

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**NORMAC ADHESIVE PRODUCTS INC.**

**900R-ULTRA /RC /RF /RG**

**Section 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Products Name:** Normac 900R-ULTRA (Black); 900RC-ULTRA (Clear);  
900RFULTRA (White); 900RG-ULTRA (Grey)  
**Chemical Family:** Synthetic elastomers, resins and solvents.  
**Chemical Name:** Polychloroprene solvent adhesive  
**Applications:** Rubber Adhesive

**Supplier's Name:** Normac Adhesive Products Inc.  
1350 Heine Court  
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**Prepared by:** Regulatory Affairs Group of Normac Adhesive Products Inc.  
**Preparation Date of SDS:** October 25, 2018  
**24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number (Canutec):** (613) 996-6666

**Section 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

**WHMIS Hazardous Class:** D1B TOXIC MATERIALS  
D2A VERY TOXIC MATERIALS  
D2B TOXIC MATERIALS

**NFPA RATINGS:** HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0  
**HMIS RATINGS:** HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0

<b>GHS Class</b> (Category)	skin irritant (2)	eye irritant (2)	STOT (3)	carcinogen (1B)	aquatic chronic (2)
<b>Signal Words</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>DANGER</b>	<b>no Signal Word</b>
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	causes skin irritation (H315)	causes serious eye irritation (H319)	may cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336)	may cause cancer (H350)	toxic to aquatic life with long- lasting effects (H411)

**GHS Labeling**  
Pictograms



**GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling**

P261 P271 Avoid breathing vapour. Use only in a well ventilated area.  
P262 P264 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P280 Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of butyl or "Viton".  
P273 P391 Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

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**Section 3- COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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Species	Cas No.	Percentage (W/W)	LD50 and LC50 Route &
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	60 – 85*	Inhalation LC50 (Rat) 26,300 ppm Oral LD50 (Rat) 4290 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat) 8,000 ppm Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) 20 g/kg

*\*Exact percentages are withheld as a trade secret however the health and environmental hazard effects stated in this SDS describe the effects of the highest concentration of each ingredient; in compliance with (ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.6) and (29 CFR 1910.1200).*

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**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**Eye Contact:** Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 20 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact:** Flush skin in running water or shower for a minimum of 20 minutes, start flushing while removing clothing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. If irritation, redness, or a burning sensation develops and persists, obtain medical attention. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation and lead to dermatitis. Repeated contact may cause drying, flaking, and cracking of skin.

**Inhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Obtain medical attention immediately. Toxic! Product is irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. May cause cardiac arrhythmia, nausea and vomiting, headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, central nervous system (CNS) depression, liver and kidney damage. High vapour concentration may cause irregular heartbeat, numbness, double vision, reduced eyesight, blurred vision, unconsciousness and death. Minimal anaesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm. Higher levels may cause dizziness and sensation of drunkenness.

**Ingestion:** Seek immediate medical attention. Do NOT Induce vomiting. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth out and give ½ to 1 glass of water to dilute material. IMMEDIATELY contact local Poison Control Centre. Vomiting should only be induced under the direction of a physician or Poison Control Centre. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more water. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an Emergency facility. Toxic! This product causes irritation, a burning sensation of the mouth and throat and abdominal pain. Ingestion of very high levels may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression, liver damage and kidney damage.

**Note to Physicians:**

Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Only administer adrenaline after careful consideration following overexposure. Increased sensitivity of the heart to adrenaline may be caused by overexposure to this product. This product contains materials that may cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to this product include neurological and cardiovascular disorders, diseases of the skin, eyes or respiratory tract, preexisting liver and kidney disorders.

