

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: General Information

Product Name: Cop-R-Tite Flashing Mastic

Manufacturer's Name: Advanced Building Products, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 98, Springvale, ME 04083

Information Phone: 207-490-2306

Section 2: Hazardous Ingredients

	Percentage	CAS	TLV
Asphalt	48-52	8052-42-4	5mg/m ³
Mineral Spirits	19-23	64741-41-9	100 ppm
Interfibe 230	5-7	N/A	N/A
PA-14 Acetate	1-2	N/A	N/A
Min-U-Gel AR	10-15	8031-18-3	.1 mg/m ³ *
Muscovite (SER-V)	15-17	1318-94-1	N/A

*Measured as crystalline silica (Quartz)

One of the components of this product contains crystalline silica, which is listed as a probable carcinogen by IARC. OSHA and NTP do not list crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

Section 3: Health Hazard Information

CAUTION: HEATING MAY RELEASE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS (H₂S)

Eye Contact: The cool material will cause minor eye irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with the hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets into the eye and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment. Signs and symptoms may include: pain, tears, swelling, redness, and blurred vision. This hazard evaluation is based on the data from similar materials.

Skin Contact: The cool material will cause minor skin irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with the hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets on the skin and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment. Signs and symptoms may include: pain, discoloration and swelling. This hazard evaluation is based on data from similar materials. The systematic toxicity of this substance has not been determined. However, it should be practically non-toxic to internal organs if it gets on the skin.

Inhalation: Fumes from the hot material can be unpleasant and may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. If inhaled, this substance is considered practically non-toxic to internal organs. This substance contains sulfur compounds, which may form Hydrogen Sulfide. The rotten eggs odor of Hydrogen Sulfide is unreliable as an indicator of concentration. Signs and symptoms of over exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances,

coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the sulfide concentration of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. Hydrogen Sulfide concentrations of 1,000-2,000 PPM can be extremely hazardous. This hazard evaluation is based on data from similar materials.

Ingestion: This is an unlikely route of entry, however if swallowed, this substance is considered practically non-toxic.

Additional Health Data Comment: Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with Hydrogen solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any delayed effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists of vapors should be reduced to humans.

This product contains Min-U-Gel AR, which contains crystalline silica. Crystalline silica has been listed as a carcinogen by IRAC. However, the particles are coated with asphalt and are not available for inhalation. As such, there is little or no chance of inhalation of crystalline silica and resultant diseases.

First Aid: Eye Contact: Flush eyes, including under eyelids, with running water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Skin Contact: If the hot melted material gets on skin, quickly cool in water. See a doctor for extensive burns. Do not try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to remove it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin. Flush exposed area with water while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Inhalation: If there are signs or symptoms of hydrogen sulfide exposure (respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness), move the person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Call a doctor. Ingestion: Unlikely, if this occurs give person milk or water. Keep head below the waist. Contact a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or is having convulsions.

NFPA Rating: Health -1
Fire -1
Reactivity -1

Section 4: Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point and Method: "110° F"

Upper Explosive Limit: Not available

Lower Explosive Limit: Not available

Extinguishing Media: Water, Carbon Dioxide and dry chemical. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. A fine water mist may be used to smother fire or to disperse vapors. Do not use a solid stream of water since the stream will scatter and spread the

fire. Fire fighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when fighting fires involving this material.

Section 5: Reactivity Data

Caution! Heating may release Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H₂S)

This material is stable in closed containers at room temperature under normal storage and handling conditions. It does not polymerize. It is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. Decomposition products can include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water vapor.

Section 6: Physical Data

Boiling Point: 650° F

Appearance & Odor: Black liquid with organic odor.

Section 7: Spill, Leak and Disposal Procedures

Notify safety personnel of large spills or leaks. Clean-up personnel need protection against liquid contact and vapor inhalation. Absorb small spills and collect liquid, if feasible, or absorb with vermiculite or sand. Do not flush to sewer or stream. Dispose of liquid waste via licensed waste disposal company. Follow federal, state and local regulations.

Section 8: Special Protection Information

Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses to prevent contact with the skin and eyes. If repeated or prolonged contact with liquid is likely, wear protective clothing including boots, apron, and face shield or splash goggles. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and do not reuse until it has been properly laundered.

Eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in use and handling areas. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb and all lenses concentrate irritants.

Section 9: Special Precautions and Comments

Store in closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from oxidizers, heat and open flame.

Protect containers from physical damage.

