Pro Form Products Ltd. 604 McGeachie Drive Milton, Ontario, L9T 3Y5 Canada 905-878-4990

PRODUCT: 30052 FAST ACTIVATOR FOR 30050

PRO FORM...

SECTION 01: IDENTIFICATION

| Product identifier Other means of identification | 30052 FAST ACTIVATOR FOR 30050 |
|---|--|
| Chemical family Recommended use and restrictions on use | Mixture. Paints. Accelerator and activator. |
| Initial supplier identifier | 604 McGeachie Drive Milton, Ontario L9T3Y5 |
| 24 hour emergency number: | Tel (905) 878-4990 Fax (905) 878-1189 For transportation emergencies (in Canada) call CANUTEC 1-888-226-8832 (CAN-UTEC); IN THE UNITED STATES CALL CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300. ** For medical emergencies contact your local poison control centre **. |
| - NFPA rating HMIS | Health: 2 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 1. H: 2* F: 3 R: 1. |

SECTION 02: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

| Hazard Classification | Irritation — Category 2A. Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 4. Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1. Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3. (narcotic effects). (respiratory system). |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Signal Word Hazard Description | DANGER. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Prevention | P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion proof equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing mists, vapours and sprays. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection. P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. |
| Response | P370 + P378 In case of fire - use dry chemical powder, CO2 or foam to extinguish. P303 + P361 + P353 If on skin or in hair: take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse thoroughly with water and use safety shower . P302 + P352 - If on skin: wash with plenty of water. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention. P305 + P351 + P338 If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing until medical help arrives. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists get medical attention. P304 + P340 - If inhaled remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms; call poison |
| Storage | center or doctor. P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235 Store in well ventilated area. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. |
| Disposal Note | P501 Dispose all unused, waste or empty containers in accordance with local regulations. This product mixture has been classified based on its ingredients. |



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| SECTION 03: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|--|
| CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS | CAS # | WT. % | |
| Homopolymer of HDI | 28182-81-2 | 40-70 | |
| 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | 98-56-6 | 10-30 | |
| n-Butyl Acetate | 123-86-4 | 7-13 | |
| Light aromatic naphtha* | 64742-95-6 | 1-5 | |
| Hexamethylene -1,6-Diisocyanate | 822-06-0 | 0.1-1 | |
| < <the a<="" actual="" as="" concentration(s)="" td="" withheld=""><td>trade secret>> .</td><td></td><td></td></the> | trade secret>> . | | |

*Light aromatic naphtha (64742-95-6) contains: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (<32%), Cumene (<1.1%), and xylene (<2.2%)

SECTION 04: FIRST-AID MEASURES

| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | difficult, give oxygen, obtain medical attention. |
| Ingestion | If ingestion is suspected, contact physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. If spontaneous vomiting occurs have victim lean |
| | forward with head down to prevent aspiration of fluid into the lungs. Never give anything by |
| Skin contact | mouth to an unconscious person. Remove all contaminated clothing and immediately wash the exposed areas with copious |
| Skill contact | amounts of water for a minimum of 30 minutes or up to 60 minutes for critical body areas. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| Eye contact | In case of contact, immediately flush eyes, keeping eyelids open, with plenty of water for at |
| | least 15 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses, if safe and easy to do so. |
| Most important symptoms and effects, | Obtain medical attention. Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes skin and eye irritation. Can |
| whether acute or delayed | cause skin sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergy or asthma |
| | symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. High vapour concentrations may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Vapors have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, |
| | dizziness and nausea. |
| Additional information | In all cases, if irritation persists seek medical attention. Eye: stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Workplace |
| | vapours have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: this |
| | compound is a known skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burns. If burned, treat as thermal burn. Ingestion: treat symptomatically. There is |
| | no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of |
| | this compound. Respiratory: this compound is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treatment is |
| | essentially symptomatic. An individual having a skin or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from exposure to any isocyanate. In the event of an |
| | incident involving this product ensure that medical authorities are provided a copy of this |
| | safety data sheet. |

SECTION 05: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product, such as the nature of any hazardous combustion products Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Foam. In cases of larger fires, water spray should be used. Do not use water in a jet.

Flammable liquid. Thermal decomposition products are toxic. May include:. Oxides of carbon (CO, CO2). Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen cyanide. Isocyanates. Smoke. Other potentially toxic fumes.

Firefighter should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing to protect against potentially toxic and irritating fumes. Solvent vapours may be heavier than air and may build up and travel along the ground to an ignition source, which may result in a flash back to the source of the vapours. Cool fire-exposed containers with cold water spray. Heat will cause pressure buildup and may cause explosive rupture. During a fire, isocyanate vapours and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Take precautions against static discharge. Use non-sparking tools and equipment to pick up the spilled material. Ventilate area, eliminate all sources of ignition, sound alarm, avoid all skin and eye contact and avoid breathing vapours.



