GAF
Safety Data Sheet
SDS # 4137
SDS Date: May 2022

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Streetbond WB Concrete Primer Part A
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Mixture
MANUFACTURER:	GAF Materials Corporation
ADDRESS:	1 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054
24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE (CHEMTREC):	800 – 424 – 9300
INFORMATION ONLY:	877-GAF ROOF
APPROVED BY:	Corporate EHS

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NFPA and HMIS RATINGS:

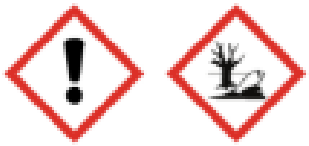
	NFPA Hazard Rating		HMIS Hazard Rating
Health	2	Health	2
Flammable	2	*Flammable*	2
Reactive	1	Reactive	1
Special Hazards	-	Personal Protection	X

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Acute Toxicity – Oral 5 H303
Acute Toxicity – Dermal 5 H313
Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2 H315
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation 2A H319
Skin Sensitization 1B H317
Aquatic Hazard – Acute 2 H401
Aquatic Hazard – Chronic 2 H411
Flammable Liquids 4 H227

GHS PICTOGRAMS:



SIGNAL WORD: Warning

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

May be harmful if swallowed.
May be harmful in contact with skin.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Toxic to aquatic life.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Combustible liquid.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
Avoid breathing mist, vapors, spray.
Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN:: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.
IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation.
Adverse symptoms may include tearing, redness and pain.
Dispersed solid particles may cause abrasion of the cornea.

SKIN: May be harmful in contact with skin.
Adverse symptoms may include irritation and redness.

INGESTION: May be harmful if swallowed.
Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhea.

INHALATION: Not classified.
At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility.
Vapor from heated material, mist or aerosols may cause respiratory irritation.
Adverse symptoms may include nausea, runny nose, sore throat, coughing, difficulties with breathing and headache

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: See above.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

See section 11 for additional toxicological information.

CARCINOGENICITY: Not classified.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

			OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
CHEMICAL NAME	**CAS #**	**% (BY WT)**	**OSHA**	**ACGIH**	**OTHER**
Bisphenol A Epichlorohydrin Epoxy Resin Mixture	Trade Secret	75-85	NE	NE	NE
Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether	2807-30-9	1-10	TWA: 25 ppm	NE	NIOSH TWA: 0.1 ppm
Hydrochloric Acid 6N	7647-01-0	10-15	C 5 ppm.	NE	NIOSH: C 5 ppm

NE = Not Established

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, especially under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent cornea injury. If eye irritation develops and persists, consult a physician or ophthalmologist

SKIN: Wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash them before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. If irritation develops, consult a physician or dermatologist.

INHALATION: Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.

INGESTION: Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and then give 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz) of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Specific antidotes or neutralizers do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 48 hours.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers and dry sand. Direct water stream may cause frothing, splattering of burning material, violent steam generation or eruption and spreading of fire.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon and nitrogen oxides, amines, phenol, hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, acid aldehydes, lower molecular

weight organic molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

RECOMMENDED FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with pressure-demand, full face piece SCBA and full protective gear. Prevent static discharge. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Keep away from extreme heat or open flame. If heated above its flash point, product will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Vapors may be heavier than air and travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Mists or sprays may be flammable below regular flash points.

Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. If released, product may float and ignite on surface of water.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not touch or walk through spilled material; spilled material may cause a slipping hazard.

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. See Section 12 for more details.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth). Following absorption, transfer into properly labeled chemical waste containers. If necessary, repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface.
Remove residual with warm, soapy water or non-flammable, safe solvent. Solvents are not recommended for clean-up unless the recommended exposure guidelines and safe handling practices for

the specific solvent are followed. Consult appropriate solvent Safety Data Sheet for handling information and exposure guidelines. Scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. After cleaning, remove waste container and keep in a well ventilated area. Properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.
For major spills: Stop leak if without risk. Approach release from upwind. Remove ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or contain and collect with an absorbent material as described in the previous paragraph.
For minor spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly with soap and water to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Store at 60 - 105°F (16 - 40°C)

Protect chemical from atmospheric moisture. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid use of electric band heaters. Failures of electric band heaters have been reported to cause drums of liquid epoxy resin to explode and catch fire. Application of a direct flame to a container of liquid epoxy resin can also cause explosion and/or fire. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.
Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not breathe vapors and mists. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, mixed, sprayed or used in a confined space. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Hands and/or face should be washed before eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of the shift. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with asthma, chronic respiratory disease or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates and those with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Store in original or approved alternative container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Normal temperature and pressures do not affect the material. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION:

