

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL NAME AND MANUFACTURER

Product identification: SM ARNOLD UNDERCOATING # 66-211
Product name: UNDERCOATING RUBBERIZED
Review date: HG October 2015
Version: 1.0
Distributor Name: SM ARNOLD, INC.

Printing date: 4/25/19
Replace the date: NA

Section 2) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific target organ toxicity (stot) - single exposure (narcotic effects) -Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposures - Category 1

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Aerosols - Category 1

Pictograms:



Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statements - Physical:

H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol, pressurized container may burst if heated.

Hazard statements - Health:

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Caution Statements - General Statements:

P101 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read the label before use.

Statements Caution Tips - Prevention:

P261 - Avoid breathing dust / smoke / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

P210 - Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flame or hot surfaces. No Smoking.

- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.
 P202 - Do not handle the substance before reading and understanding all safety instructions.
 P280 - Wear gloves / clothing / glasses / protective mask.
 P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other source of ignition.
 P251 - Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Statements Caution Tips - Answer:

- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Transport victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P314 - Consult a doctor in case of discomfort.
 P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
 P331 - DO NOT induce vomiting.
 P308 + P313 - IN CASE OF EXPOSED OR PRESUMED EXPOSURE: Consult a doctor.

Statements Caution Tips - Storage:

- P403 + P405 - Store in a well ventilated place. Store locked up.
 P410 - Protect from sunlight.
 P412 - Do not expose to temperatures above 50 ° C / 122 ° F.

Statements Caution Tips - Disposal:

- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS

CAS	Chemical name	% of weight
0008052-42-4	Bitumens	22% - 38%
0000471-34-1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	22% - 38%
0000108-88-3	Toluene	9% - 24%
0064742-88-7	SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE ALIFATIC FRACTION	4% - 11%
0000074-98-6	Propane	4% - 11%
0000106-97-8	Butane	2% - 6%
0000075-28-5	Isobutane	1.0% - 3%

Section 4) FIRST AID

Inhalation:

- Remove the source of exposure or move the person outside and keep them comfortable to breathe.
 If you have been exposed or are worried: Call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
 If it is safe to do so, ELIMINATE all sources of ignition.

Eye contact:

Remove the source of exposure or move the person to fresh air. Rinse eyes carefully with slightly warm running water for several minutes while keeping the eyelids open. If you wear and find it easy to do, take off your contact lenses. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Be careful not to drain contaminated water into the unaffected eye or face. Yes eye irritation persists: consult a doctor.

Skin contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (for example, watch straps, belts). Dry or brush the Excess product carefully. Rinse / wash with warm water for 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER / doctor if It is wrong. Store contaminated clothing in water and wash before reuse or discard.

Ingestion:

- Rinse mouth DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER / doctor immediately. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side in recovery position.
 Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep the person warm and calm.

Section 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide from water in the form of fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended for Cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Be careful when applying the carbon dioxide in confined spaces. The simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface should be avoided as water Destroy the foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Water may be ineffective, but it can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific hazards in case of fire:

Content under pressure. Keep sources of ignition and open flames away. The exposure of the containers to extreme heat and Flames can cause them to break, often with violent force.

Aerosol cans can break when heated.

Hot cans can explode.

In fire it decomposes into carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Isolate the immediate danger area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Detect the spill / leak it is possible to do so safe. Remove undamaged containers from the danger zone immediately if it can be done safely. Water spray can be useful to minimize or disperse vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of waste from the fire and contaminated extinguishing water in compliance with local laws.

Special protection measures:

Use self-contained pressure protection breathing apparatus (SCBA) and complete protection equipment.

Care should always be taken in dust / fog areas.

Section 6) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Emergency Procedure:

Flammable / combustible material.

ELIMINATE all sources of ignition (no smoking, rashes, sparks or flames in the surroundings). Stay against the wind;

Keep out of low areas.

Turn off immediately or isolate any source of ignition. Keep out unnecessary people; Isolate the dangerous area and deny the entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean immediately. Use absorbent compound and put in a appropriate container for proper disposal.

Recommended equipment:

Self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus with full mask (SCBA) or Positive pressure air respirator with exhaust SCBA (approved by NIOSH).

Personal precautions:

ELIMINATE all sources of ignition (no smoking, rashes, sparks or flames in the surroundings). Use explosion proof equipment.

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless

Wear appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental precautions:

Stop the spill / leak if it can be done safely. Prevent material from spilling into sewers, storm drains,

other unauthorized drainage systems and natural water courses through the use of sand, soil or other appropriate barriers.

Section 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

For industrial and institutional use.

Do not keep within reach of children.

For the exclusive use of trained personnel.

Wash your hands after use.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

It is prohibited to eat, drink and smoke in work areas.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

In areas where this material is used and stored, eye wash stations and showers should be available.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air pollutants to exposure limits. The use of local ventilation to control emissions near the source.

Storage Requirements:

Keep the container (s) tightly closed and labeled correctly. Store in cool, dry and well ventilated areas, away from the heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep them Sealed containers securely when not in use.

Internal storage must comply with OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. The containers that have been open should be re-closed tightly to avoid leaks. Empty containers retain waste and can be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers for empty them Ground all structures, transfer tanks and equipment that comply with the national electrical code.

Use procedures that avoid static electrical sparks. Static electricity can accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Store at temperatures below 120 ° F.

Section 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Eye protection:**

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or ventilated splash-proof glasses. Contact lenses can absorb irritating materials. The particles can adhere to the lenses and cause damage to the cornea.

Skin care:

Wear gloves, a long-sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as necessary to minimize skin contact.

The use of approved gloves, according to standard standards, made of the following materials can provide chemical protection Suitable: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. The suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on its use, for example, frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of the material, thickness, touch. Always seek the advice of suppliers of gloves Contaminated gloves must be replaced. The use of chemical resistant clothing is recommended for Avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain air concentrations at an adequate level to protect workers, it should be follow a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2. Verify with respiratory protection equipment suppliers. When air filter respirators are suitable, choose a combination adequate mask and filter. Select a suitable filter for combination of organic gases / particles and vapors.

When spraying more than half, it is continued or more than one can consecutively use a NIOSH approved respirator.

Section 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and chemical properties

Density	7.88656 lb / gal
VOC density	3,07576 lb / gal
% VOC	39.00000%
Current VOC	3,07576 lb / gal
Current VOC	368.56822 g / l
VOCmenamenatrium	3,07576 lb / gal
VOCmenamenatrium	368.56822 g / l
Appearance	Asphalt
Odor Threshold	NA
Smell Description	NA
pH	NA
Water solubility	Nil
Inflammability	Flash point below 73 ° F
Flash Point Symbol	NA
Flashpoint	<0 ° F
Viscosity	NA
Lower Explosion Level	one
Upper Explosivity Level	36.5
Vapor density	Slower than the ether
Melting point	NA
Freezing point	NA
Low Boiling Point	0 ° F
High boiling point	395 ° F
Pt Decomposition	0
Auto ignition temperature	NA
Evaporation Rate	Slower than the ether

Section 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable.

Conditions to avoid:

High temperatures.

Incompatible materials:

None known.

Hazardous reactions / polymerization:

It will not happen.

Hazardous decomposition products:

In fire it decomposes into carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Section 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Overexposure can cause skin fat loss.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation Serious:

Excessive exposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Carcinogenicity:

Data not available

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Data not available

Reproductive toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Data not available

Specific systemic toxicity of organs - Single exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific systemic toxicity of organs - Repeated exposures:

Causes damage to organs after prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard:

It can be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

Acute Toxicity:

Inhalation: Excessive exposure effect include respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure can produce unconsciousness and possibly death.

0000108-88-3 Toluene

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4 hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6 hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat) 2600 to 7500 mg / kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg / kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12225 mg / kg (reported as 14.1 ml / kg) (1)

0008052-42-4 Bitumens

LC50 (rodents - rats, inhalation):> 94.4 mg / m³, toxic effects: details of toxic effects not reported, except for the value of lethal dose

LD50 (Rodent - rat, oral):> 5000 mg / kg, toxic effects: Gastrointestinal - hypermotility, diarrhea.

0000075-28-5 Isobutane

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520000 ppm (52%); 2 hours exposure. (4)

0000106-97-8 Butane

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg / m³) (4 hour exposure); cited as 680 mg / L (2 hour exposure) (9)

LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg / m³) (4 hour exposure); cited as 658 mg / L (4 hour exposure) (9)

Possible health effects - Miscellaneous

0000108-88-3 Toluene

The increased susceptibility to the effects of this product can be observed in people with pre-existing disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Repeated overexposure may result in liver and kidney damage. High levels in the air they have produced irregular heartbeats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. The rats exposed to very high air levels have shown high frequency hearing deficits. The importance of this for the Man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known in the State of California to cause defects in birth and other reproductive harm.

0064742-88-7 SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE ALIFATIC FRACTION

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this product can be observed in people with pre-existing disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance can cause damage to any of the following organs / systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Rat laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates can cause damage to Kidneys and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not observed in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs and monkeys. Several studies evaluating oil industry workers have not shown a significant increase in kidney damage or a increased kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic exposure

0000108-88-3 Toluene

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been classified as possible for humans.

Potential health effects - Miscellaneous

It is an IARC carcinogen, occupational exposures to direct distillation bitumens and their emissions during Road paving are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)

Section 12) ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Data not available.

Persistence and degradability:

Data not available.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Data not available.

Mobility in soil:

Data not available.

Other adverse effects:

Data not available.

Section 13) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ELIMINATION OF PRODUCTS

Water disposal:

Under the RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine if the product meets the RCRA criteria on waste dangerous, at the time of disposal. Waste management must conform to federal, state and law regulations local.

Empty containers retain product residues which may present the risks of the material, therefore, do not pressurize, varnish, weld or use for other purposes. Return containers to recovery centers for cleaning and reuse.

Section 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information:

Consumer product, ORM-D.

IMDG Information:

Consumer product, ORM-D.

IATA information:

Consumer product, ORM-D.

Section 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical name	% of weight	Regulation List
0008052-42-4	Bitumens	22% - 38%	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH
0000471-34-1	CARBONATE OF CALCIUM	22% - 38%	SARA312, TSCA, OSHA
0000108-88-3	Toluene	9% - 24%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, OH_TOX, ACGIH, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, OSHA
0064742-88-7	SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM) , FRACTION Aliphatic INTERMEDIATE	4% - 11%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000074-98-6	Propane	4% - 11%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000106-97-8	Butane	2% - 6%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
0000075-28-5	Isobutane	1.0% - 3%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH

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