

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Roberts RB 40 Heavy-Duty Sub-Floor Adhesive

W.H.M.I.S. CLASSIFICATION: B2, D2B

Roberts MSDS Code # RB40C

PRODUCT USES: Mastic for the construction trade

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ROBERTS COMPANY CANADA LTD.

ADDRESS: 2070 Steeles Ave. Bramalea, Ontario L6T 1A7

24 HOUR (CANUTEC) PHONE: (613) 996-6666

DATE REVISED: December 01/06

NAME OF PREPARER: Technical Dept.

INFORMATION PHONE: (905) 791-4444

SOURCES USED: Raw material supplier M.S.D.S.

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

COMPONENT	APPROX. %	UN#	CAS#	LD50	LC50
HEPTANES	20-25	1208	142-82-5	28,710 MG/KG ORAL, RAT	5060 PPM / 4 HOURS Female Rat
ACETONE	2-5	1090	67.64.1	9750 MG/KG ORAL, RAT	
TOLUENE	8-12	1294	108-88-3	3 MG/KG ORAL,RAT	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 65 - 90°C
VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1): Approx. 2.5
VAPOUR PRESSURE (MM OF MERCURY): Heptane 100 @ 15.8°C.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOUR: Beige mastic, hydrocarbon odour

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.09
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1): Faster
EVAPORATION RATE (ETHYL ACETATE=1): Slower
PERCENT VOLATILE: 38
ODOUR THRESHOLD (PPM): Not available

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASHPOINT (specify method): - 7°C
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOLUME):
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical
SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not use water except to cool threatened containers. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapours may cause flash fire, ignite explosively, travel along ground to remote ignition source and flash back.

METHOD USED: T.C.C.

IMPACT SENSITIVITY: Insensitive

LOWER: 1 **UPPER:** 12

SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Vapours sensitive.

AUTO IGNITION TEMP: 266°C

TDG FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Adhesives, Class 3, U.N. 1133, P.G. II

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizing agents
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Emits dense acrid smoke, CO, CO2, and Hydrocarbons when burned.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, excessive heat, other ignition sources.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.

SECTION VI - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ENTRY ROUTE TABLE

SKIN CONTACT	X	SKIN ABSORPTION		EYE CONTACT	X	INHALATION ACUTE	X	INHALATION CHRONIC	X	INGESTION	X
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EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE TO MATERIAL: Inhalation can cause irritation of respiratory tract, nausea, headache, dizziness, and drowsiness. Massive overexposure can cause unconsciousness and even death. Vapour and liquid can irritate eyes. Liquid can irritate skin. Ingestion causes nausea, vomiting and headache. Aspiration results in severe lung irritation, pulmonary edema.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO MATERIAL: Long term overexposure to vapours can affect nerves in arms and legs leading to peripheral neuropathy. Dermatitis can occur from repeated or prolonged contact with skin. There is some suggestion prolonged exposure to high vapour concentrations can sensitize heart muscles causing heart arrhythmia. Liver damage may occur in survivors of massive overexposure. Chronic extreme overexposure to vapours may cause disturbances in memory, thinking ability, coordination.

Special Health Precautions

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose many human health risks, which may vary, from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapours, mist and fumes should be minimized.

LD50 (SPECIFY SPECIES & ROUTE): Not available	LC50 (SPECIFY SPECIES): Not available	EXPOSURE LIMIT: HEPTANES ,TLV-TWA 400 PPM ACETONE, TLV, TWA 750 PPM TOLUENE ,TLV-TWA 50 PPM	IRRITANCY: Eyes, skin respiratory tract irritant.
SENSITIZING CAPACITY: Possible of sensitizing heart muscles. See above.	CARCINOGENICITY: None	REPRODUCTIVITY EFFECTS: May result only from chronic and extreme overexposure and is unlikely.	SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS: MEK , MIBK

SECTION VII - PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): Not required if ventilation is sufficient to keep vapours below TLV. If in doubt, under normal conditions of use, employ a NOSH/MSHA approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Consult your safety equipment supplier for respirator requirements.

VENTILATION: General dilution ventilation of sufficient volume and patterns to keep vapours below TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Nitrile rubber, vitron gloves should be worn.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles should be worn.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: None required under any anticipated conditions. In instances of very high vapour concentrations, such as large spills in confined area, do not venture without a self-contained breathing apparatus with full-face piece. Consult your local safety equipment supplier.

SPILL PROCEDURES: Restrict area. Remove or extinguish all sources of ignition, local and remote. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours. Scrape-up. Final clean-up with non-flammable solvent. Keep from entering sewers, waterways or low areas. Promptly report significant spills to appropriate authorities. Consult local regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Destroy by liquid incineration at an approved facility. Dried material only may be landfilled. Keep material away from sewers, waterways or low areas. Consult local regulations.

STORAGE & HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Store and employ in area devoid of ignition sources, ventilated and as close to room temperature as possible. Consult local regulations.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Empty containers may be hazardous due to residual material. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION VIII - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Ensure your own safety first. Remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, trained personnel should administer artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention immediately.

EYES: Flush with water for 20 minutes holding eyelids open. Obtain medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Remove with mineral spirits followed by soap and water. If irritation develops, get medical attention immediately. Launder clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Obtain medical attention immediately. If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration.