



Serving Our Customers Since 1975

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 25 September 2015

Revision Date 25 September 2015

Version 1

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

Product Name: **SUPER FLEX**

Product Description: **UNDERCOATING**

### Other means of identification

Product # 64714SF  
Synonyms None

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name CHEMCO INDUSTRIES, INC.  
5731 Manchester Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63110  
www.chemcoindustries.com  
314-647-1888  
1-800-854-4236 (to Reorder)

### Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Aerosol - Category 1  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
 H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol, Pressurized container may burst if heated

#### **Hazardous Statements - Health**

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
 H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### **Precautionary Statements - General**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
 P103 - Read label before use.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
 P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
 P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
 P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
 P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.  
 P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
 P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
 P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
 P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

P235 - Keep cool.  
 P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place. P405 - Store locked up.  
 P410 - Protect from sunlight.  
 P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000471-34-1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	18% - 32%
0008052-42-4	BITUMENS	18% - 32%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	9% - 20%

---

0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	4% - 10%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 9%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	2% - 5%
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	1% - 3%

---

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### **Inhalation**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

##### **Eye Contact**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

##### **Skin Contact**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

##### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

##### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.  
Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

##### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

##### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.  
Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

##### **Fire-Fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

##### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.  
Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Flammable/combustible material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

### Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

### Personal Precautions

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

For industrial and institutional use only.

For use by trained personnel only.

Keep away from children.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.

Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

### Skin Protection

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

**Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH H TWA	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH H STEL	NIOSH Carcinogen
BITUMENS												1
BUTANE								800	1900			
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10,5a			
ISOBUTANE								800	1900			
PROPANE	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
BITUMENS		0.5		
BUTANE	1000			
CALCIUM CARBONATE				
ISOBUTANE	1000			
PROPANE	See Appendi			
TOLUENE	20	0.2		

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Physical and Chemical Properties**

Density	7.88656 lb/gal
Density VOC	3.07576 lb/gal
% VOC	39.00000%
VOC Actual	3.07576 lb/gal
VOC Actual	368.56822 g/l
VOC Regulatory	3.07576 lb/gal

---

VOC Regulatory 368.56822 g/l

---

Appearance	Asphalt
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Nil
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	<0 °F
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	1
Upper Explosion Level	36.5
Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Density	Slower than ether
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	0 °F
High Boiling Point	395 °F
Decomposition Pt	0
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### **Stability**

Stable.

### **Conditions to Avoid**

High temperatures.

### **Incompatible Materials**

None known.

### **Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization**

Will not occur.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

### Carcinogenicity

No data available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### Acute Toxicity

Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2) LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)

LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4- hour exposure) (9)

### Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced

irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0008052-42-4 BITUMENS

Is an IARC carcinogen. Occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are ?possibly carcinogenic to humans? (Group 2B)

Is an IARC carcinogen. Occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)

Is an IARC carcinogen. Occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

No data available.

### Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

### Bio-Accumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Water Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

### IMDG Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

### IATA Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D



**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	1% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	2% - 5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	9% - 20%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,OH_TOX,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,OSHA
0000471-34-1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	18% - 32%	SARA312,TSCA
0008052-42-4	BITUMENS	18% - 32%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	4% - 10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

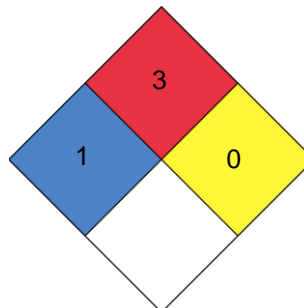
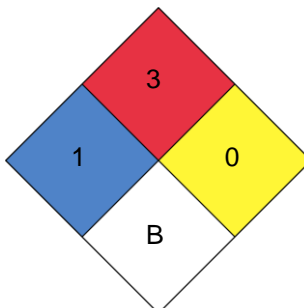
**Glossary**

\* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

**HMIS**

**NFPA**



Chronic :



**DISCLAIMER**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are

the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.