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Safety Data Sheet

1: IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: BLACK PEARL PRIMER-ADHESIVE

MANUFACTURER NAME: Barrett Company, Inc.
33 Stone House Road
Millington, New Jersey 07946

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-424-9300
INFORMATION PHONE: 908-647-0100
DATE PREPARED: April 4, 2018 **REVISION** 5

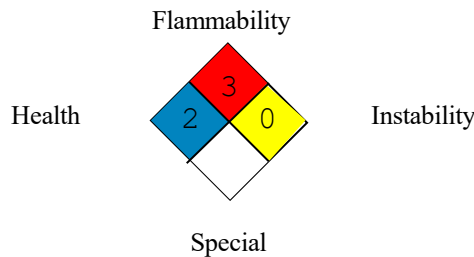
Recommended Use: A fluid applied waterproofing primer and adhesive used in conjunction with Black Pearl Sheet Membrane.

Restrictions on Use: For professional contractor use only.

2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATING

- 4 – SEVERE
- 3 – SERIOUS
- 2 – MODERATE
- 1 – SLIGHT
- 0 – MINIMAL



NFPA 704: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Instability: 0
HMIS III: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Physical Hazard: 0



DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor. Category 2 (Flash point < 23°C (73°F) and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F). Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.



CAUTION! Vapors and fumes can be harmful if inhaled



CAUTION! Aspiration Hazard Category 1 (highest). Aspiration toxicity includes severe acute effects such as chemical pneumonia, varying degrees of pulmonary injury or death following aspiration. Aspiration is the entry of a liquid or solid directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting, into the trachea and lower respiratory system.

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Vapors and fumes from this material can be unpleasant and may affect the central nervous system causing dizziness, headache, nausea, or respiratory irritation. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas can be present in the vapor. H₂S concentrations of 700-1000 ppm can be extremely hazardous or fatal.

Ingestion:

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Skin contact:

Contact with unheated material may cause irritation or drying. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin and cause irritation and burns.

Eye contact:

Contact with unheated material may cause irritation.

GHS Precautionary Statements:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor

H305: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways

H316: Causes mild skin irritation

H320: Causes eye irritation

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.

P374: Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance

3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Waterproofing primer and adhesive

| COMPONENT | CAS# | % WEIGHT |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Asphalt | 8052-42-4 | 40-75 |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic Distillates | 64742-89-8 | 10-40 |
| Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) | 8052-41-3 | 0-10 |
| Attapulgite Clay | 8031-18-3 | 1-10 |
| Cellulose Fiber | 9004-34-6 | 1-10 |
| Surfactant | 28701-67-9 | 0-1 |
| Polymer – Trade Secrecy Registry No. NJTSRN-13-5 | | 1-10 |

Asphalt products may contain trace amounts of hydrogen sulfide as a contaminant. This is not an intentional ingredient and will not be released unless the product is heated.

4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

If this product comes in contact with skin, remove material with mineral oil or vegetable oil, then wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation from contact persists. Skin contact with clothing saturated with solvent can cause severe burns. Contaminated clothing should be removed immediately and excess material wiped from the skin.

Inhalation:

If breathing difficulties, dizziness, or lightheadedness occur when working in areas with vapor concentration, victim should seek air free of vapors. If victim experiences continued breathing difficulties, administer oxygen until medical assistance can be rendered. If breathing stops, begin artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

If this product is swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Seek immediate medical attention. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Perform gastric lavage in accordance with procedure for ingestion of petroleum products.

5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Flash Point (TCC): 50°F Min.

Explosive Limits: LEL = 0.9% UEL = N.E.

Extinguishing Media:

Use foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or dry chemical. Water may be used to cool containers exposed to heat.

Fire-Fighting Instructions:

Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Minimize breathing vapors, gases or fumes of decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:

Above flash point, material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if ignited. Do not mix with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.

6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Shut off leaks if possible without personal risks. Eliminate sources of ignition. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Transfer to suitable containers. Avoid sparks or hot metal surfaces.

Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers or waterways. Assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures:

Avoid open flames. Use non-sparking tools. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static.

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation to locations distant from the point of material handling. To prevent ignition, avoid smoking, keep away from heat, open flames, and sources of static or electrical sparking. Use explosion proof motors and equipment. Tank trucks or other containers should be grounded and/or bonded when the material is transferred.

Toxic quantities of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) may present in storage tanks and bulk transport vessels which contain or have contained this material. Persons opening or entering these compartments should first determine if H₂S is present. See Protective Equipment section. **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT WEARING APPROVED SUPPLIED-AIR OR self-contained breathing equipment.**

Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize breathing vapor, mist, and fumes. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. Health Studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. Do NOT take internally.

Adhere to good hygienic practices. Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Storage Procedures:

Store in accordance with local regulations, in a segregated and approved area. Keep in the original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials. **Do not transfer product to unmarked containers.** Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Do not reuse container.

Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Exposure Guidelines:

| Hazardous Components | CAS # | OSHA PEL: TWA | OSHA TLV: TWA |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Asphalt | 8052-42-4 | N.E. | .5mg/m ³ |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic Distillates | 64742-89-8 | 300 ppm | 300 ppm |
| Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) | 8052-41-3 | 500 ppm | 100 ppm |
| Surfactant | 28701-67-9 | N.E. | N.E. |

N.E. = Not Established

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits

TWA = Time Weighted Average

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

Respiratory Protection:

Use supplied-air respirator in confined areas or when vapors exceed exposure guidelines.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: In enclosed areas.

Mechanical: In enclosed areas.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses or face shield for liquid.

Protective Gloves:

Solvent impervious gloves.

Other Protective Clothing Equipment:

Long sleeves and impervious clothing to protect from splashing.

Work/Hygienic Practices:

See Section 7.



9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Appearance and Odor: | Brown to Black Viscous Liquid. Petroleum odor |
| Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20°C Volatiles) : | >5 |
| Boiling Point °F Volatiles: | 240-300° |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) @ 77°F: | N.D. |
| Melting Point °F (Ring & Ball): | N/A |
| Vapor Density (Air=1) @ 20°C Volatiles: | >3.5 |
| Solubility in water: | Insoluble |
| Flash Point °F (Closed Cup): | 50°F Min. |
| Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): | N.D. |

10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable

Conditions to avoid:

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and strong oxidizing agents. Auto-ignition temperature unknown.

Incompatible Materials:

Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:

Combustion: carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), smoke, fumes and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Not expected to occur.

11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP: No

IARC Monograph: No

OSHA Regulated: No

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA:

ASPHALT:

No association has been established between industrial exposure to petroleum asphalt and cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has recently reviewed the carcinogenic potential of asphalts. They concluded that there was insufficient evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt was carcinogenic to animals, while there was only limited evidence that steam-refined asphalts were carcinogenic to animals. The asphalt cement used in this product is straight-run asphalt cement, not steam-refined or oxidized asphalt. Additionally, there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts were carcinogenic to human beings. Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any serious effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum. We strongly recommend that the precautions outlined in this SDS be followed when handling this material.

SOLVENT:

Hydrocarbon solvents derived from petroleum may cause irritation when in contact with eyes and skin. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin can cause dermatitis. Systemic effects of these solvents are respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression (narcosis) in high concentration, nausea, vomiting, and possible damage to liver and kidneys. No known studies have associated these solvents with carcinogenic activity.

12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EPA Hazard Classification Code:

Acute Hazard: _____ Chronic Hazard: _____ Fire Hazard: _____ Pressure Hazard: _____

Reactive Hazard: _____ Not Applicable: X

Ecotoxicity effects:

Product can foul shoreline and damage plant life. This product is not expected to cause any acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms due to its extremely low water solubility.

13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal Instructions:

Recover or recycle if possible. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Container Disposal Instructions:

Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to a drum or metal recycler.

The descriptions shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49 CFR, or appropriate regulations, for additional description requirements.

Not DOT regulated in containers of less than 119 gallons.

DOT Shipping Name: Cutback
DOT Label Information: Flammable liquid
DOT Hazard Class: 3
DOT ID Number: UN-1999



DOT Packing Group: II

IMDG:

Identification number: UN 1999
 Proper shipping name: CUTBACK
 Class I Division: 3
 Packing group: II
 Marine pollutant: Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

SARA TITLE III- EPA Regulation 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA Section 102); CFR 355 (SARA Section 301-304); CFR 372 (SARA Section 311-313)

This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

| | CAS NUMBER | WEIGHT % | REPORTABLE QUANTITY |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | < .1 | 100 lbs. |
| Ethyl Benzene | 100-41-4 | < .02 | 1,000 lbs. |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | < .01 | 10 lbs. |

EPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Acute Hazard/Chronic Hazard/Fire Hazard/Pressure Hazard/Reactive Hazard:
 Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Right to Know (RTK) Asphalt is cited on the follow: MA RTK (for fumes), NJ RTK (Substance #0170), PA RTK.
 Naphtha solvent is cited on the following lists: MA, RTK, NJ RTK (Substance #0518), PA RTK.
 Stoddard Solvent is cited on the following lists: MA RTK, NJ RTK (Substance # 1736), PA RTK.
 Celulose Fiber is cited on the following lists: MA RTK, PA RTK.

California Prop 65: No ingredients listed

GOVERNMENTAL INVENTORIES: All components are listed in the U.S. TOSCA, Canadian DSL, Australian AICS, European EINECS, Korean KECI, and Philippines PICCS Inventories.

16:

OTHER INFORMATION

Some asphalt contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) when heated. The rotten eggs odor of H₂S is unreliable as an indicator of concentration because it may be entirely masked by the odor of the asphalt. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to H₂S include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbance, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H₂S concentrations of 700-1000 ppm can be extremely hazardous or fatal.

NFPA 704 Rating (Health, Flammability, Instability): 2, 3, 0
HMIS III Rating (Health, Flammability, Physical Hazard): 2, 3, 0

Revision Statement:

This Safety Data sheet has been revised to update Section 15.
Supersedes: January 3, 2018

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