FBC Chemical Corp.
Asphalt Products Division
P.O. Box 599
634 Route 228
Mars, PA 16046
(724) 625-3116

Revision Date: 02/23/2000
For chemical emergencies, call
Chemtrec (800) 424-9300

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Foundation Mastic **Item Number: 82650**

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: None
Chemical Name: Asphalt
Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon
Chemical Formula: Mixture
CAS No.: None

NFPA Identification:
Health: 2
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0

2. Hazardous Components

Ingredients	CAS Number	PEL (OSHA)	% Weight	TLV/TWA
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	5 mg/m^3		5 mg/m^3
Attapulgite	012174-11-7	15 mg/m^3 (total dust) 5 mg/m^3 (respirable dust)		10 mg/m^3 (inhalable) 3 mg/m^3 (respirable)
Amine Salt	28701-67-9	Not established		Not established
Cellulose Fibers	9004-34-6	15 mg/m^3 (TWA)		10mg/m^3
Limestone	1317-65-3	15 mg/m^3 (TWA)		10 mg/m^3 NIOSH

NOTE: Most OSHA exposure limits shown above are 1989 PEL's vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals. These are included as guideline information. Enforceable limits may be less stringent or are not established.

3. Acute Effects of Overexposure

EYE: Conjunctivitis, irritation, and tearing.

SKIN: Prolonged contact may result in itching, dry skin, irritation or inflammation. Allergic skin reactions may occur on occasion and the skin may become sensitized.

INHALATION: Asphalt fumes cause irritation to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and may cause nausea, dizziness, unconsciousness and headache.

INGESTION: May be fatal. Ingestion is considered unlikely.

4. Chronic Effects of Overexposure

Difficult breaths (cancer studies - no friable fibers).

5. Other Health Effects

Repeated/continuous exposure can aggravate emphysema or cause chemical pneumonia or liver and kidney damage. Direct contact and ingestion should also be avoided.

6. Toxicology

Acute Oral LD50	No Data Available
Acute Dermal LD50	No Data Available
Acute Inhalation LC 50	No Data Available
Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
Mutagenicity	No Data Available

7. First Aid and Emergency Procedures

EYE: Flush with large amounts of water immediately. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Remove clothing and wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INHALATION: Remove affected person from source of exposure . If not breathing, institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting - aspiration hazard. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty. Get immediate medical attention. May be fatal.

8. Physical Data

Appearance	Black viscous fluid
Odor	Petroleum
Initial Boiling Point (º F)	313
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	NF
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	NF
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	> 1
Volatiles	
Evaporation (Ether = 1)	
Viscosity	
Auto Ignition Temperature	400° F
pH	Not Applicable

Note: Asphalt is a native mixture of hydrocarbons which occurs as an amorphous, brownish-black solid or semi-solid. Asphalt results from evaporation of the lighter hydrocarbons from petroleum and partial oxidation of the residue. Petroleum asphalt, thus, should be differentiated from tar or pitch, which results from the destructive distillation of coal.

9. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	105° F NFPA
Flammable Explosion Limits	LEL: 0.9% UEL: 6.0%

Fire extinguishing media: Foam, Water Fog, or Dry Chemical Extinguishers

Special Fire Hazards and Fire Fighting Procedures: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide. Use bunker gear and self contained breathing apparatus. There is a potential for containers of the more volatile asphalts to rupture violently in fires. Vapors from such products may explode if ignited in a confined area. Petroleum based compounds can float on water.

10. Reactivity

Stable: Yes	Unstable: N/A
Conditions to Avoid	Sparks, heat, open flame and fume inhalation
Incompatibility	Asphalts do not react with water, but water or foam may cause frothing under fire conditions. They do not react with many other common substances and are primarily incompatible with acids, caustics, and strong oxidizing materials. Toxicity is generally low to moderate in acute exposures via the various potential roots of exposure.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides.

11. Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

If your facility or operation has an "Oil or Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan," activate the procedure. Take immediate steps to stop and contain the spill. Use non-sparking tools to shovel up and place in closed container. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the spilled material.

12. Waste Disposal Method

RCRA regulated material. Consult local, state, and federal regulations for permitted landfill disposal or incineration.

13. DOT Transportation

According to DOT regulations, this product is only considered hazardous when being transported in (a) container(s) whose volume(s) exceed(s) one hundred nineteen (119) gallons.

For Containers Exceeding 119 Gallons:

Hazmat Description & Proper Shipping Name	Asphalt, 3, NA 1999 PG III
ID Number	NA 1999
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	PG III

14. Protective Equipment

RESPIRATORY: Ventilation may be used to reduce airborne concentrations. If ventilation can not reduce airborne concentrations below acceptable limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. Use NIOSH or MSHA approved respiratory protective equipment with organic vapor cartridge when airborne exposure limits are exceeded.
EYE: Chemical goggles for vapors. Have eye baths readily available. Do not wear contact lenses.
GLOVE: Wear solvent-impervious gloves (and clothing) to prevent skin contact.
OTHER: Personal protective equipment to preclude contact with liquid and vapors. Long sleeved shirt and pants recommended.

NOTE: Personal protective information shown in section 14 is based upon general information as to normal uses and conditions. Where special or unusual uses or conditions exist, it is suggested that the expert assistance of an industrial hygienist or other qualified professional be sought.

15. Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Avoid extremes of temperature in storage. Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition, and incompatibles. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas of use or storage. Empty containers may contain flammable / combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

16. Notice

Judgements as to the suitability of information herein for purchaser's purposes are necessarily purchaser's responsibility. Therefore, although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, FBC Chemical Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to purchaser's intended purposes or for consequences of its use.