

## Section 1 Identification

### 1.1 Product brand names

PrimaTape™  
PrimaGrout™  
PrimaSheet™

### 1.2 Product identifier

Cementitious Diaper

#### Alternate names

- Cementitious Band
- Cementitious Belt
- Cementitious Tape
- Cementitious Wrap
- Grout Band
- Grout Belt
- Grout Tape
- Grout Wrap

### 1.3 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Identified use:

Mainly used to provide a mechanical protection for pipes fittings and connections against impact.

### 1.4 Company Details

Primare International Ltd.  
514 Garyray Drive  
Toronto, Ontario M9L 1R1, Canada  
Tel: +1 (647) 499 - 1852  
Fax: +1 (647) 499 - 1853  
Email: [info@primatape.com](mailto:info@primatape.com)  
Web: [www.primatape.com](http://www.primatape.com)

## Section 2 Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Irritation Cat. 2; H315  
Eye Damage Cat. 1; H318  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure, Cat. 3; H335

### 2.2 Marking elements



#### Hazard-determining components of labelling

Portland cement (low chromate)

#### Hazard warnings

H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H318: Causes serious eye damage.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.



## General

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102: Keep out of reach of children.

## Prevention

P260: Do not breathe dusts.  
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing and eye protection/face protection.

## Response

P302+ P352: IF EXPOSED ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.  
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

## Disposal

P501: Disposal of contents/containers according to local/regional/national/ international regulations.

## 2.3 Other hazards

The results of the PBT and vPvP assessment are not applicable.

## Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Wt.%	GHS Classification
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	60 - 95	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	0.3 - 3	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318
Crystalline silica	14808-60-7	0.1 - 1	Carc. 1; H350 STOT RE1; H372
Chromate compounds	NA	<0.1	NA
Nickel compounds	NA	<0.1	NA
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	< 0.8	H302 H315 + H320 H350
Polyvinylpyrrolidone K-90	9003-39-8	< 0.5	NA
Levamelt 456	05608899	< 0.2	NA
Klucel	9004-64-2	< 0.2	NA
Industrial Polyester Yarn	25038-59-9	3 - 3.5	NA

## Section 4 First Aid Measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General:** No special measures required.



**Inhalation:** In case of breathing difficulty, expose victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical help if symptoms persist.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately rinse eyes cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present. If symptoms persist seek medical help.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Seek medical help in case of skin problems symptoms.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical help.

#### 4.2 Main acute and delayed symptoms and effects

**Inhalation:** Severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms such as coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath. Long-term repeated inhalation exposure can cause lung damage.

**Eye Contact:** Severe irritation. Possible permanent eye damage.

**Skin Contact:** Severe irritation the skin. Symptoms include pain, burns, skin dryness, cracking and eczema.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention or special treatment

Get immediate medical advice/attention if inhaled, if swallowed or if in eyes.

## Section 5 Firefighting Measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

The products are neither flammable nor explosive.

Use extinguishing measures appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Product is not flammable or combustible.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

As for any fire, evacuate the area and fight the fire from a safe distance. Firefighters must wear full protective equipment.

## Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

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

Wear adequate personal protective equipment, including an appropriate respirator. Keep unprotected persons away. Do not breathe dust.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent material from entering sewers, natural waterways or storm water management systems.

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

Avoid dust generation. Use an industrial vacuum cleaner to clean up. Allow moist material to harden and absorb mechanically.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 and 13 for further details.



## Section 7 Handling and Storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Carefully open the container and do not leave open. Avoid dust formation. In case of dust formation, provide suction.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not eat, drink, smoke or snuff during handling. Keep product away from food and beverages.

Do not allow product to come in contact with humidity before use.

Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

No special protective measures against fire required.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool and dry conditions. Keep containers closed. Protect from humidity.

Store away from food and animal feed.

Keep out of reach of children.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 Control parameters:

Ingredient	ACGIH TLV (8-hr.TWA)	U.S. OSHA PEL (8-hr.TWA)	Ontario (Canada) TWA
Portland cement (respirable)*	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	Refer to ACGIH TVL
Calcium oxide	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Refer to ACGIH TLV
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	quartz (total dust): 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / (%SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2)  quartz (respirable): 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / (%SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable) Designated Substance
Methylene chloride**	50 PPM (Time- Weighted-Average, 8 hours)	25 PPM (Time- Weighted-Average, 8 hours)  125 PPM (Short-Term)	Refer to ACGIH TLV

\* value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica.

\*\* value < 1 PPM.

### Other Exposure Limits

NIOSH REL for Portland Cement = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) = 5 000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> NIOSH REL for Calcium oxide = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> IDLH = 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.



## 8.2 Exposure controls:

**Engineering Controls:** Handle product in closed system or area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Ensure regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Have equipment available for use in emergencies such as fire.

**Personal Protection:** Workers must comply with the Personal Protective Equipment requirements of the workplace in which this product is handled.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear approved safety glasses with side-shields or chemical safety goggles. Wear a face-shield or full-face respirator when needed to prevent exposure to airborne dusts. Contact lenses should not be worn.