**Section 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Flash Point:</b>	NONE. This product does not flash
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	Tag Closed Cup.
<b>Auto Ignition Temp:</b>	410°C To 420°C
<b>Flammable Limits in air (%):</b>	Lower: 8.0% Upper: 44.8%
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use DRY Chemicals. CO2. alcohol foam or water spray.
<b>Special Exposure Hazards:</b>	Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use fine water spray or fog to control fire spread and cool adjacent structures or containers. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. Chlorinated hydrocarbon vapours concentrated in a poorly ventilated area can be ignited with a high intensity source of heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may "travel" to a source of ignition (i.e. Pilot lights, heaters etc.) some distance away and then "flash back" to the point of product discharge causing an explosion and fire. Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition/ Combustion Materials:</b>	Thermal decomposition products are toxic and may include hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine, and oxides of carbon.
<b>Special Protective Equipment:</b>	Wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>NFPA RATINGS:</b>	HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0
<b>HMIS RATINGS:</b>	HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0

**Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Personal Precautionary Measures:</b>	Wear appropriate protective equipment.
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures:</b>	Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Prevent contamination of soil. Consult Local authorities.
<b>Procedure for Clean Up:</b>	Immediately evacuate the area. Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Prevent contamination of waterways. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Large spills, dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up all residual with absorbent material. Place in appropriate container. Notify applicable government authority if release is reportable or could adversely affect the environment. Ventilate the area

thoroughly.

**Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling:** For Industrial Use Only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid splash filling. Use normal “good” industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices. Containers exposed to heat may be under internal pressure. These should be cooled and carefully vented before opening. A face shield and apron should be worn.

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Keep containers tightly closed. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Do not store in aluminium, zinc, aluminium, alloys or plastics.

**Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Engineering Controls:** Local exhaust ventilation is required to maintain exposure to within applicable limits. Make up air should be supplied to balance air that is removed by local or general exhaust ventilation. Ventilate low lying areas such as sumps or pits where dense vapours may collect.

**Respiratory Protection:** If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator. In case of spill or leak resulting in unknown concentration, use a NIOSH approved supplied air respirator.

**Gloves:** Impervious chemical resistant gloves. Viton gloves. Polyvinyl alcohol gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL).

**Skin Protection:** Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

**Eyes:** Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.

**Other Personal Protective Data:** Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work station location.

Ingredients	Exposure Limit	Exposure Limit	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health IDLH
	ACGIH	OHSA	
Trichloroethylene	25 ppm STEL 10 ppm TLV TWA 1080 mg/ m <sup>3</sup> STEL 200 ppm STEL	50 ppm TWA 270 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1,000 ppm

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**Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**


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<b>Physical State:</b>	Viscous Liquid.
<b>Colour:</b>	Amber coloured – may be tinted (R-Black; RF-White; RG-Grey)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.40 g/cc
<b>Viscosity @ 20°C:</b>	2,500 – 4,500 cps
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	87°C
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	-87°C
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	58 mm Hg @ 20°C
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	4.54 @ 74°C
<b>Volatility by Volume %:</b>	80-85%
<b>Odour:</b>	Ethereal odour – irritating at high temperatures
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	82 ppm (detection), 110 ppm (recognition)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	0.28 (ether = 1)

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**Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**


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<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under normal conditions.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	High temperatures, sparks, open flames and all sources of ignition.
<b>Materials to Avoid:</b>	Strong oxidizers, strong bases, amine, powdered metals, alkali metals.
<b>Hazardous decomposition Products:</b>	Hydrogen chloride, phosgene.
<b>Additional Information:</b>	Avoid contamination with caustic soda, caustic potash.

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**Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**


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**Principle Routes of Exposure:**

<b>Ingestion:</b>	May result in irritation of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract. May cause same effects as detailed under inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Aspiration Pneumonitis: signs/symptoms can include coughing, difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing up blood and pneumonia, which can be fatal.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). A single exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	This product is primarily a central nervous system depressant. Central Nervous Depression: signs/symptoms can include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness and unconsciousness. Fatalities following severe acute exposure to various chlorinated solvents have been attributed to ventricular fibrillation.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excessive blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
<b>Additional Information:</b>	Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects. Repeated excessive ingestion may cause central nervous system effects. Alcoholic beverage consumption can enhance the toxic effects of this substance. Trichloroethylene is reported to have caused

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hearing loss in laboratory animals upon repeated exposure to 2,500 ppm or higher (orders of magnitude greater than the current occupational exposure standards). However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

#### Acute Test of Product:

Acute Oral LD50: Not Available.  
Acute Dermal LD50: Not Available.  
Acute Inhalation LC50: Not Available.

