

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name(s): Geo-Seal EFC Primer – Part A

Synonyms: N/A

CAS No: N/A

Supplier:

EPRO Services, Inc.

PO Box 347

Derby, KS 67037

800-882-1896 (8:00am – 5:00pm CST)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Eye irritation – Category 2A

Skin Irritation – Category 2

Skin Sensitizer – Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word: Warning

Hazardous Statements – Health: Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements – General: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements – Prevention: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statements – Response: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS). Take

off contaminated clothing. Wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements – Storage: No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements – Disposal: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 0025068-38-6 | BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN | 7% - 13% |
| 0009003-36-5 | FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH 2-(CHLOROMETHYL)OXIRANE AND PHENOL | 3% - 6% |
| 0000050-00-0 | FORMALDEHYDE | Trace |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact: Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire: Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Fire-fighting Procedures: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions: Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure: ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment: Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

Personal Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainagesystems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up: Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call EPRO Services, Inc. at 800-882-1896.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking, and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

Ventilation Requirements: Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection: Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact, and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection: Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g., frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the

concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| FORMALDEHYDE | 0.75 (a) | | 2 / 15minutes | | 1,2 | 1 | | 0.016b |

| Chemical Name | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| FORMALDEHYDE | | | | 1 | 0.1 | | 0.3 | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis | ACGIH Notations |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| FORMALDEHYDE | A1 | URT & eye irr; URT cancer | DSEN; RSEN; A1 |

(C) - Ceiling limit, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, irr - Irritation, RSEN - Respiratory sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density: 9.14 lb/gal

VOC Regulatory: 0.00 lb/gal

Appearance: Liquid

Odor Description: Mild chemical

Water Solubility: N.A.

Flash Point Symbol: N.A.

Viscosity: N.A.

Upper Explosion Level: N.A.

Vapor Density: Heavier than air

Melting Point: N.A.

High Boiling Point: N.A.

Decomposition Pt: N.A.

Coefficient Water/Oil: N.A.

Specific Gravity: 1.10

VOC Part A & B Combined: N.A.

Odor Threshold: N.A.

pH: N.A.

Flammability: N.A.

Flash Point: 100°C

Lower Explosion Level: N.A.

Vapor Pressure: N.A.

Freezing Point: N.A.

Low Boiling Point: 100°C

Auto Ignition Temp: N.A.

Evaporation Rate: Slower than ether

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization: Will not occur but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat buildup.

Incompatible Materials: This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis, and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. May also aggravate an existing skin condition. Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization: Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness. May cause an allergic skin reaction. 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE. Inhaling can irritate the lungs. May cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy.

Carcinogenicity: No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE. Exposure can irritate the nose, mouth, and throat.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions: Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease. No data available.

Aspiration Hazard: No data available.

Acute Toxicity: Ingestion: Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, and stomach can develop following ingestion. No data available.

Chronic Exposure: 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm). Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

Likely Routes of Exposure: 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE. The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

Potential Health Effects – Miscellaneous: 0025068-38-6 BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guin.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (non-mandatory)

Toxicity: No data available.

Persistence and Degradability: No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available.

Mobility in Soil: No data available.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (non-mandatory)

Waste Disposal: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld, or use for any other purpose. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (non-mandatory)

U.S. DOT Information: Not regulated.

IMDG Information: Not regulated.

IATA Information: Not regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (non-mandatory)

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| 0025068-38-6 | BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN | 7% - 13% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA |
| 0009003-36-5 | FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH 2-(CHLOROMETHYL)OXIRANE AND PHENOL | 3% - 6% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA |
| 0000050-00-0 | FORMALDEHYDE | Trace | SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHA PS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION: Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY: ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

This information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designated only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.