

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1A31E ROOFMASTER

Page 1 of 3

PRODUCT CODE: 1A31E ROOFMASTER

HMIS CODES: H F R P

PRODUCT NAME: ROOFMASTER AEROSOL FLASHING PAINT SERIES MSDS

2* 4 0 1

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ROOFMASTER PRODUCTS COMPANY

ADDRESS: 750 MONTEREY PASS ROAD
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-3607

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1(800) 255-3924 [Chem-Tel] INFORMATION PHONE: 1(323) 261-5122

DATE PRINTED: 08/27/08

SECTION II - REPORTABLE COMPONENTS

<u>REPORTABLE COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>VAPOR PRESSURE</u> <u>mm Hg @ TEMP</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u> <u>PERCENT</u>
------------------------------	-------------------	--	---------------------------------

ACETONE PEL-TWA: 750 ppm, PEL-STEL: 1000 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 750 ppm	67-64-1	186 68	25 - 35
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PEL-TWA: 400 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 400 ppm	64742-89-8	60 68	10 - 20
PROPANE ACGIH-TLV: 1000 ppm	74-98-6	205 100	10 - 15
BUTANE ACGIH-TLV: 800 ppm	106-97-8	1520 66	10 - 15
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA PEL-TWA: 500 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	NOT ESTAB.	1 77	5 - 10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL PEL-TWA: 100 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 50ppm ceil	71-36-3	7 68	< 5
ETHYL BENZENE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm; STEL: 150 ppm	100-41-4	7 68	< 1
TITANIUM DIOXIDE PEL-TWA: 10 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3	13463-67-7		0 - 15
TALC ACGIH-TLV: 2 mg/m3 (Respirable dust),	14807-96-6		0 - 5
AMORPHOUS FUMED SILICA PEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 6 mg/m3	112945-52-5		0 - 5
IRON OXIDE PEL-TWA/ACGIH-TLV: 10 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3 (fume)	1309-37-1		0 - 5
CARBON BLACK PEL-TWA: 3.5mg/m3, ACGIH-TLV: 3.5 mg/m3	1333-86-4		0 - 5
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA PEL-TWA: 300 ppm, ACGIH-TLV: 100 ppm	64742-88-7	5 68	0 - 5

SEE SECTION 9 FOR SARA AND HAPS INFORMATION.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: -13 deg F - 367 deg F DENSITY : 6.20 - 6.75 lb/gal
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20=1): .74 - .81 VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

EVAPORATION RATE: Faster than ether.

MATERIAL VOC - MATERIAL INCLUDING WATER AND EPA EXEMPTED SOLVENTS:

MATERIAL VOC: 3.10 - 3.45 lb/gal MATERIAL VOC: 370 - 415 g/L

COATING VOC - MATERIAL EXCLUDING WATER AND EPA EXEMPT SOLVENTS:

COATING VOC: 4.35 - 4.50 lb/gal COATING VOC: 520 - 540 g/L

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble. APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Aerosol mist with solvent odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: -134 deg F METHOD USED: T.C.C.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME: LOWER: .8 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Hazardous decomposition products may form from incomplete combustion. Wear full protection gear with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Container can build pressure from heat and rupture explosively. Volatile vapors can burn in the open or explode if confined. Vapor is heavy and can travel long distances to source of ignition.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable. HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperatures, sources of ignition, use in areas with poor ventilation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1A31E ROOFMASTER

Page 2 of 3

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Note: This product is a blend of materials which has not been tested as a mixture. The health effect data is based on the individual components.

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: AMORPHOUS SILICA: Dust or in aerosol mist (inhalation): Considered to be less toxic than quartz or crystalline silica. Potential effects - scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) and silicotic nodules - scar tissue (silicosis).

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Irritation of the nose and throat may occur. Higher levels may cause you to become dizzy and pass out.

CARBON BLACK: Overexposure may cause cough with phlegm (liquid). Repeated exposure may scar the lungs and reduce lung functions, with possible shortness of breath. These changes usually develop slowly over many years. Some carbon black may be contaminated with other chemicals called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon that cause cancer.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: Vapors or aerosol mists are central nervous system (CNS) depressant and a mild irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract. Narcotic in high concentration. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness which may go to coma, difficult breathing and bluish tint to skin.

ETHYL BENZENE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin; at high concentrations it causes narcosis or unconsciousness.

Giddiness, anorexia, vomiting, headache, vertigo (dizziness), gastric (stomach) discomfort, dryness of the throat and signs of slight drunkenness.

ACETONE: Vapors are irritating and may cause a stinging and itching sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, coughing, excessive blinking, tear production, nausea and possibly vomiting. High vapor concentrations may result in dryness of mouth and throat, headache, dizziness, incoordination and eventually unconsciousness or, in extreme cases, coma.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: AMORPHOUS SILICA: Dust or in aerosol mist (inhalation): Exposure can cause eye irritation.

n-, sec-, ISO-BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Exposure can cause eye irritation and headaches. n-Butyl causes severe eye symptoms including burning sensations, blurring of vision, tearing and light phobia.

CARBON BLACK: The particles could cause eye irritation. But not likely as a paint additive.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: Contact could cause eye irritation.

ETHYL BENZENE: Eye contact with liquid is irritating and may cause conjunctivitis, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Contact with eyes can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

ACETONE: Causes severe irritation, seen as marked excess redness and swelling of the membrane lining the eye and the inside of the eyelid, and immediate pain. Injury to the cornea may occur if the eye is not flushed with water immediately.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: Can irritate skin on contact, causing a rash or irritation.

