MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Stevens Roofing Systems
STEVENS Anchor Strip Primer

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SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer: STEVENS ROOFING SYSTEMS
Carolina Plant
1535 Elastic Plant Road
Westfield, NC 27053

Information Phone: 336-351-3131
Emergency Phone: 413-533-8100
CHEMTREC Phone: 800-424-9300
International: 202-483-7616

NFPA Ratings: Not determined

Product Class: Adhesive
Trade Name: Stevens Anchor Strip Primer
Product Code: 2087081 (Primer)
CAS Number: MIXTURE
DOT Hazard Class: 3
DOT Identification #: UN1133
Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVES
Packing Group: II

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS #	Weight %	Exposure Limits
TOLUENE	108-88-3	57.0	OSHA PEL 200 ppm – TWA OSHA PEL 300 ppm – Ceiling OSHA VPEL 100 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 150 ppm – STEL ACGIH TLV 50 ppm – TWA (skin) ACGIH TLV 150 ppm – STEL (skin)
XYLENE	1330-20-7	19.0	OSHA PEL 100 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 100 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 150 ppm – STEL ACGIH TLV 100 ppm – TWA ACGIH TLV 150 ppm – STEL
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	17.0 – 21.0	No exposure limits established
HALOBUTYL RUBBER	Trade Secret	1.0 – 4.5	No exposure limits established
POLYISOCYANATE	Trade Secret	1.0 – 3.1	No exposure limits established
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	3.4 – 3.8	OSHA PEL 100 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 100 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 125 ppm – STEL ACGIH TLV 100 ppm – TWA ACGIH TLV 125 ppm – STEL
HEXANE	110-54-3	4.8 – 7.0	OSHA PEL 500 ppm – TWA OSHA VPEL 50 ppm – TWA ACGIH TLV 50 ppm – TWA

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: (for component) 140 - 220°F
Vapor Pressure: (for component) 227 mmHg
Evaporation Rate: Slower than ethyl ether
Liquid Density: 6.9 lbs/gal @ 77°F
State: Liquid

Percent Volatiles: 93 - 97%
Vapor Density: Heavier than air
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 6.6 lb/gal
Specific Gravity: 0.829 @ 77°F

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DANGER

Flash Point: < -1° F Test Method: SETA
Lower Explosive Limit (for component): 1.0 % Upper Explosive Limit (for component): 7.0 %
Autoignition Temperature: No Data

-HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION

May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons.

-EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

- FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turnout gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

- FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near container (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

-PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion

-EYE

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of the eyes. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include blurred vision.

FIRST AID MEASURES – If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention.

-SKIN

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying or cracking of the skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include skin blistering. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that his would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

FIRST AID MEASURES – Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

-INGESTION

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

FIRST AID MEASURES – Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with head down. Contact a physician, medical facility or poison

control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

-INHALATION

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (see Section II).

FIRST AID MEASURES – If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

-SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, ingestion and/or skin absorption, may include: metallic taste, redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tightness of the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle weakness, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma and death.

-TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans.

Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of high levels of mixed isomers of hexane resulted in kidney damage in male rats. The effects observed are the same as those seen in male rats exposed to other hydrocarbons. The mechanism by which these chemicals cause the characteristic kidney toxicity is unique to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in man.

Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it had been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise, may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone.

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat and airways), kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, lung damage, central nervous system damage.

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage and central nervous systems effects.

-NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse,

may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats). Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrythmias in persons exposed to this material.

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (see Ingestion above) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, heart, male reproductive system and auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrythmias if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

-DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

-CANCER INFORMATION

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

In testing of C_6 isomers for carcinogenicity by inhalation, there was a treatment-related increase in liver tumors (adenomas and carcinomas) in female mice at the highest dose only (9,000-ppm). There was no increase in tumor incidence in male mice or in rats of either sex at any dose level.

-OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS

No data

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

-STABILITY

[ ] Unstable

[X] Stable

-HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

-INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with strong alkalines, strong mineral acids and strong oxidizing agents.

-CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat

-HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

-SMALL SPILL

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks.

-LARGE SPILL

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Dike area of spill to prevent spreading. Prevent run-off to sewers, drains, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

-EYE PROTECTION

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

-SKIN PROTECTION

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

-RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines in Section II), a NIOSH/MSHA approved, air-supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

-ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

-WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Handle all chemicals with caution and care. Always wash before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities. As with all chemicals, caution must be exercised through the prudent use of protective equipment and handling procedures to minimize exposure.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

-HANDLING

Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.
All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred.

SECTION X - ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

-TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Status

TSCA (United States) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

-CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(a)

Component	RQ (lbs)
TOLUENE	1,000
XYLENES (o-, m- p- isomers)	1,000
ETHYLBENZENE	1,000

HEXANE	5,000

-CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(b)

Material without a "listed" RQ may be reportable as an "unlisted hazardous substance". See 40 CFR 302.5(b).

-SARA 302 COMPONENTS – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

-SECTION 311/312 HAZARDOUS CLASS – 40 CFR 370.2

[X] Immediate [X] Delayed

[X] Fire [ ] Reactive [ ] Sudden release of Pressure

-SARA 313 COMPNENTS – 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component	CAS #	Weight %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	57.19
XYLENES (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	19.00
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	3.80
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	6.65

-OSHA PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT 29 CFR 1910

None listed

-EPA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION 40 CFR 68

Not determined

-DOT INFORMATION 49 CFR 172.101

Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVES

DOT Hazard Class: 3

DOT Identification #: UN1133

Packing Group: II

Component	Reportable Quantity (lbs)
XYLENES (o-, m-, p- isomers)	527
TOLUENE	1,749
ETHYLBENZENE	26,330

The DOT Transportation Information may vary with the container and the mode of shipment.

-CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substances known to the state of California to cause cancer:

BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substances known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm:

TOLUENE

BENZENE

-NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION

Component	CAS #
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENES	1330-20-7
NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
ETHYLE BENZENE	100-41-4
N-HEXANE	110-54-3

-PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION

Component	CAS #
BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4
N-HEXANE	110-54-3

-INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Inventory Status

DSL (Canada) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are NOT listed.
ECL (South Korea) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.
EINECS (Europe) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.
ENCS (Japan) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.
IECSC (China) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.
PICCS (Philippines) -- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

SECTION XI - DISCLAIMER

This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, except that it is accurate to the best knowledge of Stevens Roofing Systems. The data on this sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein. Stevens Roofing Systems assumes no legal responsibility for use or reliance upon these data.