information

Bibliography

1. Directive 1999/45/CE and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/CEE, amending and implementations (XXIX technical adjustment)
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
5. Registry of Toxic Effect of Chemical Substances 2010
6. ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities
7. SAX's DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS - Eleven Edition - Van Nostrand Reinold
8. ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - 2010 edition

The information contained in this SDS is based on our knowledge and on current EU and national laws. Do not use the product for purposes other than those specified under section 1 without first obtaining specific written instructions from the manufacturer. The user is required to take all necessary measures to comply with local regulations. The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet describing the product taking into account security requirements and offer no guarantee of its properties.