ETHYL BENZENE: Skin contact may result in immediate irritation characterized by redness (erythema and hyperemia) and will remove fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis. Painful burning sensation and blisters formed on exposed areas.

ACETONE: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: n-Butyl has skin notation rapid entry through the skin, the other alcohols are a lesser extent. May damage the liver, kidneys, hearing and the sense of balance.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: Will permeate the skin and cause systemic disease. In the case of Stoddard solvent, bone marrow damage and liver damage have occurred.

ETHYL BENZENE: Can be slowly absorbed through the skin and cause systemic poisoning.

ACETONE: Skin absorption can occur, however, inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: *** If vomiting occurs do not allow vomitus to be breathed into the lungs. Even small quantities may cause chemical pneumonia and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in hemorrhage (bleeding) and may be fatal.*** Ingestion of aerosol mist unlikely. Swallowing of liquid may result in nausea and vomiting.

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Can be absorbed orally showing signs of general solvent toxicity.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: These solvents are not particularly toxic by ingesting, but will cause gastrointestinal disturbance and there is a risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs if vomiting takes place.

ETHYL BENZENE: Ingestion produces similar effects to vapor inhalation. The liquid causes damage to stomach and intestinal linings.

ACETONE: Toxic by ingestion. Causes nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, coma, kidney damage and metabolic changes.

CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS: AMORPHOUS SILICA: May cause lung scarring (silicosis).

n-, sec- BUTYL ALCOHOLS: Repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. n-Butyl alcohol can damage the hearing and sense of balance. Exposure may damage the liver and kidneys.

CARBON BLACK: Repeated exposure may cause lung scarring, visible on chest x-rays, and/or some loss of lung function, with a shortness of breath. The changes usually develop slowly over a period of years and are not curable. If carbon black is contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, skin rashes and other skin changes, including growths, can occur.

NAPHTHAS/ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS: Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause dryness and cracking of skin. Chronic exposure will induce symptoms of central nervous system depression, neurobehavioral disorders, and encephalopathy with associated loss of memory. In the case of Stoddard solvent, bone marrow and liver damage have been reported as a result of the persistent practice of cleaning hands with the solvent.

ETHYL BENZENE: Can interfere with motor functions in exposed workers, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nose bleeds, liver and kidney damage, toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), dementia (loss of memory), and other neurological disorders. Experimental animals experienced teratogenic and reproductive effects. Temporary blood disorders and kidney damage has been observed in male rats.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to solvents may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage, including memory loss and impairment of coordination and reaction time. May cause toxic brain disease (encephalopathy), associated with brain tissue death. May cause liver and kidney damage. Inhaling concentrated vapors is harmful and may be fatal.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1A31E ROOFMASTER

Page 3 of 3

ACETONE: In industry, the primary reported effects have been skin irritation resulting from its defatting action and headaches from prolonged inhalation. Chronic overexposure may lead to kidney or eye damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No.

ETHYL BENZENE: Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Exposure for employees with a history of certain medical conditions such as skin, liver, kidney, eye, chronic respiratory, central and peripheral nervous system disease may have an increased risk from exposure to this material.

ACETONE: May enhance the toxicity on the kidneys of other solvents in mixed solvent systems.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave the area to obtain fresh air. If continued difficulty is experienced, get medical assistance immediately.

EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: In case of eye contact, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting eyelids and get medical attention; for skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Use absorbent material to collect and contain for salvage or disposal. In the event of a large transportation related spill or emergency call **CHEM-TEL at 1(800)255-3924**.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Do not put used container into incinerator, wood stove, or home trash compactor.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS! Keep clear of all sources of ignition. Do not store at temperature greater than 120° F. Contents under pressure. Exposure to sunlight may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents under pressure. Exposure to heat may cause bursting. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn). Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If ventilation is not adequate to reduce vapors below Threshold Limit Value (TLV) levels, use a self-contained (air supplied) positive pressure breathing apparatus, or a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with organic vapor cartridges (black striped cartridge). Failure to use proper respiratory protection may be harmful or fatal. User must be properly trained and fitted to assure effective protection. Follow all manufacturers recommendations for use of filter.

WARNING: Do not use an APR if oxygen level is below 19.5% by volume.

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Use local exhaust if necessary to control mist or vapor.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use gloves impervious to liquid.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or approved safety glasses should be worn. DO NOT wear contact lenses when working with chemicals. Contact lens can trap chemical next to eye which may increase eye damage.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: None known.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: In handling any chemicals, personal hygiene is extremely important. Always wash your hands and face before eating or when done handling or using this product. Keep food and drink out of work areas. Some items such as cigarettes or gum readily absorb solvent vapors and may increase your overall exposure to this product.

SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 / 40, CFR 372:	CAS NUMBER	% / WT
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	0 - 20
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	< 1
CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT SECTION 112 (HAPS):		% / WT
+ ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	< 1

+ Indicates volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant chemicals at or above the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112.

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION: Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Consumer commodity, Class 9, ID 8000, Packing instructions 910=25 KG's.

IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Aerosols, Class 2, UN1950, Limited Quantity.

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IA.

CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: Not known to contain or be manufactured with Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC's).

SECTION X - DISCLAIMER

The above information is based on current information available to Roofmaster Products Company and is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted.