



FBC Chemical Corp.

Asphalt Products Division

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For chemical emergencies, call
Chemtrec (800) 424-9300

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: **Non-Fibre Roof and Foundation Coating**

Item Number: **82970**

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: None

Chemical Name: Asphalt

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Chemical Formula: Mixture

CAS No.: None

NFPA Identification:

Health: 1

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

2. Hazardous Components

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>PEL (OSHA)</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>TLV/TWA</u>
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	No STEL Recommended (ACGIH)		5 mg/m ³
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	100 ppm		100 ppm

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, tearing, and burns by molten product.

SKIN: Contact with hot asphalt may result in thermal burns of the skin. Prolonged contact at ambient temperatures may result in 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, and headache.

INGESTION: 3-5 oz. may be fatal. Ingestion is considered unlikely.

4. Chronic Effects of Overexposure

Unknown except those secondary to inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact.

5. Other Health Effects

Major hazard is from prolonged inhalation of the concentrated fumes from hot asphalt. 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 if irritation persists. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Thermal burns require immediate medical attention. Remove clothing and wash with soap and water.

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. 3-5 oz. may be fatal.

8. Physical Data

Appearance	Black viscous fluid
Odor	Petroleum
Initial Boiling Point (° F)	350
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	2.6
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	> 3
Solubility in Water	< 0.1%
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	0.85 - 0.99
Volatiles	40% (±15%) by volume
Evaporation (Ether = 1)	< 1
Viscosity	90-150 SFS @ 122° F
Auto Ignition Temperature	473° 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 ASTM D-92
 Flammable Explosion Limits LEL: 0.7 UEL: 6.0

Fire extinguishing media: Foam, CO₂, 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.

10. Reactivity

Stable: Yes	Unstable: N/A
Conditions to Avoid	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 strong oxidizing materials. Toxicity is generally low to moderate in acute exposures via the various potential routes of exposure. Products of combustion may include sulfides and other toxic gases.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide

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. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the spilled material.

12. Waste Disposal Method

This substance, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in federal regulations; however it could be hazardous if it is considered toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive according to federal definitions (40 CFR 261). Additionally, it could be designated as hazardous according to state regulations. This substance could also become a hazardous waste if it is mixed or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact or mixing may have occurred, check 40 CFR 261 to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If it is considered hazardous, regulations 40 CFR 262, 263 and 264 apply. The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

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	Asphalt, 3, NA 1999 PG III
Shipping Name	
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 when airborne exposure limits are exceeded.

EYE: Glasses, Goggles, or Full Face Shield. Have eye baths readily available. Do not wear contact lenses.

GLOVE: Wear impervious gloves (and clothing) to prevent skin contact.

OTHER: Personal protective equipment to preclude contact with liquid and vapors.

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

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