Carcinogenicity: **IARC** – Group 2A.  
**ACGIH** – Listed.

**Carcinogenicity Comment:** Tumours were observed in mice given large doses of trichloroethylene. Data suggest a nongenotoxic mechanism for tumour formation that implies that non-toxic doses of trichloroethylene should pose little or no carcinogenic hazard. A very low incidence of tumours has been observed in male rats at high levels of trichloroethylene which caused reduced survival, rendering these studies inadequate. Limited epidemiology data have shown a weak association between trichloroethylene and renal cancer.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Trichloroethylene may cause reproductive effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

**Mutagenicity Toxicity:** Trichloroethylene may cause mutagenic effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity Toxicity:** No adverse effects are anticipated.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:** None known.

**Other Relevant Studies:** Using the standard Draize Test method, trichloroethylene caused severe skin irritation when 2 mg/24 hours was tested on rabbits. Trichloroethylene caused moderate eye irritation when 10 mg/24 hours was tested in rabbit eyes using the same standard Draize Test method.

**Synergistic Materials:** A condition known as “Degreaser’s Flush”, a pronounced redness of the skin, may occur on the face, hands, arms, feet and trunk of some individuals following repeated exposure to Trichloroethylene and the consumption of alcohol. This effect can intensify over a 30 minute period but usually disappears completely after 1 hour. These symptoms may occur up to 6 weeks after the last exposure to Trichloroethylene and can reoccur if exposure continues.

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### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Ecotoxicological Information:	Ecotoxicity – Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Ecotoxicity Freshwater Algae
Trichloroethylene:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 45 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 40.7 mg/L LC50 (Brachydanio rerio) 60 mg/L	Not Available	EC50 (Scenedesmus. subspicatus) 450 mg/L
Other Information:	Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 or EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species tested).		

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**Environmental Fate:** Trichloroethylene has potential for leaching. There is evidence of photodegradation in air. There is evidence of slow degradation in soil. There is no evidence of rapid metabolism in soil. Trichloroethylene has high mobility in soil. Trichloroethylene has high mobility in sediment.

**Biodegradability:** This material is not considered to be biodegradable. Trichloroethylene can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds or rivers.

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#### Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal of Waste Method:** Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with local, state/provincial and federal regulations.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

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#### Section 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**Proper Shipping Name:** Toxic Liquid, Organic, N.O.S.  
(Trichloroethylene Solution)

**TDG (IATA and IMO):** UN 2810 Cl. 6.1 PG. III

**Hazard Label / Placards:** TOXIC

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#### Section 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**U.S. TSCA Inventory Status:** All compounds of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.

**Canadian DSL Inventory Status:** All compounds of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL); the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

**Note:** Not available.

#### US Regulatory Rules

	<b>CECLA/SARA Section 302:</b>	<b>SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:</b>	<b>CERCLA/SARA Section 313:</b>
Trichloroethylene	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
<b>California Proposition 65:</b>	Trichloroethylene		
<b>MA Right to Know List:</b>	Listed		
<b>New Jersey Right-to-know List:</b>	Listed		
<b>Pennsylvania Right to Know List:</b>	Listed		
<b>WHMIS Hazardous Class:</b>	D1B TOXIC MATERIALS D2A VERY TOXIC MATERIALS D2B TOXIC MATERIALS		

**NFPA RATINGS:** HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0  
**HMIS RATINGS:** HEALTH 2; FLAMMABILITY 1; INSTABILITY: 0

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**Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**

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All employees or contractors etc. who use this product must have access to this Safety Data Sheet.

This information is furnished without warranty, representation, inducement or licence of any kind, except that it is accurate to the best of Normac Adhesive Products Inc. knowledge or is obtained from sources believed by Normac Adhesive Products Inc. to be accurate. Normac Adhesive Products Inc. makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use or reliance on same. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests.

**DATE OF ISSUE:** Oct. 25, 2018  
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**PREPARED BY:** Regulatory Affairs Group

**\*\*\*END OF SDS\*\*\***

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