



FBC Chemical Corp.

Asphalt Products Division

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For chemical emergencies, call
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Names: **Acrylic Roof Primer**

Item Number: **81050**

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: None

Chemical Name: Acrylic Roof Primer

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Chemical Formula: Mixture

CAS No.: None

NFPA Identification:

Health: 1

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

2. Hazardous Components

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>PEL (OSHA)</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>TLV/TWA</u>
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	100 ppm	87-93	100 ppm
Acrylic Polymer	Non-hazardous	None	7-13	None

NOTE: Most OSHA exposure limits shown above are 1989 PEL's vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals. These are included as guideline information. Enforceable limits may be less stringent or are not established.

3. Acute Effects of Overexposure

EYE: May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye.

SKIN: May be slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in a burning sensation and a dried, cracked appearance.

INHALATION: Irritating to respiratory system. Breathing of high concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

INGESTION: May be harmful if swallowed. Liquid can directly enter lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possible fatal chemical pneumonia can develop.

4. Chronic Effects of Overexposure

Unknown except those secondary to inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact.

5. Other Health Effects

Major hazard is from prolonged inhalation of the concentrated fumes from hot asphalt. Direct contact and ingestion should also be avoided.

6. Toxicology

Acute Oral LD50	No Data Available
Acute Dermal LD50	No Data Available
Acute Inhalation LC 50	No Data Available
Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
Mutagenicity	No Data Available

7. First Aid and Emergency Procedures

EYE: Flush with large amounts of water immediately. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Thermal burns require immediate medical attention. Remove clothing and wash with soap and water.

INHALATION: Remove affected person from source of exposure. If not breathing, institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting - aspiration hazard. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty. Get immediate medical attention. 3-5 oz. may be fatal.

8. Physical Data

Appearance	Amber opaque liquid
Odor	Aromatic Hydrocarbon Odor
Initial Boiling Point (° F)	320-149 ° F
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	2.0
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	4.3
Solubility in Water	negligible
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	0.94 - 0.97
Volatiles	90% (±2%) by volume
Evaporation (Ether = 1)	0.2 (vs. n-butyl acetate=1)
Auto Ignition Temperature	864° F
PH	Not Applicable

9. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point (Method Used) 111° F ASTM D-92
 Flammable Explosion Limits LEL: 0.7 UEL: 6.0

Fire extinguishing media: Foam, CO₂, or Dry Chemical Extinguishers
 Special Fire Hazards and Fire Fighting Procedures:

Do not use direct stream of water. Material will float and may reignite.
 Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger

10. Reactivity

Stable: Yes	Unstable: N/A
Conditions to Avoid	Open flame and fume inhalation & accumulation.
Incompatibility	Avoid strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition is dependant on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion, thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

If your facility or operation has an “Oil or Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan,” activate the procedure. Take immediate steps to stop and contain the spill. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the spilled material.

12. Waste Disposal Method

This substance, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in federal regulations; however it could be hazardous if it is considered toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive according to federal definitions (40 CFR 261). Additionally, it could be designated as hazardous according to state regulations. This substance could also become a hazardous waste if it is mixed or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact or mixing may have occurred, check 40 CFR 261 to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If it is considered hazardous, regulations 40 CFR 262, 263 and 264 apply. The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

13. DOT Transportation

According to DOT regulations, this product is only considered hazardous when being transported in (a) container(s) whose volume(s) exceed(s) one hundred nineteen (119) gallons.

For Containers Exceeding 119 Gallons:

Hazmat Description & Proper	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
Shipping Name	
ID Number	UN 1268
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	PG III

14. Protective Equipment

RESPIRATORY: Ventilation may be used to reduce airborne concentrations. If ventilation can not reduce airborne concentrations below acceptable limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. Use NIOSH or MSHA approved respiratory protective equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded.

EYE: Glasses, Goggles, or Full Face Shield. Have eye baths readily available. Do not wear contact lenses.

SKIN: Wear impervious gloves (and clothing) to prevent skin contact.

OTHER: Personal protective equipment to preclude contact with liquid and vapors.

NOTE: Personal protective information shown in section 14 is based upon general information as to normal uses and conditions. Where special or unusual uses or conditions exist, it is suggested that the expert assistance of an industrial hygienist or other qualified professional be sought.

15. Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Avoid extremes of temperature in storage. Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition, and incompatibles. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas of use or storage. Empty containers may contain flammable / combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

16. Notice

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