



## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

### Oatey

Version No: 1.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 11/16/2023

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Acetone and Cyclohexanone
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Purple Primer: 31462, 31480, 31481, 31482, 31483 Clear Primer: 31461, 31487, 31525, 31526, 31527, 31528, 48940, 48941

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Joining PVC Pipes
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

<b>Registered company name</b>	Oatey
<b>Address</b>	620 Steven Court, New Market, ON L3Y 622 Canada
<b>Telephone</b>	905-898-2557
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://oatey.com">oatey.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	info@oatey.com

##### Emergency phone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	ChemTrec
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2
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##### Label elements

## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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## Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

## Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May form explosive peroxides.  
Additional details on the carcinogenicity classification are provided in Section 11.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
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Continued...

## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1*	40-50	<u>Acetone</u>
108-94-1*	20-30	<u>cyclohexanone</u>
109-99-9*	10-20	<u>tetrahydrofuran</u>
78-93-3	10-20	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>May form explosive peroxides</p>

Continued...

## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

Combustion products include:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> use plastic buckets.</li> <li>▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.</li> <li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul>
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## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

## Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT** store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- ▶ Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
- ▶ Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
- ▶ For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FMK), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product.
- ▶ For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint.
- ▶ For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
- ▶ Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
- ▶ Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Methyl ethyl ketone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic acid</li> <li>▶ forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Acetone	Acetone	1,000 ppm / 2,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1,250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Not Available	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; CNS impairment; hematologic

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## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Limits						effects
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1200 mg/m3	1800 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	50 ppm / 200 mg/m3	200 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Not Available	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm / 80 mg/m3	200 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	1 - substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	25 ppm / 100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	700 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Not Available	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS impair; kidney dam
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS impair; kidney dam
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; kidney damage
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm / 147 mg/m3	295 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	1 - substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central & peripheral nervous systems impairment. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	50 ppm / 150 mg/m3	300 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:			
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)			

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	<p>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</p> <p>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</p> <p>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</p> <p>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</p> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.</li> <li>· Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.</li> <li>· Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)</li> </ul>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range										
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3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use										
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only										
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>											
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>										
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below										
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>										
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below										
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>										

## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

**Respiratory protection**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Purple or clear transparent liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.84+/- 0.02 @ 20°C
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cps)</b>	<100
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	66	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-10 - -5	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	5.5-8.0	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	145mmHG @ 20°C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Partly miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	2.5	<b>VOC g/L</b>	<550

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 Toxicological information****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
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## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects; the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Suspected of causing cancer. In 2012 USEPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) reviewed a two species inhalation lifetime study on THF conducted by NTP (1998). Male rats developed renal tumors and female mice developed liver tumors while neither the female rats nor the male mice showed similar results. Because the carcinogenic mechanisms could not be identified clearly in either species for either tumor, the EPA determined that the male rat and female mouse findings are relevant to the assessment of carcinogenic potential in humans. Therefore, the IRIS review concludes that these data in aggregate indicate that there is 'suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential' following exposure to THF by all routes of exposure.

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Chemical Name	IARC	NTP
	Acetone	Not listed	Not listed
	Cyclohexanone	Group 3 -Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans	Not listed
	Tetrahydrofuran	Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans	Not listed
	Methyl ethyl ketone	Not listed	Not listed

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

<b>Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Acetone</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4	
<b>cyclohexanone</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.7-85.6mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	481-578mg/l	4
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-7.93mg/l	4	

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## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

tetrahydrofuran	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1970-2360mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Fish	>=5mg/l	1

  

methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
cyclohexanone	LOW	LOW
tetrahydrofuran	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (LogKOW = 0.46)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
cyclohexanone	LOW (KOC = 15.15)
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (KOC = 4.881)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a</li> </ul>
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## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).  
 ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

## Land transport (TDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Acetone and Cyclohexanone	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	16, 150
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	1 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * Acetone and Cyclohexanone	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3H
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Acetone and Cyclohexanone	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable

## Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer

14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

## Acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

## cyclohexanone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

## tetrahydrofuran is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

## methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Acetone; cyclohexanone; tetrahydrofuran; methyl ethyl ketone)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Initial Date	11/16/2023
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## Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

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**Oatey® Purple Primer and Oatey® Clear Primer**

- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List