



SAFETY DATA SHEET

RoofGhard High Gloss Top Coat
July 11, 2019

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: RoofGhard High Gloss Top Coat
Product Name: RoofGhard High Gloss Top Coat
Revision Date: July 11, 2019 **Date Printed:** July 11, 2019
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Ghemco, LLC
Address: PO Box 3977, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
Emergency Phone: Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (Account CCN837338) or International: (703) 527-3887 (Account CCN837338)
Information Phone Number: (562) 250-4745

Product/Recommended Uses: For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Flammable Liquids - Category 4

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H370 - Causes damage to organs.
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H227 - Combustible Liquid

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam to extinguish. For detailed information, see Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13% - 24%
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10% - 18%
0002807-30-9	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2% - 4%
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	1.7% - 3%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.0% - 5%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0007732-18-5	WATER	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact

Take off 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. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

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 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.

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.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Under fire conditions, irritating and/or toxic gases may be present.

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur.

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

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. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

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

Special Protective Actions

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes 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.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Dike area with sand. Ventilate area. Flush area but do not flush to sewer. Remaining material may be emulsified with soap and water and absorbed. Scoop up contaminated soil and place in dry drums. Large spills may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

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.

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, strong oxidizers and any 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.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

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. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory Protection

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn.

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10.5a			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL												
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.05e			1

TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				1
ZINC OXIDE		[15]; [5];			1				5,5c		10d	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
CALCIUM CARBONATE				
ETHYLENE GLYCOL				C 100
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		0.025 (R)		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		10		
ZINC OXIDE		2 (R)		10 (R)

(C) - Ceiling limit, (R) - Respirable fraction

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	11.54 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.38
VOC Regulatory	0.42 lb/gal
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VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	65 °C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	110 °C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

None known.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

Incompatible Materials

Mineral acids, organic, oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon, nitrogen, and ammonia fumes. Toxic monomer fumes, and/or short chain hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Skin may become red and/or blister. Skin may become dry. May aggravate existing dermatitis.

Causes mild skin irritation

Aspiration Hazard

No data available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

May cause blindness or permanent eye injury. Corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal, if not treated.

Causes serious eye irritation

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

Acute Toxicity

Breathing of vapor and/or mists may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease

High vapor concentration may cause lung damage.

If liquid is heated, avoid breathing vapors.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Causes damage to organs.

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.89 g/kg; 8.54 g/kg; 13.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7.5 g/kg; 15.28 g/kg (5,6)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 6.6 g/kg; 11.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 9.5 g/kg (6)

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 6450 mg/kg (10; unconfirmed)

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7950 mg/kg body weight (9)

Chronic Exposure

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available.

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Not regulated

IMDG Information

Not regulated.

IATA Information

Not regulated.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13% - 24%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10% - 18%	NDSL,SARA312,TSCA
0002807-30-9	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2% - 4%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	1.7% - 3%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.0% - 5%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0007732-18-5	WATER	Trace	DSL,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; 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.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jun 21, 2017

First Edition.

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