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SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| Leak/spill | Ventilate. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Contain the spill. Avoid all personal contact. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Prevent runoff into drains, sewers, and other waterways. Absorb with earth, sand, or another dry inert material. Shovel into suitable unsealed containers, transport to well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution: mixture of water (80%) with non-ionic surfactant Tergitol TMN-10 (20%); or water (90%), concentrated ammonia (3-8%) and detergent (2%). Spilled material and water rinses are classified as chemical waste, and must be disposed of in accordance with current local, provincial, state, and federal regulations. |
|--------------|--|
| Major spills | If temporary control of isocyanate vapour is required, a blanket of protein foam may be placed over spill. If transportation spill occurs in United States, call Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300. If transportation spill occurs in Canada, call Canutec at (613) 996-6666. |

SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

| Precautions for safe handling | Do not breathe vapours, mist or dust. Use adequate ventilation. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in confined space, or if exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odour) are not adequate to prevent chronic overexposure from inhalation. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed vapour or spray mist. Avoid skin and eye contact. Decomposition products are highly toxic and irritating. Ensure that equipment is properly bonded and grounded during filling and transferring as product may become electrostatically charged. Wash thoroughly after handling. Employee education and training are important. |
|--|--|
| Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities | Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Exposure to vapours of heated isocyanates can be extremely dangerous. Avoid: Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys. |

SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| INGREDIENTS | TWA | CGIH TLV STEL | OSH PEL | A PEL STEL | NIOSH REL |
|--|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Homopolymer of HDI | 5 mg/m3 | Not established | 5 mg/m3 | Not established | 5 mg/m3 |
| | Supplier: 0.5 mg/ | m3 (TWA) | | | |
| 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | Not established | Not established | Not established | Not established | Not established |
| n-Butyl Acetate | 50 ppm | 150 ppm | 150 ppm | 200 ppm | 150 ppm / STEL 200 ppm |
| | CA ON: 50ppm (| TWA), 150ppm (STEL) | | | |
| Light aromatic naphtha* | Not established | Not established | 500 ppm (2000 mg/m3) TWA | Not established | 350 mg/m3 TWA |
| Hexamethylene -1,6-Diisocyanate | 0.005 ppm | Not established | Not established | Not established | 0.005 ppm |
| Appropriate engineering controlsProvide natural or mechanical ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits. Local mechanical exhaust ventilation should be used at sources of air contamination, such as open process equipment, or during purging operations, to capture gases and fumes that may be emitted. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (ie. ACGIH industrial ventilation) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation.Personal Protective Equipment Respiratory/typeWhenever concentrations of isocyanates exceed the exposure limit or are not known, respiratory protection must be worn. A positive pressure, supplied-air respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended. At least an air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapour cartridge and particulate pre-filters must be worn. However, this should be permitted only for short periods of time (< 1 hour) at relatively low concentrations (at or near the exposure limit). The use of a positive pressure air supplied respirator is mandatory when airborne concentrations are not known or airborne solvent levels are 10 times the appropriate exposure limit or spraying is performed in a confined space or with limited ventilation. Do not exceed the use limits of the respirator. | | | | | |
| Eye/type | | Liquid chemical goggles. chemical. | Contact lenses should | d not be worn when wor | king with this |
| Gloves/ type Clothing/type Footwear/type | | Wear skin protection equi the nature of the work to b rubber. Butyl rubber. Neo the protection time of the Wear adequate protective Safety boots per local reg | be performed. The fo prene. In the case of gloves cannot be acc clothes. Wear imper | llowing gloves are recon mixtures, consisting of s urately estimated. | nmended :. Nitrile everal substances, |

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SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Other/type | Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Employees should wash |
|----------------------|--|
| Medical surveillance | their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees on the safe use and handling of the product. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with isocyanates is |
| | recommended. These should include preemployment and periodic medical examinations |
| | with pulmonary function test (FEC, FVC as a minimum). Persons with asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurring skin eczema |
| | or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted. These |
| | should include preemployment and periodic medical examinations with pulmonary function test (fev, fvc as a minimum). Persons with asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, |
| | other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrant skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an |
| | isocvanate, no further exposure can be permitted. |