**Skin Protection:** Wear protective gloves, suit, and boots to prevent skin exposure. Waterproof and cut/abrasion-resistant rubber, such as Heavyweight nitrile gloves, boots and body-covering clothing may be used to prevent dermal exposures. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain protective clothing carefully. Since the product is a mix of several substances, contact supplier for specifications of the protective equipment specifications including “resistance and penetration time”.

**Respiratory Protection:** Approved respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is required when ventilation is inadequate. An approved respirator, N95 rating or higher, must be available in case of accidental releases. Consult with respirator manufacturer to determine respirator selection, use and limitations.

A respiratory protection program that meets the regulatory requirement, such as OSHA’s 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2 or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard Z94.4, must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator’s use.

**Other Protection:** Have a safety shower and eyewash fountain readily available in the work area. Always avoid skin and eye contact. Promptly remove wet and saturated clothing. Wash clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse. After using the product, use a moisturizing skin cream. Do not eat, drink or smoke where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

**Environmental Exposure Controls:** Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be monitored to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.



## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:	
<b>Appearance:</b>	Solid; grey wrap
<b>Odor:</b>	No distinct odor
<b>pH:</b>	12 - 13 (ASTM D1293-95)
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not flammable
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge:</b>	Potential for static build-up and static discharge from powders in plastic, nonconductive or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance systems
<b>Relative density:</b>	3.1 (water = 1)
<b>Solubility (ies):</b>	Slightly soluble in water (0.1 – 1%)

## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and a strongly alkaline solution.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable at normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Aqueous solutions are highly alkaline and may corrode aluminum.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid unintentional contact with water / moisture and with strong acids and other incompatible materials.

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Strong acids - Incompatible with strong acids; may react vigorously.

Water - reaction generates heat.

Aluminum – Aluminum powder and other alkali earth elements will react in the presence of water liberating extremely flammable hydrogen gas. Calcium oxide is corrosive to aluminum metal.

Reacts with Ammonium salts.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

In contact with water and moisture, generates corrosive calcium hydroxide.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### 11.1 Acute toxicity data

#### Skin corrosion / irritation:

Causes skin irritation. May cause caustic burns when in prolonged contact with the skin. Irritating or corrosive to mouth, throat and gastro-intestinal tract.

#### Serious eye damage / irritation

Causes serious eye damage. Damage may be permanent if treatment is not immediate.



**STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) Single Exposure**

Breathing dusts causes respiratory irritation. Inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum and pneumonia has been attributed to the inhalation of dust containing calcium oxide.

**Aspiration hazard**

This material is corrosive; if aspiration into the lungs occurs during vomiting, severe lung damage may result.

**11.2 Chronic toxicity**

**STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) Repeated Exposure:**

Prolonged and repeated breathing of dust may cause lung disease. The extent and severity of lung injury correlates with the length of exposure and dust concentration. Inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum and pneumonia has been attributed to the inhalation of dust containing calcium oxide.

Contains crystalline silica. Long-term exposure to fine airborne crystalline silica dust may cause silicosis a form of pulmonary fibrosis that can cause shortness of breath, cough and reduced lung function. Particles with diameters less than 1 micrometer are considered most hazardous.

**Respiratory and / or skin sensitization**

Product may contain trace concentrations (<0.1%) of Chromate and Nickel compounds that can cause an allergic skin reaction. Further skin contact may result in inflammation, rash and itching. Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** NA

**Reproductive effects:** NA

**Developmental effects:** NA

**Effects on or via lactation:** Data are not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Crystalline silica is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity.

**Interactions with other chemicals:** NA

**Section 12 Environmental Information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic life. Contact with water forms an alkaline solution. Avoid release to the environment.

Data for Calciumoxide:

96 hour LC50 freshwater fish *Cyprinus carpio* = 1 070 mg/L (static).

Chronic 46 day NOEC freshwater fish *Oreochromis niloticus* juvenile(fledgling, hatchling, weanling)= 100 mg/L



**12.2 Persistence and degradability:** NA

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:** NA

**12.4 Mobility in soil:** NA

**12.5 Other adverse effects:** NA

## Section 13 Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released

to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. A void dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14 Transport Information

**14.1 UN Number:** NA

**14.2 UN proper shipping name:** NA

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es):** NA

**14.4 Packing group:** NA

**14.5 Environmental hazards:** NA

**14.6 Special precautions for user:** NA

**14.7 U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulation (DOT 49CFR):**

Not regulated except for transport by aircraft.

**14.8 Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations:**

Not regulated except for transport by aircraft.





## Section 15 Regulatory Information

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

#### USA

**TSCA Status:**

Substances are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

**OSHA HazCom 2012 Hazards:**

Skin Irritation Cat. 2

Eye Damage Cat. 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure, Cat. 3

Carcinogenicity Cat. 1 (inhalation)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure, Cat. 1 (inhalation)

#### Canada

**WHMIS 1988 Classification:**

D2A - Other toxic effects – Untested mixture containing Crystalline silica.

E – Corrosive –Mixture containing Calcium oxide and Calcium oxide; pH >10

**NSNR Status:**

Substances are listed on the on the DSL or are exempt.

### References

CCOHS	Cheminfo
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

### Methods for classification of mixtures

Canada	Controlled Products Regulations
UNECE	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
USA	Haz Com Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012)

### Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
GHS	Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substances
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
vPvB	Very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substances
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System