Good local and general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended exposure limits. Local exhaust may be required in some areas.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. When ventilation is inadequate, use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or NIOSH or OSHA approved air-purifying respirator for organic vapors. Respirator must be properly fitted and its selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

EYE PROTECTION:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles or full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Avoid contact with skin. Impervious gloves (nitrile butyl rubber, neoprene or PVC) should be worn always when working with this product. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with “Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing” published by ACGIH. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Store work clothing separately. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Various application methods can dictate the use of additional protective safety equipment such as chemical resistant boots, impermeable aprons, etc. when handling this product to avoid prolonged skin contact.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Viscous liquid with slight ammonia-like odor.		
FLASH POINT:	Not data for mixture.	**LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:**	No data
METHOD USED:	No data	**UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:**	No data
EVAPORATION RATE:	No data	**BOILING POINT:**	No data
pH (undiluted product):	No data	**MELTING POINT:**	No data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	No data	**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:**	No data
VAPOR DENSITY:	No data	**PERCENT VOLATILE:**	No data
VAPOR PRESSURE:	No data	**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:**	No data
VOC (g/L):	< 100 (after mixing with Part B)		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): Excessive heat, open flame and sparks. Avoid pressure and mist formation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents. Water, alcohols, amines, bases, acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, amines, phenol, hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, acid aldehydes, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur by itself. Reaction of more than one pound (0.5 kg) of product with an aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build-up.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Test Results
Bisphenol A Epichlorohydrin Epoxy Resin Mixture CAS # Trade Secret	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.
Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether CAS # 2807-30-9	Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 (Rat): 3,089 mg/kg. Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Weight loss or decreased weight gain. Dermal LD50 (Rat): 870 mg/kg; (Rabbit): 1,337 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (mouse), 7hrs: 1,530 ppm. numbness; thorax, respiration; kidney, utterer, bladder. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit and Guinea pig), 24hrs: Mild irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): severe irritation. STOT, SE: Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation); Category 1 (blood system, stomach) Aspiration hazard: No Chronic Toxicity: Sensitization, skin and respiratory: Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals (OECD Test Guideline 406). Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro assay (S. typhimurium): negative Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH and OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: Inhalation (Rat): Maternal Effects: Other effects. Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system; Oral (Mouse): Effects on Newborn: Stillbirth. STOT, RE: Category 1 (kidney); Oral (Rat, male) NOEL: <195 mg/kg; LOEL: 195 mg/kg Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Hydrochloric Acid 6N CAS # 7647-01-0	Not a hazardous component.

Mutagenicity
No data available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Test Results
Bisphenol A Epichlorohydrin Epoxy Resin Mixture CAS # Trade Secret	Aquatic, Chronic: Category 2. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether CAS # 2807-30-9	Acute Toxicity Fish (fathead minnow), 96hrs: LC50: >5,000 mg/L; (bluegill), 96hrs: LC50: >5,000 mg/L (static test). Aquatic Invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: >5,000 mg/L Aquatic Plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: >100 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201) Ecological Data Persistence and degradability: No data available. BOD-5: 200 mg/L; BOD-20: 500 mg/L; COD: 2.04 g/g Bioaccumulative potential: LogPow: 0.08. Does not significantly accumulate in organisms. Mobility in soil: Koc: 1.55 log Koc: 0.19 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: Not fulfilling PBT (persistent/bioaccumulative/toxic) criteria; Not fulfilling vPvB (very persistent, very bioaccumulative) criteria.
Hydrochloric Acid 6N CAS # 7647-01-0	Not a hazardous component.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with all applicable local, state and Federal regulations. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container

Even after emptying, container may retain residues. Empty containers should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulation. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT TRANSPORTATION

Not regulated.

IATA

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Epoxy resin)
HAZARD CLASS:	9
ID NUMBER:	UN3082
PACKING GROUP:	III

IMDG

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Epoxy resin).
HAZARD CLASS:	9
ID NUMBER:	UN3082
PACKING GROUP:	III
EMERGENCY SCHEDULE	F-A, S-F

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act:
None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) Components:
None present or none present in regulated quantities.

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Refer to hazard classification information in Section 2.

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components:
None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:
None present or none present in regulated quantities.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Epichlorohydrin, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Epichlorohydrin, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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 #	MA	NJ	PA	RI
Epichlorohydrin –	106-89-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: None.

DATE OF PREVIOUS SDS: New SDS.

CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS SDS: New SDS.

This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in 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.