

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

QUICK ROOF ULTRA BOND SEAM PRIME-AEROSOL
Adhesion Promoter

Manufactured for:
Cofair Products, Inc.
7301 N. St. Louis Ave.
Skokie, IL 60076

For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300
Outside USA and Canada: +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

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SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



Danger

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE), Category 3 Narcotic effects.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)
Central nervous system (CNS).
Peripheral nervous system.
ASPIRATION HAZARD
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION
AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE)

Prevention:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No Smoking. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. A NIOH approved respirator with PM100 and organic vapor cartridges is recommended.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation

EYE CONTACT: These products are mildly irritating to the eyes. The effect of prolonged eye contact is not known.
SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis.
INHALATION: Upper respiratory tract irritation. May cause nausea or dizziness. High vapor concentrations can cause central nervous system depression, liver, and kidney damage.
INGESTION: Acute gastrointestinal tract irritation.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPORS MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, LIGHT HEADEDNESS, NAUSEA, HEDACHE AND REPIRATORY IRRITATION. SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	C.A.S. #	% by Weight
Hexane*	110-54-3	64
Butane**	106-97-8	14
Propane	74-98-6	11
Hydrocarbon Resin	69430-35-9	7
Thermoplastic Rubber	66070-58-4	4

* Identified as SARA section 313 reportable.

** Contains less than 0.1% Butadiene

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Seek Medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash skin with waterless hand cleaner followed by soap and water. If redness appears treat it as a sunburn, if redness persists or rash appears seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove individual to fresh air, upwind from fume source. If irritation persists seek medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Prevent aspiration into lungs. Aspiration of even small amounts into lungs may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Seek medical attention immediately.

CHRONIC CARCINOGENICITY: None

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (SETA): -23°C (-9°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: For Hexane: 225°C

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 1.1%

Upper (UEL): 7.5%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (for cooling only)

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "B" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This is a Class IB flammable liquid. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce toxic gases (including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). The vapors of Hexane and its isomers are heavier than air and may spread long distances; distant ignition and flashback are possible. Hexane and its isomers can float on water; therefore, water contaminated with Hexane and its isomers can spread the flammable liquid and can spread fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Contents under pressure. May explode if impacted or punctured.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Static discharge may cause Hexane and its isomers to ignite.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Move fire-exposed cylinders if it can be done without risk to firefighters. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse the vapors of Hexane and its isomers and to protect personnel. Stop the leak or discharge, if possible. For small releases, if it is not possible to stop the leak, and it does not endanger personnel, let the fire burn itself out. If this product is involved in a fire, fire runoff water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF SPILL: Contain spill as quickly as possible. Keep flowing material away from heat, sparks, or open flames. Do not smoke near a spill. Use clay (Oil Dry™), sand, earth, etc. to absorb the spill. Put material into a suitable steel drum which can be closed securely.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Bury in an approved landfill according to federal, state, and local regulations. Empty containers that have been completely emptied and the residue allowed to dry are not considered hazardous waste.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING & STORAGE

HANDLING & STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Store away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may be moved from the source location by ventilation systems to points far away. Do not store near oxidizers.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry ventilated area. Maintain package labeling during storage.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Use natural cross ventilation, local (mechanical) pick-up, and/or general area mechanical cross ventilation. Ventilation pattern should be designed to prevent accumulation of heavier than air solvent vapors. Ventilation must be sufficient to maintain solvent vapor concentrations below the TLV.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: As required if airborne concentrations are above the TLV. If respirators become necessary use NIOSH approved unit for organic vapor and dusts.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: As necessary to prevent wetting of the skin. Nitrile gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION: As necessary in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.113. Chemical safety goggles are recommended.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: With good industrial hygiene no other precautions should be necessary. These products are intended for professional use. Use only after the appropriate Product Data Bulletin has been read and understood.

titanium dioxide
ACGIH TLV-TWA 10 mg/m³ (respirable)
OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m³ (total dust)

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

CHEMICAL TYPE: Mixture
APPEARANCE: Clear or liquid
ODOR: Hydrocarbon odor
ODOR THRESHHOLD: 1.1 ppm
pH: NA
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: -95°C
INITIAL BOILING POINT:
BOILING POINT: 69° C
FLASH POINT (SETA): -23°C
EVAPORATION RATE: 8.1 (butyl acetate = 1.0)
LOWER AND UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: 1% and 7%
VAPOR PRESSURE: 140 mm Hg
VAPOR DENSITY: 3
RELATIVE DENSITY: .71
SOLUBILITY: Petroleum Hydrocarbons
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: NE
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 225°C
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: NE

SECTION 10 - STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong oxidizers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbon fragments

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are for the Hexane and its isomers.