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| Reactivity | Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 177 C, may cause polymerization. |
|--|--|
| Chemical stability | Stable at normal temperatures and pressures. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Contact with moisture or other materials that react with isocyanates may cause polymerization. |
| Conditions to avoid, including static discharge, shock or vibration | Avoid heat, spark, open flames. Moisture. |
| Incompatible materails Hazardous decomposition products | Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys. Strong oxidizing agents. No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly. Thermal decomposition may produce acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Oxides of carbon (CO,CO2). Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen cyanide. Isocyanates. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. |

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| INGREDIENTS | LC50 | LD50 |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Homopolymer of HDI | 390-453 mg/m3 rat 4 hours | > 5,000 mg/kg (rat, oral); > 5,000 mg/kg (rabbit, dermal) |
| 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | 4479 ppm | >6,800 mg/kg (rat oral); >2,700 mg/kg (rabbit dermal) |
| n-Butyl Acetate | >33 mg/L vapour, 5.2 mg/L (rat) dust/mist | 10760 mg/kg (rat, oral) 14112 mg/kg (rabbit, dermal) |
| Light aromatic naphtha* | 10.2 mg/L (inhal, hr.) | >3400 mg/kg (oral, rat). >2000 mg/kg (dermal, rabbit) |
| Hexamethylene -1,6-Diisocyanate | 22 ppm 4 hours rat | 738 mg/kg rat oral 593 mg/kg rabbit dermal |

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| Route of exposure Symptoms related to the physical, chemica and toxicological characteristics | Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. al |
|---|--|
| Skin contact | Causes skin irritation. Causes reddening, stinging and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling and rash. |
| Skin absorption Eye contact | Not available. |
| Inhalation (acute) | Isocyanate vapour/mists at concentrations above the exposure limits can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract. This can cause a runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary functioning. Persons with preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limit with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the exposure limit may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. Solvent vapours may be irritating to the eyes, nose and throat, resulting in redness, burning and itching of eyes, dryness of the throat and tightness in the chest. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause anesthetic effects and serious health effects. Excessive inhalation of vapours can cause respiratory irritation, dizziness, headache, nausea and asphyxiation. |
| Ingestion | |
| Effects of chronic exposure | As a result of previous repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals develop sensitization which will cause them to react to a later exposure to product at levels well below the exposure limit. Symptoms including chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthma attack, could be immediate or delayed. There are reports that once sensitized, an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and, in severe cases, for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function. Prolonged vapour contact may cause conjunctivitis. Prolonged skin contact may cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and in some cases, sensitization. Chronic exposure to organic solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal. |
| Carcinogenicity of material | None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than |
| Reproductive effects Sensitizing capability of material Specific Target Organ Toxicity | 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen. No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1%. May cause sensitization by inhalation. May cause sensitization by skin contact. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. |

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential Mobility in soil | Product data not available. |
|--|-----------------------------|
|--|-----------------------------|

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

and methods of disposal, including any contaminated packaging

Information on safe handling for disposal. Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable Federal, Provincial/State and local regulations. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| TDG Classification | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | the limited quantity exemption when packaged in containers less than 5 liters . |
| DOT Classification (Road) | UN1263 - PAINT RELATED MATERIAL - Class 3 - Packing Group III - This product meets |
| | the limited quantity exemption when packaged in containers less than 5 liters . Refer to |
| | 49CRF 172.101 for additional non-bulk packaging requirements. |
| IATA Classification (Air) | UN1263 - PAINT RELATED MATERIAL - Class 3 - Packing Group III. Limited Quantity. |
| | Do not ship by air without checking appropriate IATA regulations. |
| IMDG Classification (Marine) | UN1263 - PAÍNT RELATED MATĚRIAL - Class 3 - Packing Group III - EmS: F-E S-E |
| | Limited Quantity. |
| Marine Pollutant | Potential marine pollutant. |
| Proof of Classification | |
| | 2, 2014) - we certify that classification of this product is correct. |

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CEPA status TSCA inventory status OSHA SARA Title III | On Domestic Substances List (DSL). All components are listed. This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. |
|--|--|
| Section 302 - extremely hazardous | None. |
| Section 311/312 - hazard categories Section 313 EPA hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) 40CFR63 | |
| California Proposition 65 | *** ! WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including [see below], which are known to the State of California to cause cancer . (Cumene). (Ethyl benzene). For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. |

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

| Prepared by: Telephone number: Disclaimer: Review Date: Date of the latest revision of the safety | (800) 387-7981. DISCLAIMER: All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from experience and recognized technical sources. To the best of our knowledge, it is believed to be correct as of the date of issue but we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency and do not suggest or guarantee that any hazards listed herein are the only ones which exist. The hazard information contained herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to his own investigation and verification of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition. The information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process. 2022-11-30. |
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| data sheet | 2021-01-15 |

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