



GAF
Safety Data Sheet
SDS # 2182
SDS Date: April 2020

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: Matrix™ 101 Premium SBS Membrane Adhesive

MANUFACTURER: GAF

ADDRESS: 1 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054

24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE: (CHEMTREC) 800-424-9300

INFORMATION ONLY: 800-766-3411

PREPARED BY: Corporate EHS

APPROVED BY: Corporate EHS

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA and HMIS RATINGS:

	NFPA Hazard Rating		HMIS Hazard Rating
	2		2
	1		1
	0		0
Special Hazards	-	Personal Protection	X

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

GHS CLASSIFICATION: Flammable liquid - Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure - Category 3 narcotic effects
Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1

GHS PICTOGRAMS:



SIGNAL WORD:

Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Flammable liquid and vapor
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 Causes skin irritation.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 May cause cancer.
 May cause genetic defects.

PREVENTION:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Eye contact may result in corneal injury. Do not get this material in contact with eyes.

SKIN: Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Avoid contact with the skin.

INGESTION: Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by ingestion. Do not ingest.

INHALATION: May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause cancer by inhalation of dust. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: See above.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Conjunctiva. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.

CARCINOGENICITY: IARC has determined that occupational exposure to oxidized asphalt and its emissions is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). IARC concluded that available data from cancer studies in humans points to an association between exposures to oxidized asphalts during roofing and lung cancer and tumors in the upper aero-digestive tract. In addition, IARC found sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals for extracts and fume condensates of oxidized asphalts.

NIOSH has concluded that the collective data from human, animal, genotoxicity and exposure studies provide sufficient evidence that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.

Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica is classified as a known carcinogen in humans. IARC has determined that respirable crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), based on findings of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in both humans and experimental animals. NTP has classified respirable crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates. NIOSH has determined that respirable crystalline silica is a potential occupational carcinogen.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% (BY WT)	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
			OSHA	ACGIH	OTHER
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	20 – 30	500 ppm	100 ppm	REL: 350 mg/m3 1500 mg/m3 IDLH
Oxidized Asphalt	64742-93-4	25 - 35	NE	0.5 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)	REL: 5 mg/m3 – Ceiling (15 min. fumes)
Asphalt	8052-42-4	10 - 20	NE	0.5 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)	REL: 5 mg/m3 – Ceiling (15 min. fumes)
1-Propanamine, 3-(isodecyloxy)-, acetate	28701-67-9	1 - 5	NE	NE	NE
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	<1	50 ug/m3.	0.025 mg/m3	REL: 0.05 mg/m3 – resp.
Benzene	71-43-2	<1	1 ppm	0.5 ppm	REL: 0.1 ppm

Other components below reportable levels: 20-25%

NE = Not Established

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Eye contact may result in corneal injury. Do not get this material in contact with eyes.

SKIN:	Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Avoid contact with the skin.
INGESTION:	Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by ingestion. Do not ingest.
INHALATION:	May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Vapors have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.
ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:	See above.
CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:	Conjunctiva. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
CARCINOGENICITY:	<p>IARC has determined that occupational exposure to oxidized asphalt and its emissions is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). IARC concluded that available data from cancer studies in humans points to an association between exposures to oxidized asphalts during roofing and lung cancer and tumors in the upper aero-digestive tract. In addition, IARC found sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals for extracts and fume condensates of oxidized asphalts.</p> <p>NIOSH has concluded that the collective data from human, animal, genotoxicity and exposure studies provide sufficient evidence that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.</p> <p>Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica is classified as a known carcinogen in humans. IARC has determined that respirable crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), based on findings of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in both humans and experimental animals. NTP has classified respirable crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates. NIOSH has determined that respirable crystalline silica is a potential occupational carcinogen.</p>

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.
SKIN:	For hot product, immediately immerse in or flush the affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
INHALATION:	Move to fresh air. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Get medical attention if

symptoms occur.

INGESTION:

Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS:

In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, carbon dioxide, water fog, dry chemical powder. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

RECOMMENDED FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

None.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal. Cover with dry earth, dry sand, or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Never return spills in original containers for re-use. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:

DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin. Wear personal protective equipment. Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Avoid prolonged exposure. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container closed. Keep container dry. Keep away from

food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Keep out of reach of children. Use care in handling/storage.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: None.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

EYE PROTECTION: Do not get in eyes. Chemical goggles or ANSI approved safety glasses and a face shield are recommended.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing and chemical resistant gloves.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: None.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Do not smoke while using. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Keep away from food and drink. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Brown to black viscous liquid with mild petroleum odor.		
FLASH POINT:	100 - 140 °F	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	No Data
METHOD USED:	Open Cup	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	No Data
EVAPORATION RATE:	No Data	BOILING POINT:	212 °F (100 °C)
pH (undiluted product):	No Data	MELTING POINT:	No Data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	No Data	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.10
VAPOR DENSITY:	> 1	PERCENT VOLATILE:	No Data
VAPOR PRESSURE:	3.88 hPa estimated	VOC CONTENT (g/L):	<250

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

THERMAL STABILITY: **STABLE X** **UNSTABLE**

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): Stable at normal conditions. Heat, flames and sparks.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: Irritants, Carbon oxides and Sulfur oxides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Carcinogenicity

This product contains crystalline silica. Silica is a known carcinogen; however in this encapsulated form the normal routes of exposure are unavailable.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Components of this product are hazardous to aquatic life. Accumulation in aquatic organisms is expected. Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**U.S. DOT TRANSPORTATION**

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Tars, liquid

HAZARD CLASS: 3 Combustible Liquid

ID NUMBER: UN 1999

PACKING GROUP: III

LABEL STATEMENT: N/A

OTHER: If shipped by ground in quantities less than 119 gallons (450 liters): Not regulated as a hazardous material.
DOT 49 CFR 173.150 SUB.PAR.F

If shipped by vessel in individual containers that are less than 7.9 gallons (30 liters) each, then IMDG 2.3.2.5 exception applies: Not regulated as a hazardous material.

IATA

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Tars, liquid

HAZARD CLASS: 3

ID NUMBER: UN 1999

PACKING GROUP: III

ERG CODE: 3L

OTHER: Passenger and cargo aircraft: Allowed.
Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

IMDG

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Tars, liquid

HAZARD CLASS: 3

ID NUMBER: UN 1999

PACKING GROUP: III

OTHER: None.

DOT

IATA; IMDG



Further information: If shipped by ground in quantities LESS than 119 gallons (450 L): Not regulated as a hazardous material. If shipped by vessel in individual containers that are less than 7.9 gallons (30 L) each, then IMDG 2.3.2.5 exception applies: Not regulated as a hazardous material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA: This product and its components are listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

CERCLA: None.

SARA

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard.

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: None.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements. The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Chemical Name	CAS #	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oxidized Asphalt	64742-93-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benzene	71-43-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: None

DATE OF PREVIOUS SDS: January 2018

CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS SDS: Update to GHS information.

This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used on combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is to the best of our knowledge and belief accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability, or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his particular use. We do not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur from the use of this information. Nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending a license of valid patents.