



Stevens Roofing Systems

Material Safety Data Sheet Stevens Tape Primer

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Information

Stevens Roofing Systems
Carolina Plant
1535 Elastic Plant Road
Westfield, NC 27053
USA

Information Phone: (336) 351-3131
Emergency Phone: (413) 533-8100
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or
(703) 527-3887

Product Item Number: 2087009, 2086927, 2086420, 2087081,
or 2087154
CAS Number: Mixture

NFPA Ratings	
Health - 2	
Flammability - 2	
Reactivity - 0	

Section 2: Composition, Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS #	% Wt
Toluene	108-88-3	57
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-89-8	17 – 21
Xylene	1330-20-7	19
Hexane	110-54-3	6
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	4
Halo butyl Rubber	Trade Secret	1.0 – 4.5
Polyisocyanate	Trade Secret	1.0 – 3.1

Exposure Guidelines (all values in ppm)

	OSHA PEL		OSHA VPEL		ACGIH TLV	
	TWA	Ceiling	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Toluene	200	300	100	150	20	150
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	No exposure limits established					
Xylene	100		100	150	100	150
Hexane	500		50		50	
Ethyl benzene	100		100	125	100	125
Halo butyl Rubber	No exposure limits established					
Polyisocyanate	No exposure limits established					

Section 3: Hazard Identification

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion

Potential Health Effects

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 2).

Eye: Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling of eyes, and blurred vision.

Skin: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of 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 this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.



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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 results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Symptoms of Exposure: Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin 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), tight feeling in 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 Organs 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 has 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: 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, central nervous system effects.

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.

Carcinogenicity: Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) 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.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation: 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.



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Eye Contact: 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 apart. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: 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: Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. Place individual on the left side with the 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.

Notes to Physicians or First Aid Providers: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Ingestion) 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, auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: < -1°F (-18°C)

Flash Point Method: SETA

Explosive Limit: Lower 1%; Upper 7%

Autoignition Temperature: No Data

Lower Flammability Limit:

Upper Flammability Limit:

Extinguishing Media: Regular foam (such as AFFF), water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and various hydrocarbons

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear full firefighting turnout gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: 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 Spills: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. 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.



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Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: 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. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

Respiratory Protection: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), 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.

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.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Clear Liquid

Vapor Pressure: 227 mmHg (for component)

Specific Vapor Density (Air = 1): 1

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ethyl Ether

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): 0.83 @ 77°F (25°C)

Liquid Density: 6.91 lb/gal @ 77°F (0.83 kg/l @ 25°C)

Boiling Point: 140 - 220°F (30 - 104°C) (for component)

Percent Volatiles: 93 - 97 %

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 6.62 lb/gal (794 g/l)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Polymerization: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Chemical Incompatibility: Avoid contact with: strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, and strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and various hydrocarbons

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information: No data



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Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecological Information: No data

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations.

Section 14: Transportation Information

U.S. Department Of Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101)

Shipping Name: ADHESIVES

Hazard Class: 3

ID Number: UN1133

Packing Group: II

Reportable Quantities:

Component	Product Quantity (lb)
Xylenes (o, m and p- isomers)	527
Toluene	1,749
Ethylbenzene	26,330

Section 14 Notes: The Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. EPA Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status: The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4(a):

Component	Reportable Quantity (lb)
Toluene	1,000
Xylenes (o, m and p- isomers)	1,000
Hexane	1
Ethylbenzene	1,000

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4(b): Materials 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 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2:

Immediate Delayed Fire Reactive Sudden Release of Pressure

SARA 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65):

Section 313 Components	CAS #	Weight %
Toluene	108-88-3	57
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	19
n-Hexane	110-54-3	6
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	4

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910: None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68: None listed

International Regulations



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Inventor 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.

State and Local Regulations

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 substance 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 substance known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE BENZENE

New Jersey Right to Know Label Information

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

Pennsylvania Right to Know Label Information

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

Section 16: Other Information

Preparation Information: Stevens Roofing Systems

Preparation Date: April 4, 2007

Revision History: Added product number 2087154.

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