Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Topps Base Coat
Generic Identification: Rubberized Roof Mastic (Brush Grade) 9120
Vendor: Topps Products Inc.
P.O. Box 515
Stilwell, KS 66085
Telephone Number: 1 (800)255-3924 CHEM-TEL (813) 248-0573
"ONLY IN THE EVENT OF CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING A SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT INVOLVING CHEMICALS"

Hazard Class:	ANSI =	HEALTH: 1	FIRE: 2	REACTIVITY: 0	FOURTH DIAMOND: ANSI	
Hazard Class:	HMIS =	HEALTH: 1	FIRE: 2	REACTIVITY: 0	P.P.E:	B

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	EINECS	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS	RECOMM %
Non Hazardous Matl*	Various					<50
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	232-489-3	100 ppm 300 mg/m^3			<40
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	265-199-0				<10
Hydrogenated Hydrocarbon Resin	69430-35-9					<5

*This product is a liquid and has no dust hazards. Many of the components of this product are nuisance dusts which to the best or our knowledge no longer apply as a hazard when used in this format.
Further detail on contents is confidential. Any hazards are included in this MSDS.

SECTION III –HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Major Routes of Entry: Skin Contact Inhalation

Inhalation: A NIOSH approved mask is recommended if applying in a closed environment or without sufficient fresh air circulation or one that can result in high vapor concentrations. Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapors can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing High concentrations of this material, in a close environment or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye Contact: This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short term contact with sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness and swelling.

Skin Contact: This product can cause mild transient skin irritation with short term exposure. The degree of irritation will depend upon the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated of prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

Ingestion: If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium as well as additional central nervous system effects. There is a possibility of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Chronic Health: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as “Solvent” or Painters Syndrome”. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, respiratory system, central nervous system.

Target Organs: May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system eye, lens, or cornea.

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation — Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100% humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected person warm and at rest.

Eye Contact — Check for remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low pressure water for at least 15 minutes while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Do not use eye ointment unless directed by a physician. Seek medical attention.

Skin contact — Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or it pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion — Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victims head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to — INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate upper respirator tract for irritation and/or inflammation.

Avoid sympathomimetic drugs as this material (or its component) could sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines.

Ingestion: If ingested this material can present an aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage.

SECTION V – FIRE FIGHTING DATA

NFPA Class II combustible liquid.

Flash Point	Closed cup 41 C (105°F)		
Lower Flammable Limit	AP 0.5%	Upper Flammable Limit	AP 6%
Auto ignition Temp	230 C (446 °F)		

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbon fragments.

Extinguishing Media — Small Fires: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen)
Large Fires: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, auto ignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Combustible liquid — Release can result in a fire hazard. Remove all non essential personnel and remove all ignition sources. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike ahead of spills and do not walk through spills. Absorb or clean with non combustible materials and dispose of clean up debris and waster in proper waste containers for appropriate disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling — A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipe, nozzles and hoses. A static spark can ignite accumulate vapors. Keep unused containers closed to prevent vapor buildup and insure all equipment is properly grounded.

Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous; they may contain residual material which can ignite. Do not cut or weld empty containers. Do not expose empty containers to open flame, sparks or heat. Dispose of all empty containers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Storage — Store in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store or use product near high heat, flame or other potential ignition sources. Do not store this material in unlabeled containers. All electrical in the storage area must comply with NFPA' national electric code (NEC).

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls — Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne concentrations of vapor below the workplace exposure limits listed below. All electrical should comply with National Electrical Code.

Personal Protective Equipment — Personal protective equipment should be used when working with this material in a typical outdoor work environment.
Breathing – NIOSH approved breathing mask recommended if necessitated by situation.
Eye Protection – Safety glasses with side shield are recommended as minimum protection.
Hand Protection – Avoid skin contact, use rubber gloves constructed of a chemical resistant material and wash hands with soap and water before eating or drinking. Do not use gasoline or kerosene to wash hands. Mild industrial hand cleaners may be used
Body Protection - Avoid skin contact, change contaminated clothing immediately.
General Comments – Be sure to use this product in a well ventilated area as vapors can build up in unventilated areas to hazardous levels and become a combustible hazard.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates: **ACGIH TLV (United States)**
TWA 100 ppm 8 hour) s)

SECTION IX – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: 152-199°C (305-390º F.) Solvent
Melting Point: N/D
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Vapor Density (AIR = 1): Approx. 4.8 (solvent)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Less than 10 mmHg (solvent)
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1): 1.05
Appearance and Odor: Thixotropic liquid, mild odor.
Evaporation Rate: N/D

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: will not occur

Conditions to avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Material Incompatibility — Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products — No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products listed in section 5 of this MSDS.

SECTION XI –TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health related information, refer to the Emergency overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS

Toxicity Data — Petroleum Hydrocarbon distillates
Dermal, Acute LD50 (rabbit) : >3000mg/kg
Inhalation, Acute LD50 (rat) : >5.5mg/l (8 hours)

Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritations and have been shown to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. This has been noted as defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals.

SECTION XII –ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems

Environmental Fate This material will not normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly and a film of evaporating solvent may form. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION XIII- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please check with local and state agencies to determine proper disposal of unused or unwanted product. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper transportation and disposal for unused material. Conditions of this product may change which could cause this material to be classified as hazardous at the time of disposal. All waste must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations. Contact your local EPA office for assistance.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation and shipping methods or locations outside the United States. This is shipping information for shipments made via Cargo ships only. All material shipped via Truck in the U.S. Is considered non hazardous

US DOT STATUS Non Hazardous, Combustible Liquid

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

Clean Water Act Components of this material is classified as an oil under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States must be reported to the EPA's National response center at (800) 424-8802.

Additional Regulatory Remarks Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a form suitable for use in a household or by children and should display the following: Danger: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to top of page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

Revision information
Version number: 3.3
Revision Date: 09/24/2008

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