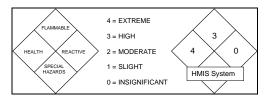
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION

GAF splice Tape Primer



	GAF splice Tape Primer	
Manufacturer GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION	Identity (Trade Name As Used On Label)	
Address 1361 Alps Road	MSDS Number* 1084	
Wayne, NJ 07470	CAS Number* None	
Phone Number (For Information) 800-766-3411	Date Prepared 03/19/01 REV 06/03	
Emergency Phone Number 800-424-9300	Prepared By* Bill Kuhn	

NOTE: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available; the space must be marked to indicate that.

SECTION 1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION				
COMPONENTS - Chemical Name & Common		OSHA	ACGIH	OTHER LIMITS
Names (Hazardous Components 1% or Greater;	%*	PEL-TWA	TLV-TWA	RECOMMENDED
Carcinogens 0.1% or greater)				
Toluene (CAS# 108-88-3)	14.22	50 ppm	100 ppm	
(Section 313 Reportable)				
Hexane (CAS# 110-54-003)	3.95	50 ppm	50 ppm	
(Section 313 Reportable)				
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (CAS#026447-40-5)	0.225			
(Section 313 Reportable)				
Xylene (CAS # 1330-20-7)	76.57	50 ppm	100 ppm	
Polymethylene Polyphenol Isocyanate (CAS# 009016-87-9)	0.225			
Non-Hazardous Ingredients	4.81			
Total	100			

Boiling Point	150/232	Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	0.865
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg and Temperature)	140.0 mmHg @ 20C	Flashpoint	-20F
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	3.0 (Air = 1)	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	8.1
VOC (less water and exempt solvent)	819.8 g/liter	Volatile (% Wt or % Vol)	95.5 % Vol
Static Electricity Explosion	Yes, ground clip needed for large quantities and in closed areas	Density	7.21 lb/gal

SECTION 3 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA				
Flash Point and	Auto-Ignition	Flammability Limits in	LEL	UEL
- 20F TCC	447F			
Method Used	Temperature	Air % by Volume	1% volume in Air	8.0 % vol. in Air
Extinguisher Media Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam water spray or fog, and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable. Water may be an ineffective extinguishing agent unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in fighting all types of flammable liquid fires.				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant PPE. Avoid spreading burning liquids with water used for cooling purposes. Fire protection and fire response strategy should be planned through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Material is flammable and volatile. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition source at locations distant from material handling point. Avoid open flames and other ignition sources in storage and in use, especially in spray applications. Not to be used where inadequate ventilation is likely or where vapor concentrations are flammable.				

SECTION 4 - REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA				
STABILITY	StableX	Conditions Avoid exposure to heat, sparks, open flames and all source of ignition		
	Unstable	To Avoid		
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents				
Hazardous Decomposition Products				
HAZARDOUS POLY	/MERIZATION			
May Occi	ır	X Will Not Occur		
* O-C				

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^{*} Optional

PRIMARY ROL	RIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: CARCINOGEN LISTED IN:			
x Inhalation Haz	_x_ Skin Absorption Ingestion Not	NTP IARC Monograph OSHAx_ Not Listed		
HEALTH	ALTH Acute irritation can occur for short term overexposure			
HAZARDS	Chronic (See below)			
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Inhalation: May cause central nervous system depression. Inebriation followed by headache and nausea. In severe cases dizziness, convulsions, and unconsciousness. Anorexia and nervousness may persist for several months following acute overexposure. Eyes may burn and irritate eyes and mucus membranes. May cause dermatitis and defatting of the skin. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.				
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Repeated Overexposure: Prolonged occupational overexposure to organic solvents could be associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage. Symptoms include loss of				
	f intellectual ability and loss of coordination. Chronic			
EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES -				
Eye Contact Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Consult physician.				
Skin Contact Wash exposed skin area with soap and water. Consult physician if irritation persists. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.				
Inhalation Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped begin artificial				
respiration. Seek immediate medical attention.				
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.			
Note to physician: Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.				

SECTION 6 - CONTROL AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) If the TLV or PEL for the product or any component is exceeded in the workplace air, a NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator is advised. Engineering controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.			
Protective Gloves: The use of chemical resistant gloves is recommended. Wear impervious			Eye Protection - Chemical splash
clothing if necessary.		goggles are advised.	
VENTILATION	_x Local Exhaust - Class I, Group D preferable		_x Mechanical (General)
TO BE USED	Special	Other (Specify)	
Other Protective Clothing and Equipment If necessary, wear impervious clothing and boots			
Hygienic Work Practices Practice safe working procedures and good personal hygiene. Use PPE when necessary. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking, or toilet facilities.			

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE/LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Spilled or Released Eliminate all ignition sources such as flames (including pilot lights), electric sparks, etc. Stop spill at source. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth, vermiculite or other inert absorbent material. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and other bodies of water. Notify authorities.

Waste Disposal Methods This material is considered a hazardous waste. Do not flush to sewer. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. RCRA hazardous material 40 CFR PART 261 subpart C.

Transportation requirements - DOT proper shipping name: Adhesive. DOT Classification: 3. ID #: UN1133. Packing Group #: II

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage Handle with reasonable care. Avoid breathing vapors, spray mist, eye contact, and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Observe appropriate static grounding procedures for flammable liquids. Do not transfer in unmarked container. Containers may be hazardous when emptied because of residue retained. Thoroughly evaluated and safe operating conditions must be established and maintained. Containers should be grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid. Do not cut, braze or weld.

Keep product container cool, dry, and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Product may corrode, degrade, or otherwise react with some metals and plastics upon prolonged contact.

Other Precautions and/or Special Hazards: The following complies with the California safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: Warning: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer

Warning: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause birth defects and/or other reproductive harm.

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