

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 2/18/2020

Revision date: 02/18/2020

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
Product name : ALSAN TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Polyurethane coating used in waterproofing applications

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer:
SOPREMA INC.
310 Quadral Dr.
Wadsworth, OH 44281
Tel: 1-800-356-3521

Distributors:
SOPREMA Canada
1675 Haggerty Street
Drummondville (Quebec) J2C 5P7
Tel: 1-819-478-8163

SOPREMA Canada
44955 Yale Road West
Chilliwack (BC) V2R 4H3
CANADA
Tel: 1-604-793-7100

SOPREMA INC
12251 Seaway Road
Gulfport (Mississippi) 39507
UNITED STATES
Tel: 1-228-701-1900

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC 1-800-434-9300 (Acct.# CCN20515). CANUTEC 1-613-996-6666

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Skin Irritation	Category 3
Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid)	Category 1
Skin Sensitizer	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

: H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P103: Read label before use.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: 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.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3. Other hazards

No data available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier (CAS No)	%
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	53880-05-0	63 – 100
4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE	108-32-7	6 – 10
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	4098-71-9	1.6 – 2.7
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	0.9 – 1.6

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

First-aid measures after skin contact	: Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary. 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 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.
First-aid measures after 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. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers, as pressure buildup may rupture them.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	: 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. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures	: 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 general 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.
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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).
Emergency procedures	: 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 general 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.

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets. Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose of in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : 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.
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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any 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 container retain residue and may be dangerous.
Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No additional information.

8.2. Exposure controls

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

Personal protective equipment : Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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. Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.
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.
Respiratory protection	: If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.005	0.045	0.02	0.180	---
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	---	15	---	---	1	---	---	b	---	---	---	1

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	0.005	0.045	---	---
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	---	10	---	---

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: White
Odor	: Mild Chemical
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: Slower than ether
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Low Boiling point	: 300°F
Flash point	: 200°F
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: Heavier than air
Relative density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 1.03
Density	: 8.61 lb/gal
Solubility	: Reacts with water
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, Brookfield LVT	: No data available
Viscosity, Stormer	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Explosion limits : No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 0.0 g/L combined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Chemical stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated. Causes eye injury.

Respiratory/Skin sensitization: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure: No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available.

Acute Toxicity: No data available.

Acute Toxicity:

4098-71-9 ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 123-160 mg/m³ (13.6-17.6 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (aerosol) (1,2)

LD50 (oral, male rat): greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rat): approx. 1,000 mg/kg (4-hour exposure); approx. 500 mg/kg (4-day exposure) (1)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

ALSAN® TRAFIK PU 220 Part A

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No specific data available on this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods

: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a 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 purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

RCRA WASTE CODE : None listed

EU WASTE CODE : None listed

SECTION 14: Transport information

US DOT:

Not regulated

IMDG:

Not regulated

IATA:

Not regulated

Additional information

Other information : No additional information.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

CAS #	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
108-32-7	4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE	6% - 10%	SARA312, TSCA
4098-71-9	ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	1.6% - 2.7%	SARA312, SARA313, VOC, TSCA
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.9% - 1.5%	SARA312, TSCA, California Proposition 65
53880-05-0	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	63% – 100%	SARA312, TSCA

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 2/18/2020

Other information : As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

Document reference : EU U WAD SS FS 018

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Custom

This SDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z400.1 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910-1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA and is in accordance with DORS/88-66 of WHMIS (Canada).

The best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy of 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 used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.