



**GAF**  
**Safety Data Sheet**  
**SDS # 2259**  
**SDS Date: May 2022**

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**SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**PRODUCT NAME:** SA Primer  
**CHEMICAL NAME / SYNONYM:** Solvent  
**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

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**SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

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**NFPA and HMIS RATINGS:**

	NFPA Hazard Rating		HMIS Hazard Rating
Health	2	Health	2
Flammable	3	Flammable	3
Reactive	0	Reactive	0
Special Hazards	-	Personal Protection	X

**GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:**

**GHS CLASSIFICATION:** Flammable Liquid - Category 2  
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritant - Category 2A  
Skin Corrosion/Irritant - Category 2  
Respiratory Irritant  
Target Organ (SE) - Category 3  
Toxic to Reproduction - Category 2  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (chronic) - Category 1

## GHS PICTOGRAMS:

SIGNAL  
WORD:

Danger

HAZARD  
STATEMENTS:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY  
STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Avoid breathing vapor.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Get medical attention if you feel unwell.  
IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.  
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 attention.

**ADDITIONAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:**

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

**SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE**

**EYES:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**SKIN:** Causes skin irritation.

**INGESTION:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Maybe fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**INHALATION:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness dizziness.

**ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:** See above.

**CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:** May cause central nervous system depression (weakness, fatigue, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, headache, and/or unconsciousness).

See section 11 for additional toxicological information.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** IARC has determined that occupational exposure to methyl isobutyl ketone is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% (BY WT)	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
			OSHA	ACGIH	OTHER
Naphtha, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	40-50	NE	400 ppm	NE
Acetone	67-64-1	15-40	TWA: 750 ppm STEL: 1000 ppm TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm	NIOSH IDLH: 2500 ppm TWA: 250 ppm
Butanone	78-93-3	<1-1.5	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes	NIOSH: TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.
Toluene	108-8-3	<1	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm	TWA: 20 ppm 10 hours.	NIOSH: TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.1-1	100 ppm 8 hours.	TWA: 20 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes	NIOSH TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes
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**NE = Not Established**

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

**FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

**EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention..

**SKIN:** Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**INHALATION:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.

**INGESTION:** Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS:** Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES**

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray. Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide carbon monoxide

**RECOMMENDED FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with pressure-demand, full face piece SCBA and full protective gear.

**UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** If product is heated above its flash point it will produce vapors sufficient to support combustion. Vapors may ignite and/or cause flash fires. Runoff to sewer may create a fire or explosion hazard. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product, even just residue, can ignite explosively. Vapors are invisible, flammable, and heavier than air, and may accumulate in low areas and spread long distances.

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**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:** Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces and sources of electrical sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

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**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**HANDLING AND STORAGE:** Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. .

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS:** Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION:** Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use

**EYE PROTECTION:** Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**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**

<b>APPEARANCE &amp; ODOR:</b>	Copper green liquid with a distinct solvent odor.		
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	-10 deg. F.	<b>LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:</b>	No data
<b>METHOD USED:</b>	No data	<b>UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:</b>	No data
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	No data	<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	No data
<b>pH (undiluted product):</b>	No data	<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	No data
<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER:</b>	Insoluble	<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	>1
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	> 1	<b>PERCENT VOLATILE:</b>	No data
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	No data	<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	No data
<b>VOC (g/L):</b>	500		

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****THERMAL STABILITY:****STABLE X****UNSTABLE** **CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):**

Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Avoid incompatible materials. Avoid prolonged storage at elevated temperatures. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):**

Strong acids, strong oxidizing and reducing agents, basis, halogenated compounds.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:**

During a fire, irritating/toxic gases, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic and irritating compounds, such as formaldehyde, methanol, acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, methane and ethylene oxide may be formed, depending on fire conditions.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:**

Will not occur.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:**

Chemical Name	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 (rat)
n-Hexane	15840 mg/kg	Not Listed	48000 ppm
Acetone	5800 mg/kg	Not Listed	Not Listed
Butanone	2737 mg/kg	6480 mg/kg	Not Listed
Toluene	Not Listed	Not Listed	49 g/m3
Methyl isobutyl ketone	2080 mg/kg	Not Listed	Not Listed

Sensitization

No data available.

Mutagenicity

No data available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Potential chronic health effects

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity : Methyl isobutyl ketone is IARC 2B.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/L Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6900 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/L Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
Butanone	Acute EC50 >500000 µg/L Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	96 hours
Toluene	Acute EC50 11600 µg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>LogPow</u>	<u>BCF</u>	<u>Potential</u>
Naphtha (petroleum)	2.2 to 5.2	10 to 2500	high
Acetone	-0.23		low
Butanone	0.3		low
Toluene	2.7	90	low
4-Methylpentan-2-one	1.9		low

**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

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

**U.S. DOT TRANSPORTATION**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Adhesives  
**HAZARD CLASS:** 3  
**ID NUMBER:** UN1133  
**PACKING GROUP:** II

**IATA**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Adhesives  
**HAZARD CLASS:** 3  
**ID NUMBER:** UN1133  
**PACKING GROUP:** II

**IMDG**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Adhesives.  
**HAZARD CLASS:** 3  
**ID NUMBER:** UN1133  
**PACKING GROUP:** II  
**EMERGENCY SCHEDULE** F-E, S-D

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

**TSCA:** This product and its components are not listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

**CERCLA:** This material, as supplied contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under CERCLA (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substance RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Acetone	5000 lb	-

**SARA**

**311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:**

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

**313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:**

Form R: Toluene

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Methyl isobutyl ketone and Benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, Methanol and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://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 #	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Naphtha	64742-49-0	No	No	No	No	No	No
Acetone	67-64-1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Butanone	78-93-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toluene	108-8-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Canada**

**Canadian NPRI :** The following components are listed: Butanone; Acetone

**CEPA Toxic substances :** None are listed.

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:** None.

**DATE OF PREVIOUS SDS:** May 2017

**CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS SDS:** Updates to numerous sections.

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.