HEXANE:

Eye, rabbit = 10 mg/ mild
TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 10,000 ppm/7 hr.
TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 5000 ppm/20
hours; teratogenic effects
LD50 (oral, rat) = 28710 mg/kg
LDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 9100 mg/kg
LCLo (inhalation, mouse) = 120,000
mg/kg
LD50 (rat, oral): 28,710 mg/kg
ACUTE INHALATION (mouse): 30,000 ppm, narcosis within 30 to 60 minutes; 35,000-40,000 ppm,
convulsions and death.
DERMAL (rabbit): 2 to 5 ml/kg for 4 hours resulted in restlessness and discoordination,; death
occurred at 5 ml/kg.
CHRONIC INHALATION (rat): 400-600 ppm, 5 days/week, peripheral neuropathy in 45 days; 850 ppm for
143 days, loss of weight and degeneration of the sciatic nerve.
(mouse): 250 ppm, peripheral neuropathy within 7 months; no effects at 100 ppm.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: None of the Hexane isomers are found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, or CAL/OSHA, and are therefore neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: The liquid or vapors of Hexane and its isomers can be irritating to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: None of the Hexane isomers are sensitizers.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of Hexane and its isomers on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: Hexane and its isomers are not expected to cause mutagenic effects in humans. Animal mutation data is available for n-Hexane obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound.

Embryotoxicity: Hexane and its isomers are not expected to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: Hexane and its isomers are not expected to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of n-Hexane indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Hexane and its isomers are not expected to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of n-Hexane indicate adverse reproductive effects.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, central nervous system conditions, eye disorders, or skin problems may be aggravated by overexposure to Hexane and its isomers.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with Hexane isomers are as follows:

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs) for Hexane are as follows:

CHEMICAL n-HEXANE

DETERMINANT

- 2,5-Hexanedione in urine
- n-Hexane in end-exhaled air

SAMPLING TIME

- End of shift

BEI

- 5 mg/g creatinine
- Refer to current TLV list.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No specific information available.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Dispose in accordance with State and Local regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#5015 Aerosol is regulated as ORM-D for road transport. Limitations on air transport may apply.

Ship International as UN 1950, Aerosol

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): n-Hexane = 5000 lb.

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: All Hexanes are on the DSL Inventory.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All Hexanes are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: n-Hexane is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this liquid is 10,000 lb. Depending on specific operations involving the use of n-Hexane, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Under this regulation the Hexanes are not listed in Appendix A; however, any process that involves a flammable liquid on-site, in one location, in quantities of 10,000 lb (4,553 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless it is used as a fuel.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Hexane and its isomers are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: n-Hexane.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: n-Hexane.

Florida - Substance List: n-Hexane

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: n-Hexane.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.

Massachusetts - Substance List: n-Hexane,

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: n-Hexane.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: n-Hexane.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: n-Hexane

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Hexane

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Hexane.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: n-Hexane.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: n-Hexane.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: n-Hexane.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): Hexane and its isomers are not on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

LABELING: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. CAN CAUSE DEATH IF TOO MUCH IS BREATHED. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

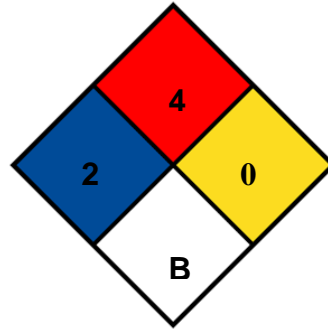
Class B2: Flammable Liquid

Class D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects



NFPA

HMIS	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	4
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B



SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data, the results to be obtained from the use of these products, or the hazards connected with such use. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modification of information, we do not assume responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished on the condition that the person receiving it shall make his/her own determination as to the suitability of the product for a particular purpose and on the condition that he/she assumes the risk of his/her use thereof.